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mical day, and likewise consists of 24 hours; but these are separated into two periods of 12 hours each, those situated between midnight and noon being called morning hours (written A. M.) and those between noon and midnight afternoon hours (written P. M.) The sidereal day commences at the instant of the passage over the meridian of the Vernal Equinox, or first point of Aries. It is divided into 24 sidereal hours counted from 0 to 24..

In this Almanac is used the *mean astronomical* time for the rising, setting &c. of the moon and planets, and the civil time for the rest. To each month of the Almanac there are devoted two pages. In the first page of each month, the first column contains the day of the week, the second the day of the month and the third the corresponding Malabar date.

The sun's rising and setting given in the 4th and 5th columns, though affording a less accurate means of regulating clocks and watches, than direct observations of the sun's altitude, may yet be useful for common purposes. The times are given to the nearest minute, of the sun's centre being on the horizon and they include the equation of time and the effect of refraction.

The moon's age (Thithi) at mean noon, given in the 6th column is the *mean* time elapsed since the moon's conjunction with the sun, or since the sun and moon had the same longitude. The numbers in this column represent her age at Trevandrum and are expressed in days, and decimal parts of a day.

The columns 7, 8 and 9 contain the moon's rising, meridian passage, and setting.

The mean time of the moon's rising and setting is given to the nearest minute; this will be found useful to persons travelling and in many other ways.

The moon's meridian passage indicates the time at which the moon's centre is on the *upper* meridian of Trevandrum, and is useful in finding the time of high water. When a line is drawn across the column of "meridian passage," we are to understand that the moon does not pass the *upper* meridian on that day at Trevandrum. This is the case one day in each Lunation, and arises from the circumstances of the Lunar day being greater than the Mean solar day, and including it within its limits. For the same reason there are some days on which the moon *does not rise* and others on which it *does not set.*

In the second page of each month, are given first the phases of the moon, and second the rising, meridian passage, setting and declination of the 6 principal planets. The phases of the moon—the numbers denote the mean time at which the difference of Longitude between the sun and the moon is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°, being

0° at the New Moon
90° at the First Quarter
180° at the Full Moon
270° at the Last Quarter.

The moon's Apogee and Perigee—The numbers here given indicate, to the nearest hour, at which the moon is respectively at her greatest and least distance from the earth.

The Planets rising, setting and meridian passage—As in the instance of the moon before mentioned, the times noted, indicate the positions of these planet[illegible] given for every 10th day, and for any time intermediate, the[illegible]ay be found by interpolation.

The declination indicat[illegible] their relative position with reference to the Celestial Equator, no[illegible] or south.

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	19th Margaly.
"	12	1st Tye or Magaram.
February	11	1st Mausy or Coombhum.
March	13	1st Punguny or Menum.
April	12	1st Chittray or Madum.
May	13	1st Vaikausy or Eddavum.
June	13	1st Auny or Methunum.
July	15	1st Audy or Carcadagum.
August	15	1st Auvany or Chingum.
September	15	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	16	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	15	1st Kartigay or Vrechecum.
December	14	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
"	31	18th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801...	976-7	1826...	1001-2	1851...	1026-7	1876...	1051-2
1802...	977-8	1827...	1002-3	1852...	1027-8	1877...	1052-3
1803...	978-9	1828...	1003-4	1853...	1028-9	1878...	1053-4
1804...	979-0	1829...	1004-5	1854...	1029-0	1879...	1054-5
1805...	980-1	1830...	1005-6	1855...	1030-1	1880...	1055-6
1806...	981-2	1831...	1006-7	1856...	1031-2	1881...	1056-7
1807...	982-3	1832...	1007-8	1857...	1032-3	1882...	1057-8
1808...	983-4	1833...	1008-9	1858...	1033-4	1883...	1058-9
1809...	984-5	1834...	1009-0	1859...	1034-5	1884...	1059-0
1810...	985-6	1835...	1010-1	1860...	1035-6	1885...	1060-1
1811...	986-7	1836...	1011-2	1861...	1036-7	1886...	1061-2
1812...	987-8	1837...	1012-3	1862...	1037-8	1887...	1062-3
1813...	988-9	1838...	1013-4	1863...	1038-9	1888...	1063-4
1814...	989-0	1839...	1014-5	1864...	1039-0	1889...	1064-5
1815...	990-1	1840...	1015-6	1865...	1040-1	1890...	1065-6
1816...	991-2	1841...	1016-7	1866...	1041-2	1891...	1066-7
1817...	992-3	1842...	1017-8	1867...	1042-3	1892...	1067-8
1818...	993-4	1843...	1018-9	1868...	1043-4	1893...	1068-9
1819...	994-5	1844...	1019-0	1869...	1044-5	1894...	1069-0
1820...	995-6	1845...	1020-1	1870...	1045-6	1895...	1070-1
1821...	996-7	1846...	1021-2	1871...	1046-7	1896...	1071-2
1822...	997-8	1847...	1022-3	1872...	1047-8	1897...	1072-3
1823...	998-9	1848...	1023-4	1873...	1048-9	1898...	1073-4
1824...	999-0	1849...	1024-5	1874...	1049-0	1899...	1074-5
1825...	1000-1	1850...	1025-6	1875...	1050-1	1900...	1075-6

h.	m.	
11	34·7	A.M.
0		Noon.
		A.M.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1893 there will be two Eclipse. both of the Sun.

I.—A Total Eclipse of the Sun, April 16th, 1893, invisible at Trevandrum.

II.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 9th, 1893, invisible at Trevandrum.

JANUARY

		Malabar Date.		SUN Rising.	SUN Setting.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising.	MOON Meridian Passage.	MOON Setting.
				Trevandrum. Mean Time			Trevandrum Mean Time.		
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
SUN.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	19	6 16	5 52	13·0	4 43	11 16	17 49
Mon.	2		20	6 17	5 52	14·0	5 47	12 20	18 52
Tues.	3		21	6 17	5 53	15·0	6 51	13 22	19 50
Wed.	4		22	6 17	5 53	16·0	7 51	14 19	20 42
Thur.	5		23	6 17	5 54	17·0	8 48	15 10	21 29
Fri.	6		24	6 18	5 54	18·0	9 39	15 56	22 11
Sat.	7		25	6 18	5 55	19·0	10 27	16 39	22 50
SUN.	8		26	6 19	5 55	20·0	11 12	17 21	23 27
Mon.	9		27	6 19	5 56	21·0	11 56	18 1	— —
Tues.	10		28	6 19	5 56	22·0	12 40	18 42	0 4
Wed.	11		29	6 19	5 57	23·0	13 25	19 24	0 42
Thur.	12	—	1	6 20	5 57	24·0	14 12	20 8	1 22
Fri.	13		2	6 20	5 58	25·0	15 2	20 56	2 4
Sat.	14		3	6 20	5 58	26·0	15 53	21 47	2 51
SUN	15		4	6 21	5 59	27·0	16 47	22 40	3 40
Mon.	16		5	6 21	5 59	28·0	17 40	23 34	4 33
Tues.	17		6	6 21	6 0	29·0	18 32	— —	5 28
Wed.	18		7	6 21	6 0	0.2	19 22	0 27	6 23
Thur.	19		8	6 21	6 1	1·2	20 10	1 19	7 17
Fri.	20		9	6 21	6 1	2·2	20 54	2 9	8 10
Sat.	21	Magaram or Tye.	10	6 22	6 2	3·2	21 37	2 57	9 1
SUN.	22		11	6 22	6 2	4·2	22 20	3 44	9 52
Mon.	23		12	6 22	6 2	5·2	23 3	4 30	10 42
Tues.	24		13	6 22	6 3	6·2	23 48	5 17	11 35
Wed.	25		14	6 22	6 3	7·2	—	6 7	12 30
Thur.	26		15	6 22	6 4	8·2	0 37	7 1	13 28
Fri.	27		16	6 22	6 4	9·2	1 30	7 59	14 29
Sat.	28		17	6 22	6 4	10·2	2 28	9 0	15 33
SUN.	29		18	6 22	6 5	11·2	3 30	10 3	16 36
Mon.	30		19	6 22	6 5	12·2	4 33	11 5	17 35
Tues.	31		20	6 22	6 5	13·2	5 34	12 3	18 29

JANUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.		d.	h.	m.
☺ *Full Moon.*	2	6	49·0 P.M.	☽ *First Quarter.*	25	11	34·7 A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	10	3	36·3 A.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	12	0	Noon.
● *New Moon.*	18	6	36·1 A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	28	7	A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 39	22 26	4 13	S 21 7	16 11	21 58	3 45	S 20 57	23 24	5 25	11 26	N 0 59
11	16 55	22 40	4 25	23 3	16 26	22 12	3 58	22 28	22 7	5 9	11 11	3 46
21	17 18	23 3	4 48	23 29	16 40	22 26	4 12	22 53	22 50	4 54	10 58	6 31
31	17 44	23 30	5 16	S 21 48	16 55	22 41	4 27	S 22 9	22 34	4 39	10 44	N 9 11

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	0 12	6 5	12 18	N 5 3	12 4	18 2	0 0	S 2 42	13 50	19 41	1 32	S 14 22
11	23 36	5 29	11 42	5 26	11 26	17 24	23 22	2 46	13 12	19 3	0 54	14 23
21	23 0	5 4	11 8	5 56	10 47	16 45	22 43	2 45	12 34	18 25	0 16	14 32
31	22 26	4 30	10 34	N 6 31	10 7	16 5	22 3	S 2 41	11 55	17 46	23 37	S 14 35

THE mean fall of rain from 43 years' observations (1838—80) in January at Trevandrum Observatory is seven-tenths of an inch (0·70in.)

In the eleven years 1840, 54, 56, 60, 64, 65, 67, 72, 75, 76 and 79 no rain fell in January.

There are equal chances that the fall of rain in January will be under or above three-tenths of an inch (0·3in.)

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than one inch and two-tenths (1·2in.)

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in January.

The greatest falls in January were in 1853, 4·3in., in 1871, 2·9in., in 1845, 2·7in., in 1842, 2·7in., and in 1868, 2·3in.

The least fall was in January 1850, 0·004in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in January was two and two-tenths (2·2d.)

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in January was (0·31in.)

The mean difference for January is 0·55in.*

* The differences of the monthly falls from the mean of the whole forty-three months being taken, and the sum of the differences being divided by 43, the mean difference is obtained: this mean difference is a measure of the variability of the amount of fall for the month in different years.

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FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. h m	SUN Setting. h m	Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. h m	MOON Meridian Passage. h m	MOON Setting h m
			Trevandrum Mean Time.			Trevandrum Mean Time.		
Wed.	1	21	6 22	6 6	14·2	6 32	12 57	19 18
Thur.	2	22	6 22	6 6	15·2	7 26	13 46	20 3
Fri.	3	23	6 22	6 6	16·2	8 16	14 31	20 44
Sat.	4	24	6 22	6 7	17·2	9 3	15 14	21 22
SUN.	5	25	6 22	6 7	18·2	9 49	15 55	22 0
Mon.	6	26	6 22	6 7	19·2	10 33	16 36	22 38
Tues.	7	27	6 21	6 7	20·2	11 18	17 18	23 17
Wed.	8	28	6 21	6 8	21·2	12 5	18 2	23 58
Thur.	9	29	6 21	6 8	22·2	12 53	18 48	— —
Fri.	10	30	6 21	6 8	23·2	13 44	19 37	0 43
Sat.	11	1	6 21	6 8	24·2	14 36	20 29	1 31
SUN.	12	2	6 21	6 8	25·2	15 30	21 23	2 22
Mon.	13	3	6 20	6 9	26·2	16 23	22 17	3 17
Tues.	14	4	6 20	6 9	27·2	17 14	23 10	4 12
Wed.	15	5	6 20	6 9	28·2	18 3	— —	5 7
Thur.	16	6	6 20	6 9	29·2	18 49	0 2	6 1
Fri.	17	7	6 19	6 9	0·6	19 34	0 51	6 54
Sat.	18	8	6 19	6 9	1·6	20 17	1 39	7 46
SUN.	19	9	6 19	6 10	2·6	21 1	2 27	8 38
Mon.	20	10	6 18	6 10	3·6	21 46	3 14	9 31
Tues.	21	11	6 18	6 10	4·6	22 34	4 4	10 25
Wed.	22	12	6 18	6 10	5·6	23 26	4 57	11 23
Thur.	23	13	6 17	6 10	6·6	— —	5 53	12 23
Fri.	24	14	6 17	6 10	7·6	0 22	6 52	13 25
Sat.	25	15	6 17	6 10	8·6	1 21	7 54	14 26
SUN.	26	16	6 16	6 10	9·6	2 22	8 55	15 25
Mon.	27	17	6 16	6 10	10·6	3 23	9 53	16 21
Tues.	28	18	6 15	6 10	11·6	4 21	10 47	17 11
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Magaram or Tye.

Coombhum or Mausy.

FEBRUARY

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon.	1	7	19·0	A.M.	First Quarter	23	7	21·8	P.M.
Last Quarter.	9	1	19·7	A.M.	Apogee.....	9	9		A.M.
New Moon.	16	9	24·7	P.M.	Perigee	22	1		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 47	23 33	5 19	S 21 31	16 56	22 42	4 28	S 22 1	22 32	4 38	10 44	N 9 26
11	18 11	0 0	5 49	17 15	17 8	22 55	4 42	20 3	22 16	4 23	10 30	11 53
21	18 3	0 30	6 24	16 26	17 18	23 7	4 56	17 7	22 1	4 10	10 19	14 21
28	18 33	0 50	6 47	S 4 43	17 23	23 14	5 5	S 11 35	21 50	4 0	10 10	N 15 54

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	22 22	4 26	10 30	N 6 35	10 8	16 1	21 50	S 2 40	11 51	17 42	23 33	S 14 36
11	21 49	3 59	9 57	7 15	9 23	15 21	21 19	2 31	11 12	17 3	22 51	14 37
21	21 16	3 21	9 26	7 58	8 41	14 40	20 39	2 18	10 33	16 24	22 15	14 36
28	20 54	2 59	9 4	N 8 30	8 12	14 11	20 10	S 2 8	10 5	15 56	21 47	S 14 35

The mean fall of rain is 0·55in.

No rain fell in 18 of the 43 months (1838—80.)

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 0·07in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 0·9in.

There are also four chances to one that there will be rain in February.

The greatest falls in February were in 1847, 4·41in., and in 1885, 0·02in.

The least fall was 0·035in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in February was 1·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in February is 0·34in.

The mean difference for February is 0·41in.

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MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	19	6 15	6 10	12·6	5 16	11 37	17 56
Thur.	2	20	6 15	6 10	13·6	6 7	12 24	18 38
Fri.	3	21	6 14	6 10	14·6	6 55	13 7	19 17
Sat.	4	22	6 14	6 10	15·6	7 41	13 49	19 55
SUN.	5	23	6 13	6 10	16·6	8 26	14 30	20 33
Mon.	6	24	6 13	6 10	17·6	9 11	15 12	21 12
Tues.	7	25	6 12	6 10	18·6	9 57	15 55	21 52
Wed.	8	26	6 12	6 10	19·6	10 45	16 41	22 36
Thur.	9	27	6 11	6 10	20·6	11 35	17 29	23 22
Fri.	10	28	6 11	6 10	21·6	12 26	18 19	— —
Sat.	11	29	6 10	6 10	22·6	13 19	19 11	0 12
SUN.	12	30	6 10	6 10	23·6	14 12	20 5	1 4
Mon.	13	1	6 9	6 10	24·6	15 3	20 58	1 59
Tues.	14	2	6 9	6 10	25·6	15 52	21 50	2 54
Wed.	15	3	6 8	6 10	26·6	16 40	22 40	3 48
Thur.	16	4	6 8	6 10	27·6	17 25	23 29	4 42
Fri.	17	5	6 7	6 10	28·6	18 10	— —	5 35
Sat.	18	6	6 7	6 10	0·1	18 54	0 18	6 27
SUN.	19	7	6 6	6 10	1·1	19 40	1 6	7 21
Mon.	20	8	6 6	6 10	2·1	20 28	1 57	8 17
Tues.	21	9	6 5	6 10	3·1	21 20	2 50	9 15
Wed.	22	10	6 4	6 10	4·1	22 16	3 47	10 16
Thur.	23	11	6 4	6 10	5·1	23 15	4 46	11 18
Fri.	24	12	6 3	6 10	6·1	— —	5 48	12 21
Sat.	25	13	6 3	6 9	7·1	0 17	6 49	13 21
SUN.	26	14	6 3	6 9	8·1	1 17	7 48	14 17
Mon.	27	15	6 2	6 9	9·1	2 15	8 43	15 7
Tues.	28	16	6 1	6 9	10·1	3 10	9 33	15 53
Wed.	29	17	6 1	6 9	11·1	4 1	10 20	16 35
Thur.	30	18	6 0	6 9	12·1	4 49	11 3	17 15
Fri.	31	19	6 0	6 9	13·1	5 35	11 45	17 53

Coombhum or Mausy.

Menum or Panguny.

MARCH

1898
1868

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☺ *Full Moon.*	2	9	10·9	P.M.	☽ *First Quarter.*	25	2	41·6	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	10	10	21·5	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	9	3		A.M.
● *New Moon.*	18	9	41·5	A.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	21	0	Midnight.	

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 55	0 53	6 51	S 3 49	17 24	23 15	5 6	S 14 11	21 49	3 59	10 9	N 16 7
11	19 10	1 13	7 16	N 4 43	17 29	23 23	5 17	9 56	21 35	3 46	9 57	18 9
21	18 53	0 59	7 5	9 25	17 33	23 30	5 27	5 16	21 21	3 33	9 45	19 56
31	18 0	0 4	6 8	N 7 31	17 36	23 36	5 36	S 0 20	21 8	3 21	9 34	N 21 27

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	20 50	2 55	9 0	N 8 35	8 8	14 7	20 6	S 2 6	10 1	15 52	21 43	S 14 34
11	20 18	2 24	8 30	9 22	7 26	13 25	19 24	1 49	9 21	15 12	21 3	14 30
21	19 47	1 58	7 59	10 11	6 44	12 43	18 42	1 31	8 41	14 32	20 23	14 26
31	19 15	1 22	7 29	N 11 0	6 2	12 1	18 0	S 1 12	8 0	13 51	19 42	S 14 19

The mean fall of rain is 1·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 1·1in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 2·6in., nor less than 0·51in.

The greatest falls in March were in 1853, 8·40in., and in 1845, 5·4in.

The least falls were in 1850, 0·05in., in 1851, 0·18in., and in 1864, 0·01in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in March was 4·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in March was 0·41in.

The mean difference for March is 1·07in.

1893
1068

APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising.		SUN Setting.		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising.		MOON Meridian Passage.		MOON Setting	
			Trevandrum Mean Time.					Trevandrum Mean Time.					
			h	*m*	*h*	*m*	*d*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*	*h*	*m*
Sat.	1	20	5	59	6	9	14·1	6	21	12	26	18	30
SUN.	2	21	5	59	6	9	15·1	7	5	13	8	19	3
Mon.	3	22	5	58	6	9	16·1	7	51	13	50	19	48
Tues.	4	23	5	57	6	9	17·1	8	38	14	35	20	31
Wed.	5	24	5	57	6	9	18·1	9	27	15	22	21	16
Thur.	6	25	5	56	6	9	19·1	10	18	16	11	22	4
Fri.	7	26	5	56	6	9	20·1	11	10	17	2	22	55
Sat.	8	27	5	55	6	9	21·1	12	2	17	55	23	48
SUN.	9	28	5	55	6	8	22·1	12	53	18	47	—	—
Mon.	10	29	5	54	6	8	23·1	13	42	19	38	0	41
Tues.	11	30	5	54	6	8	24·1	14	30	20	28	1	35
Wed.	12	1	5	53	6	8	25·1	15	15	21	17	2	28
Thur.	13	2	5	53	6	8	26·1	15	59	22	5	3	20
Fri.	14	3	5	52	6	8	27·1	16	44	22	53	4	12
Sat.	15	4	5	52	6	8	28·1	17	29	23	43	5	6
SUN.	16	5	5	51	6	8	29·1	18	16	—	—	6	1
Mon.	17	6	5	51	6	8	0·7	19	8	0	36	6	59
Tues.	18	7	5	51	6	8	1·7	20	4	1	33	8	1
Wed.	19	8	5	50	6	8	2·7	21	5	2	34	9	5
Thur.	20	9	5	50	6	8	3·7	22	7	3	37	10	10
Fri.	21	10	5	49	6	8	4·7	23	10	4	41	11	14
Sat.	22	11	5	49	6	8	5·7	—	—	5	42	12	12
SUN.	23	12	5	48	6	8	6·7	0	10	6	39	13	5
Mon.	24	13	5	48	6	8	7·7	1	6	7	31	13	53
Tues.	25	14	5	48	6	8	8·7	1	59	8	18	14	35
Wed.	26	15	5	47	6	8	9·7	2	47	9	2	15	15
Thur.	27	16	5	47	6	8	10·7	3	33	9	44	15	53
Fri.	28	17	5	47	6	8	11·7	4	18	10	25	16	30
Sat.	29	18	5	46	6	8	12·7	5	2	11	6	17	8
SUN.	30	19	5	46	6	9	13·7	5	47	11	47	17	46

Menum or Panguny.

Madum or Chittray.

APRIL

1893
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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☺ *Full Moon.*	1	0	25·7	P.M.	☽ *First Quarter.*	23	10	34·1	A.M.
☾ *Last Quarter.*	9	4	43·3	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	6	0	Midnight	
● *New Moon.*	16	7	42·5	P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	18	3		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 46	23 50	5 54	N 7 2	17 37	23 37	5 37	N 0 9	21 7	3 20	9 33	N 21 35
11	16 54	22 55	4 56	2 11	17 40	23 43	5 46	5 6	20 54	3 8	9 22	22 49
21	16 25	22 25	4 25	0 41	17 43	23 49	5 55	9 53	20 42	2 57	9 12	23 43
30	16 18	22 20	4 22	N 2 37	17 49	23 57	6 5	N 13 53	20 31	2 46	9 1	N 24 16

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 12	1·19	7 26	N 11 5	5 57	11 56	17 55	S 1 10	7 56	13 47	19 38	S 14 18
11	18 42	0 49	6 56	11 54	5 15	11 14	17 13	0 52	7 15	13 6	18 57	14 11
21	18 11	0 19	6 27	12 43	4 32	10 32	16 32	0 36	6 35	12 26	18 17	14 4
30	17 41	23 49	5 57	N 13 25	3 55	9 55	15 55	S 0 24	5 57	11 48	17 39	S 13 57

The mean fall of rain is 4·58in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 4·17in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 6·39in. and that it will not be below 1·74in.

The greatest falls in April were in 1859, 17·27in., and in 1856, 10·9in., and in 1843, 10·47in.

The least falls were in 1854, 0·32in., and in 1879, 0·49in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in April was 9·7d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in April was 0·47in.

The mean difference for April is 2·49in.

1893
1068

MAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	MOON Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m
Mon.	1	20	5 45	6 9	14·7	6 34	12 31	18 28
Tues.	2	21	5 45	6 9	15·7	7 22	13 17	19 12
Wed.	3	22	5 45	6 9	16·7	8 12	14 6	19 59
Thur.	4	23	5 45	6 9	17·7	9 4	14 56	20 49
Fri.	5	24	5 44	6 9	18·7	9 56	15 48	21 41
Sat.	6	25	5 44	6 9	19·7	10 47	16 40	22 34
SUN.	7	26	5 44	6 9	20·7	11 36	17 31	23 26
Mon.	8	27	5 43	6 9	21·7	12 23	18 20	— —
Tues.	9	28	5 43	6 9	22·7	13 8	19 8	0 18
Wed.	10	29	5 43	6 9	23·7	13 51	19 54	1 9
Thur.	11	30	5 43	6 10	24·7	14 34	20 41	2 0
Fri.	12	31	5 43	6 10	25·7	15 17	21 29	2 51
Sat.	13	1	5 42	6 10	26·7	16 3	22 20	3 44
SUN	14	2	5 42	6 10	27·7	16 52	23 15	4 40
Mon.	15	3	5 42	6 10	28·7	17 47	— —	5 41
Tues.	16	4	5 42	6 10	0·4	18 47	0 14	6 45
Wed.	17	5	5 42	6 11	1·4	19 51	1 18	7 52
Thur.	18	6	5 42	6 11	2·4	20 56	2 25	8 58
Fri.	19	7	5 42	6 11	3·4	22 0	3 30	10 1
Sat.	20	8	5 41	6 11	4·4	22 59	4 30	10 58
SUN.	21	9	5 41	6 11	5·4	23 54	5 26	11 49
Mon.	22	10	5 41	6 11	6·4	— —	6 16	12 34
Tues.	23	11	5 41	6 12	7·4	0 45	7 1	13 15
Wed.	24	12	5 41	6 12	8·4	1 31	7 44	13 51
Thur.	25	13	5 41	6 12	9·4	2 17	8 25	14 31
Fri.	26	14	5 41	6 12	10·4	3 1	9 5	15 8
Sat.	27	15	5 41	6 13	11·4	3 46	9 46	15 46
SUN.	28	16	5 41	6 13	12·4	4 31	10 29	16 26
Mon.	29	17	5 41	6 13	13·4	5 19	11 14	17 10
Tues.	30	18	5 41	6 13	14·4	6 8	12 2	17 56
Wed.	31	19	5 41	6 14	15·4	7 0	12 52	18 45

Madam or Chittray.

Eddavum or Vaikausy.

MAY

1893
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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
Full Moon.	1	4	31·1	A.M.	Full Moon.	30	8	30·6	P.M.
Last Quarter.	9	7	32·3	A.M.	Apogee.....	3	11		A.M
New Moon.	16	3	54·7	A.M.	Perigee	16	0		Noon.
First Quarter	22	7	59·8	P.M.	Apogee.....	30	1		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 18	22 20	4 22	N 2 50	17 48	23 57	6 6	N 14 18	20 30	2 45	9 0	N 24 18
11	16 25	22 30	4 35	7 54	17 53	0 6	6 17	18 7	20 18	2 34	8 50	24 35
21	16 45	22 54	5 3	14 21	18 4	0 17	6 30	21 9	20 7	2 23	8 39	24 32
31	17 24	23 37	5 50	N 20 52	18 15	0 30	6 45	N 23 12	19 57	2 12	8 27	24 10

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Set. ting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 38	23 46	5 54	N 13 36	3 51	9 51	15 51	S 0 23	5 53	11 41	17 35	S 13 56
11	17 7	23 16	5 25	14 16	3 10	9 10	15 10	0 12	5 12	11 4	16 56	13 48
21	16 37	22 46	4 55	14 58	2 29	8 29	14 29	0 5	4 31	10 23	16 15	13 40
31	16 5	22 15	4 25	N 15 39	1 49	7 49	13 49	S 0 2	3 50	9 42	15 34	S 13 34

The mean fall of rain is 9·98in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·85in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 14·34in., and that it will not be below 4·07in.

The greatest falls in May were in 1852, 38·7in., in 1858, 38·10in., and in 1879, 25·25in.

The least falls were in 1870, 0·36in., and in 1866, 0·77in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in May was 14·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in May was 0·68in.

The mean difference for May is 5·98in.

1893
1068

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Thur.	1	20	5	41	6	14	16·4	7	51	13	44	19	36
Fri.	2	21	5	41	6	14	17·4	8	43	14	36	20	29
Sat.	3	22	5	41	6	14	18·4	9	32	15	27	21	21
SUN.	4	23	5	41	6	15	19·4	10	20	16	16	22	13
Mon.	5	24	5	42	6	15	20·4	11	4	17	3	23	3
Tues.	6	25	5	42	6	15	21·4	11	47	17	49	23	52
Wed.	7	26	5	42	6	15	22·4	12	29	18	34	—	—
Thur.	8	27	5	42	6	16	23·4	13	10	19	20	0	41
Fri.	9	28	5	42	6	16	24·4	13	53	20	7	1	32
Sat.	10	29	5	42	6	16	25·4	14	39	20	59	2	25
SUN.	11	30	5	42	6	16	26·4	15	30	21	55	3	21
Mon.	12	31	5	42	6	17	27·4	16	27	22	56	4	23
Tues.	13	1	5	43	6	17	28·4	17	29	—	—	5	28
Wed.	14	2	5	43	6	17	0·1	18	35	0	2	6	36
Thur.	15	3	5	43	6	17	1·1	19	41	1	9	7	43
Fri.	16	4	5	43	6	18	2·1	20	45	2	14	8	44
Sat.	17	5	5	43	6	18	3·1	21	44	3	14	9	39
SUN.	18	6	5	43	6	18	4·1	22	37	4	8	10	28
Mon.	19	7	5	44	6	18	5·1	23	27	4	56	11	12
Tues.	20	8	5	44	6	19	6·1	—	—	5	41	11	52
Wed.	21	9	5	44	6	19	7·1	0	14	6	23	12	30
Thur.	22	10	5	44	6	19	8·1	0	59	7	4	13	8
Fri.	23	11	5	45	6	19	9·1	1	43	7	45	13	46
Sat.	24	12	5	45	6	19	10·1	2	29	8	27	14	25
SUN.	25	13	5	45	6	20	11·1	3	16	9	12	15	8
Mon.	26	14	5	45	6	20	12·1	4	4	9	59	15	53
Tues.	27	15	5	45	6	20	13·1	4	55	10	48	16	41
Wed.	28	16	5	46	6	20	14·1	5	47	11	39	17	32
Thur.	29	17	5	46	6	20	15·1	6	39	12	32	18	25
Fri.	30	18	5	46	6	20	16·1	7	30	13	28	19	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Eddavum or Vaikausy.

Methunum or Auny.

JUNE

1893
1068

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	7	6	51·3	P.M.	☺ *Full Moon.*	29	11	33·3	A.M.
● *New Moon.*	14	10	59·1	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	13	10		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	21	7	45·4	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	26	7		P.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♀ Venus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♂ Mars. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	17 29	23 42	5 55	N 21 26	18 17	0 32	6 47	N 23 20	19 55	2 10	8 25	N 24 7
11	18 15	0 31	6 47	24 59	18 31	0 46	7 1	24 11	19 44	1 59	8 14	23 25
21	19 3	1 18	7 33	24 13	18 45	1 0	7 15	23 49	19 32	1 46	8 0	22 25
30	19 32	1 45	7 58	N 20 57	18 58	1 12	7 26	N 22 30	19 22	1 35	7 48	N 21 18

Date.	♃ Jupiter. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♄ Saturn. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	♅ Uranus. Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 2	22 12	4 22	N 15 43	1 45	7 45	13 45	S 0 2	3 46	9 38	15 30	S 13 33
11	15 32	21 42	3 52	16 20	1 5	7 5	13 5	0 4	3 5	8 57	14 49	13 27
21	15 1	21 11	3 21	16 55	0 26	6 26	12 26	0 9	2 26	8 17	14 9	13 23
30	14 32	20 43	2 54	N 17 23	23 52	5 52	11 52	S 0 18	1 49	7 41	13 33	S 13 20

The mean fall of rain is 12·71in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 11·46in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 16·23in., and that it will not be below 7·16in.

The greatest falls in June were in 1864, 32·79in., in 1878, 28·15in., in 1877, 23·24in., in 1868, 21·40in., and in 1846, 21·23in.

The least falls were in 1879, 3·82in., and in 1860, 3·83in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in June was 22·5d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in June was 0·56in.

The mean difference for June is 5·0in.

1893
1068

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	19	5 46	6 21	17·1	8 17	14 13	20 9
SUN.	2	20	5 47	6 21	18·1	9 3	15 1	21 0
Mon.	3	21	5 47	6 21	19·1	9 46	15 47	21 49
Tues.	4	22	5 47	6 21	20·1	10 27	16 31	22 37
Wed.	5	23	5 47	6 21	21·1	11 8	17 16	23 26
Thur.	6	24	5 48	6 21	22·1	11 49	18 1	— —
Fri.	7	25	5 48	6 21	23·1	12 33	18 50	0 16
Sat.	8	26	5 48	6 21	24·1	13 19	19 42	1 10
SUN.	9	27	5 48	6 21	25·1	14 12	20 39	2 7
Mon.	10	28	5 49	6 21	26·1	15 10	21 41	3 9
Tues.	11	29	5 49	6 22	27·1	16 13	22 47	4 15
Wed.	12	30	5 49	6 22	28·1	17 10	23 53	5 21
Thur.	13	31	5 49	6 22	29·1	18 25	— —	6 25
Fri.	14	32	5 49	6 22	0·8	19 27	0 56	7 24
Sat.	15	1	5 50	6 22	1·8	20 25	1 54	8 17
SUN.	16	2	5 50	6 22	2·8	21 17	2 46	9 4
Mon.	17	3	5 50	6 22	3·8	22 6	3 33	9 47
Tues.	18	4	5 50	6 21	4·8	22 53	4 18	10 27
Wed.	19	5	5 50	6 21	5·8	23 38	5 0	11 5
Thur.	20	6	5 51	6 21	6·8	— —	5 42	11 43
Fri.	21	7	5 51	6 21	7·8	0 24	6 24	12 23
Sat.	22	8	5 51	6 21	8·8	1 11	7 8	13 4
SUN.	23	9	5 51	6 21	9·8	1 59	7 54	13 49
Mon.	24	10	5 51	6 21	10·8	2 49	8 43	14 36
Tues.	25	11	5 52	6 21	11·8	3 41	9 34	15 26
Wed.	26	12	5 52	6 21	12·8	4 33	10 26	16 19
Thur.	27	13	5 52	6 21	13·8	5 25	11 18	17 12
Fri.	28	14	5 52	6 20	14·8	6 14	12 9	18 5
Sat.	29	15	5 52	6 20	15·8	7 1	12 58	18 56
SUN.	30	16	5 52	6 20	16·8	7 45	13 45	19 46
Mon.	31	17	5 52	6 20	17·8	8 27	14 30	20 35

Methunum or Auny.

Carcadagum or Audy.

JULY

1893
1068

Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	7	8	13·3	A.M.	☺ *Full Moon.*	29	1	17·9	A.M.
● *New Moon.*	13	5	55·3	P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	12	5		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	20	10	10·5	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	24	7		A.M.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 34	1 47	8 0	N 20 30	19 0	1 14	7 28	N 22 18	19 21	1 34	7 47	N 21 10
11	19 44	1 54	8 4	15 45	19 13	1 25	7 37	19 44	19 9	1 21	7 33	19 39
21	19 31	1 38	7 45	11 37	19 25	1 35	7 45	16 14	18 56	1 7	7 18	17 55
31	18 47	0 53	6 59	N 9 39	19 36	1 48	7 50	N 12 1	18 43	0 53	7 3	N 16 0

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	14 29	20 40	2 51	N 17 26	23 48	5 48	11 48	S 0 19	1 45	7 37	13 29	S 13 20
11	13 57	20 8	2 19	17 54	23 11	5 11	11 11	0 32	1 6	6 58	12 50	13 19
21	13 25	19 36	1 47	18 18	22 34	4 33	10 32	0 48	0 26	6 18	12 10	13 19
31	12 51	19 3	1 15	N 18 39	21 58	3 57	9 56	S 1 8	23 48	5 40	11 32	S 13 22

The mean fall of rain is 7·0in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 6·81in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 9·36in., nor less than 4·27in.

The greatest falls in July were in 1839, 14·68in., in 1866, 12·92in., in 1843, 12·29in., in 1850, 11·56in., and in 1871, 10·85in.

The least falls were in 1860, 1·5in., in 1877, 2·8in., and in 1845, 3·42in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in July was 20·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in July was 0·35in.

The mean difference for July is 2·41in.

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AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)		MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	
			h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Tues.	1	18	5	53	6	20	18·8	9	8	15	15	21	24
Wed.	2	19	5	53	6	19	19·8	9	49	16	0	22	13
Thur.	3	20	5	53	6	19	20·8	10	31	16	46	23	4
Fri.	4	21	5	53	6	19	21·8	11	16	17	36	23	59
Sat.	5	22	5	53	6	19	22·8	12	5	18	30	—	—
SUN.	6	23	5	53	6	18	23·8	12	59	19	28	0	58
Mon.	7	24	5	53	6	18	24·8	13	58	20	31	2	0
Tues.	8	25	5	53	6	18	25·8	15	2	21	36	3	5
Wed.	9	26	5	53	6	17	26·8	16	7	22	39	4	9
Thur.	10	27	5	53	6	17	27·8	17	10	23	38	5	9
Fri.	11	28	5	53	6	17	28·8	18	9	—	—	6	4
Sat.	12	29	5	53	6	16	0·4	19	4	0	33	6	54
SUN.	13	30	5	53	6	16	1·4	19	55	1	23	7	38
Mon.	14	31	5	53	6	16	2·4	20	44	2	9	8	20
Tues.	15	1	5	53	6	15	3·4	21	30	2	53	9	0
Wed.	16	2	5	53	6	15	4·4	22	17	3	35	9	39
Thur.	17	3	5	53	6	14	5·4	23	4	4	18	10	18
Fri.	18	4	5	53	6	14	6·4	23	52	5	2	10	59
Sat.	19	5	5	53	6	14	7·4	—	—	5	48	11	43
SUN.	20	6	5	53	6	13	8·4	0	42	6	36	12	29
Mon.	21	7	5	53	6	13	9·4	1	33	7	26	13	18
Tues.	22	8	5	53	6	12	10·4	2	25	8	18	14	10
Wed.	23	9	5	53	6	12	11·4	3	17	9	10	15	3
Thur.	24	10	5	53	6	11	12·4	4	7	10	2	15	57
Fri.	25	11	5	53	6	11	13·4	4	55	10	52	16	49
Sat.	26	12	5	53	6	10	14·4	5	41	11	40	17	40
SUN.	27	13	5	53	6	10	15·4	6	24	12	26	18	30
Mon.	28	14	5	53	6	9	16·4	7	6	13	12	19	20
Tues.	29	15	5	53	6	9	17·4	7	48	13	57	20	10
Wed.	30	16	5	53	6	8	18·4	8	29	14	44	21	1
Thur.	31	17	5	53	6	8	19·4	9	14	15	33	21	55

Carcadagum or Audy.

Chingum or Auvany 1069.

AUGUST

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	5	9	31·3	A.M.	○ *Full Moon.*	27	1	50·9	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	12	1	55·8	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	9	2		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	19	2	59·7	P.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	21	0	Midnight.	

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 41	0 47	6 53	N 10 1	19 37	1 44	7 51	N 11 34	18 41	0 51	7 1	N 15 47
11	17 25	23 33	5 41	12 29	19 45	1 40	7 53	6 48	18 29	0 37	6 45	13 41
21	16 42	22 52	5 2	15 37	19 53	1 54	7 55	N 1 44	18 14	0 21	6 28	11 25
31	16 50	22 59	5 8	N 15 9	20 1	1 59	7 57	S 3 25	18 1	0 6	6 11	N 9 2

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	12 47	18 50	1 11	N 18 41	21 54	3 53	9 53	S 1 10	26 44	5 36	11 28	S 13 22
11	12 13	18 25	0 37	18 57	21 18	3 17	9 16	1 31	23 5	4 57	10 49	13 26
21	11 38	17 50	0 2	19 10	20 42	2 41	8 40	1 55	22 27	4 19	10 11	13 32
31	11 2	17 11	23 26	N 19 18	20 7	2 6	8 5	S 2 21	21 48	3 40	9 32	S 13 39

The mean fall of rain is 4·65in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 3·47in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not exceed 5·16in., and that it will not be below 2·52in.

The greatest falls in August were in 1878, 21·19in., in 1849, 17·64in., and in 1863, 13·37in.

The least falls were in 1847, 1·02in., and in 1845, 1·25in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in August was 16·3d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in August was 0·28in.

The mean difference for August is 2·61in.

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SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar Date.		SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m
Fri.	1		18	5	52	6	7	20·4	10	2	16	26	22	52
Sat.	2		19	5	52	6	7	21·4	10	54	17	22	23	53
SUN.	3	Chingum or Auvany.	20	5	52	6	6	22·4	11	51	18	23	—	—
Mon.	4		21	5	52	6	6	23·4	12	52	19	26	0	56
Tues.	5		22	5	52	6	5	24·4	13	55	20	28	1	59
Wed.	6		23	5	52	6	4	25·4	14	58	21	27	2	59
Thur.	7		24	5	52	6	4	26·4	15	57	22	23	3	55
Fri.	8		25	5	52	6	3	27·4	16	53	23	13	4	45
Sat.	9		26	5	52	6	3	28·4	17	45	—	—	5	31
SUN.	10		27	5	52	6	2	0·0	18	34	0	1	6	14
Mon.	11		28	5	52	6	2	1·0	19	22	0	45	6	54
Tues.	12		29	5	51	6	1	2·0	20	8	1	28	7	33
Wed.	13		30	5	51	6	0	3·0	20	56	2	11	8	13
Thur.	14		31	5	51	6	0	4·0	21	44	2	55	8	53
Fri.	15		1	5	51	5	59	5·0	22	33	3	40	9	36
Sat.	16		2	5	51	5	59	6·0	23	24	4	28	10	22
SUN	17		3	5	51	5	58	7·0	—	—	5	17	11	10
Mon.	18		4	5	51	5	57	8.0	0	16	6	8	12	1
Tues.	19		5	5	51	5	57	9·0	1	8	7	0	12	53
Wed.	20	Cunny or Purattasy.	6	5	50	5	56	10·0	1	58	7	52	13	46
Thur.	21		7	5	50	5	56	11·0	2	47	8	42	14	39
Fri.	22		8	5	50	5	55	12·0	3	33	9	31	15	30
Sat.	23		9	5	50	5	55	13·0	4	18	10	18	16	21
SUN.	24		10	5	50	5	54	14·0	5	0	11	5	17	11
Mon.	25		11	5	50	5	53	15·0	5	42	11	51	18	1
Tues.	26		12	5	50	5	53	16·0	6	25	12	38	18	53
Wed.	27		13	5	50	5	52	17·0	7	10	13	27	19	48
Thur.	28		14	5	50	5	52	18·0	7	57	14	20	20	46
Fri.	29		15	5	50	5	51	19·0	8	49	15	16	21	46
Sat.	30		16	5	49	5	51	20·0	9	46	16	17	22	50
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SEPTEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	3	2	49·6	P.M.	☾ *Perigee* ...	4	3		P.M.
● *New Moon.*	10	0	12·7	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	17	7		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	18	9	26·9	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	29	9		P.M.
○ *Full Moon.*	26	1	31·0	A.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	16 52	23 1	5 10	N 14 50	20 1	1 59	7 57	S 3 50	18 0	0 5	6 10	N 8 47
11	17 26	23 31	5 36	9 15	20 9	2 4	7 50	9 0	17 43	23 47	5 51	6 18
21	17 58	23 59	6 0	N 1 34	20 17	2 0	8 1	13 45	17 29	23 31	5 33	3 45
30	18 22	0 19	6 16	S 5 23	20 26	2 15	8 4	S 17 36	17 16	23 17	5 18	N 1 24

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	10 58	17 10	23 22	N 19 19	20 3	2 2	8 1	S 2 24	21 44	3 36	9 28	S 13 40
11	10 21	16 33	22 45	19 23	19 29	1 27	7 25	2 51	21 7	2 59	8 51	13 49
21	9 42	15 54	22 6	19 23	18 54	0 52	6 50	3 19	20 31	2 22	8 13	13 58
30	9 6	15 18	21 30	N 19 20	18 23	0 21	6 19	S 3 44	19 57	1 48	7 39	S 14 8

The mean fall of rain is 4·07in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 2·51in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 6·03in., nor less than 1·68in.

The greatest falls in September were in 1872, 13·56in., in 1878, 12·13in., in 1841, 11·05in., and in 1877, 11·03in.

The least falls were in 1851 0·4in., in 1845, 0·29in., and in 1853, 0·32in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in Sept. was 12·6d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rain September was 0·32in.

The mean difference for September is 2·59in.

1893
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OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m	MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h m
SUN.	1	17	5 49	5 50	21·0	10 46	17 19	23 53
Mon.	2	18	5 49	5 49	22·0	11 49	18 22	— —
Tues.	3	19	5 49	5 49	23·0	12 51	19 22	0 54
Wed.	4	20	5 49	5 48	24·0	13 50	20 17	1 50
Thur.	5	21	5 49	5 48	25·0	14 46	21 8	2 41
Fri.	6	22	5 49	5 47	26·0	15 38	21 55	3 27
Sat.	7	23	5 49	5 47	27·0	16 27	22 40	4 10
SUN.	8	24	5 49	5 46	28·0	17 15	23 23	4 50
Mon.	9	25	5 49	5 46	29·0	18 1	— —	5 29
Tues.	10	26	5 49	5 45	0·4	18 48	0 6	6 8
Wed.	11	27	5 49	5 45	1·4	19 36	0 49	6 49
Thur.	12	28	5 49	5 44	2·4	20 25	1 34	7 31
Fri.	13	29	5 49	5 44	3·4	21 16	2 20	8 15
Sat.	14	30	5 49	5 43	4·4	22 7	3 9	9 2
SUN.	15	31	5 49	5 43	5·4	22 59	4 0	9 52
Mon.	16	1	5 49	5 43	6·4	23 50	4 51	10 43
Tues.	17	2	5 49	5 42	7·4	— —	5 42	11 35
Wed.	18	3	5 49	5 42	8·4	0 39	6 33	12 28
Thur.	19	4	5 49	5 41	9·4	1 25	7 21	13 19
Fri.	20	5	5 49	5 41	10·4	2 9	8 8	14 9
Sat.	21	6	5 49	5 40	11·4	2 52	8 54	14 59
SUN.	22	7	5 49	5 40	12·4	3 34	9 40	15 49
Mon.	23	8	5 49	5 40	13·4	4 16	10 27	16 40
Tues.	24	9	5 49	5 39	14·4	5 0	11 15	17 34
Wed.	25	10	5 49	5 39	15·4	5 47	12 7	18 31
Thur.	26	11	5 49	5 39	16·4	6 38	13 4	19 33
Fri.	27	12	5 49	5 38	17·4	7 35	14 5	20 37
Sat.	28	13	5 50	5 38	18·4	8 36	15 9	21 43
SUN.	29	14	5 50	5 38	19·4	9 40	16 14	22 47
Mon.	30	15	5 50	5 38	20·4	10 44	17 16	23 46
Tues.	31	16	5 50	5 37	21·4	11 45	18 13	— —

Cunny or Purattasy.

Toolam or Arpasy.

OCTOBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	2	8	27·0	P.M.	☺ *Full Moon.*	25	0	35·8	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	10	1	35·2	A.M.	☾ *Apogee*.....	15	3		P.M.
☽ *First Quarter*	18	4	28·0	A.M.	☾ *Perigee*	27	0		Noon.

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	18 25	0 21	6 17	S 6 7	20 27	2 16	8 5	S 18 0	17 15	23 16	5 17	N 1 9
11	18 48	0 40	6 32	13 1	20 39	2 25	8 11	21 32	17 1	23 0	4 59	S 1 27
21	19 9	0 57	6 45	18 43	20 50	2 35	8 20	24 11	16 46	22 44	4 42	4 4
31	19 25	1 11	6 57	S 22 48	21 3	2 46	8 29	S 25 47	16 33	22 29	4 25	S 6 38

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	9 2	15 14	21 26	N 19 19	18 19	0 17	6 15	S 3 47	19 54	1 45	7 36	S 14 9
11	8 20	14 32	20 44	19 12	17 42	23 39	5 36	4 15	19 17	1 8	6 59	14 20
21	7 37	13 49	20 1	19 1	17 7	23 4	5 1	4 43	18 40	0 31	6 22	14 31
31	6 53	13 5	19 17	N 18 47	16 32	22 29	4 26	S 5 10	18 0	23 51	5 42	S 14 43

The mean fall of rain is 10·12in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 9·27in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 13·89in., nor less than 6·16in.

The greatest falls in October were in 1850, 21·20in., and in 1843, 18·62in.

The least falls were in 1861, 2·48in., and in 1880, 2·76in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in October was 16·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in October was 0·63in.

The mean difference for October is 3·86in.

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NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	17	5 50	5 37	22·4	12 42	19 6	0 39
Thur.	2	18	5 50	5 37	23·4	13 35	19 54	1 26
Fri.	3	19	5 51	5 37	24·4	14 24	20 38	2 10
Sat.	4	20	5 51	5 37	25·4	15 11	21 21	2 50
SUN.	5	21	5 51	5 36	26·4	15 57	22 3	3 28
Mon.	6	22	5 51	5 36	27·4	16 43	22 45	4 7
Tues.	7	23	5 51	5 36	28·4	17 30	23 29	4 46
Wed.	8	24	5 52	5 36	29·4	18 19	— —	5 27
Thur.	9	25	5 52	5 36	0·8	19 9	0 15	6 10
Fri.	10	26	5 52	5 36	1·8	20 0	1 3	6 57
Sat.	11	27	5 53	5 36	2·8	20 52	1 53	7 45
SUN.	12	28	5 53	5 36	3·8	21 43	2 44	8 36
Mon.	13	29	5 53	5 36	4·8	22 32	3 35	9 28
Tues.	14	30	5 53	5 36	5·8	23 19	4 26	10 19
Wed.	15	1	5 54	5 36	6·8	— —	5 14	11 10
Thur.	16	2	5 54	5 36	7·8	0 3	6 0	11 59
Fri.	17	3	5 55	5 36	8·8	0 45	6 45	12 48
Sat.	18	4	5 55	5 36	9·8	1 26	7 30	13 36
SUN.	19	5	5 55	5 36	10·8	2 6	8 15	14 25
Mon.	20	6	5 56	5 36	11·8	2 48	9 1	15 17
Tues.	21	7	5 56	5 36	12·8	3 33	9 51	16 12
Wed.	22	8	5 56	5 36	13·8	4 22	10 45	17 12
Thur.	23	9	5 57	5 36	14·8	5 17	11 45	18 17
Fri.	24	10	5 57	5 36	15·8	6 18	12 50	19 24
Sat.	25	11	5 58	5 36	16·8	7 23	13 57	20 31
SUN.	26	12	5 58	5 37	17·8	8 30	15 3	21 35
Mon.	27	13	5 59	5 37	18·8	9 34	16 5	22 32
Tues.	28	14	5 59	5 37	19·8	10 35	17 1	23 23
Wed.	29	15	6 0	5 37	20·8	11 31	17 51	— —
Thur.	30	16	6 0	5 38	21·8	12 22	18 37	0 8
...	...	...	... ...	... ...	...	... ...	... ...	... ...

Toolam or Arpasy.

Vrechecum or Kartigay.

NOVEMBER

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Phases of the Moon.

	d.	h.	m.			d.	h.	m.	
☾ *Last Quarter.*	1	3	49·8	A.M.	☾ *Last Quarter*	30	2	15·9	P.M.
● *New Moon.*	8	6	4·9	P.M.	☾ *Apogee* ...	12	9		A.M.
☽ *First Quarter.*	16	10	52·6	P.M.	☾ *Perigee*.....	24	7		P.M.
○ *Full Moon.*	23	11	16·3	P.M.					

The Planets.

Date.	☿ Mercury.				♀ Venus.				♂ Mars.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	19 28	1 13	6 58	S 23 6	21 4	2 47	8 30	S 25 53	16 32	22 28	4 24	S 6 53
11	19 30	1 14	6 58	24 43	21 15	2 58	8 41	26 13	16 19	22 13	4 7	9 23
21	18 47	0 33	6 19	22 50	21 24	3 8	8 52	25 24	16 6	21 59	3 52	11 46
30	17 18	23 7	4 56	S 18 7	21 29	3 14	8 59	S 23 47	15 54	21 46	3 38	S 13 49

Date.	♃ Jupiter.				♄ Saturn.				♅ Uranus.			
	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.	Rising.	Merid. Passage.	Setting.	Declination.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′
1	6 49	13 1	19 13	N 18 45	16 29	22 26	4 23	S 5 12	17 56	23 47	5 38	S 14 44
11	6 5	12 16	18 27	18 28	15 54	21 51	3 48	5 37	17 18	23 9	5 0	14 56
21	5 20	11 31	17 42	18 10	15 19	21 15	3 11	6 1	16 42	22 33	4 24	15 7
30	4 40	10 51	17 2	N 17 55	14 47	20 43	2 39	S 6 20	16 9	22 0	3 51	S 15 17

The mean fall of rain is 6·25in.

No months without rain.

There are equal chances that the fall will be more or less than 2·61in.

There are four chances to one that the fall will not be more than 8·63in., nor less than 3·93in.

The greatest falls in November were in 1851, 15·11in., and in 1847, 13·56in.

The least falls were in 1855, 0·22in., in 1860, 0·62in., and in 1864, 0·89in.

The average number of days in which rain fell in November was 13·0d.

The average daily fall of rain on the days during which it rained in November was 0·48in.

The mean difference for November is 2·48in.

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DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	SUN Setting. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Age at Mean Noon. d	MOON Rising. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m	MOON Setting (Trevandrum Mean Time.) h	m
Fri.	1	17	6	0	5	38	22·8	13	10	19	21	0	50
Sat.	2	18	6	1	5	38	23·8	13	56	20	2	1	29
SUN.	3	19	6	1	5	38	24·8	14	41	20	44	2	7
Mon.	4	20	6	2	5	39	25·8	15	28	21	27	2	46
Tues.	5	21	6	2	5	39	26·8	16	15	22	12	3	26
Wed.	6	22	6	3	5	39	27·8	17	4	22	59	4	8
Thur.	7	23	6	3	5	40	28·8	17	55	23	48	4	53
Fri.	8	24	6	4	5	40	0·0	18	47	—	—	5	41
Sat.	9	25	6	4	5	40	1·0	19	38	0	39	6	31
SUN.	10	26	6	5	5	41	2·0	20	28	1	30	7	23
Mon.	11	27	6	6	5	41	3.0	21	15	2	21	8	15
Tues.	12	28	6	6	5	42	4·0	22	0	3	10	9	5
Wed.	13	29	6	7	5	42	5·0	22	42	3	56	9	54
Thur.	14	1	6	7	5	42	6·0	23	22	4	41	10	42
Fri.	15	2	6	8	5	43	7·0	—	—	5	24	11	28
Sat.	16	3	6	8	5	43	8·0	0	1	6	7	12	16
SUN.	17	4	6	9	5	44	9·0	0	41	6	51	13	4
Mon.	18	5	6	9	5	44	10·0	1	23	7	38	13	55
Tues.	19	6	6	10	5	45	11·0	2	8	8	28	14	51
Wed.	20	7	6	10	5	45	12·0	2	58	9	24	15	52
Thur.	21	8	6	11	5	46	13·0	3	55	10	25	16	58
Fri.	22	9	6	11	5	46	14·0	4	58	11	32	18	6
Sat.	23	10	6	12	5	47	15·0	6	6	12	40	19	14
SUN.	24	11	6	12	5	47	16·0	7	14	13	46	20	16
Mon.	25	12	6	13	5	48	17·0	8	19	14	47	21	12
Tues.	26	13	6	13	5	48	18·0	9	19	15	42	22	2
Wed.	27	14	6	14	5	49	19·0	10	14	16	32	22	46
Thur.	28	15	6	14	5	49	20·0	11	4	17	17	23	27
Fri.	29	16	6	15	5	50	21·0	11	52	18	0	—	—
Sat.	30	17	6	15	5	50	22·0	12	39	18	43	0	6
SUN.	31	18	6	15	5	51	23·0	13	25	19	26	0	45

Vrechecum or Kartigay.

Dhanoo or Margaly.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN

MARCH.

SUN.	12	4 SUNDAY IN LENT.
S.	18	Princess Louisa Caroline Albert born, 18
SUN.	19	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.—First Eclipse of
M.	20	Opening of the New College and laying stone of the Napier Museum in the His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 18.
Th.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to T
S.	25	ANNUNCIATION OF B. V. MARY.
SUN.	26	6 SUNDAY IN LENT OR PALM SUNDAY.
M.	27	The meeting of Queen Victoria and Queen C at San Sabastian, 1889.—The Periyaw and North Travancore commenced, ' downe Bridge across the Indus open
Tu.	28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
W.	29	H. R. H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany
Th.	30	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	31	GOOD FRIDAY.—Abdur Rahaman the A nistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

APRIL.

S.	1	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	2	EASTER SUNDAY.
M.	3	EASTER MONDAY.—First Electric Telegraph in
Tu.	4	EASTER TUESDAY.
SUN.	9	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—Grand Imperial Du and presentation of a sword to the Ameer,
Th.	13	Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
SUN.	16	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—First Railway in I between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN.	23	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
SUN.	30	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

MAY.

Tu.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1
SUN.	7	5 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER OR ROGATIO
Tu.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancor
W.	10	Father Damian died at Moloka, 1889.
Th.	11	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.- reached England from Indi 6.
SUN.	14	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION.—Doctor Jenner s cinated a boy, 1786.
W.	17	First Telegraph message between Bombay a
SUN.	21	PENTICOST OR WHIT SUNDAY.
W.	24	Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.
Th.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
F.	26	Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1796.
SUN.	28	TRINITY SUNDAY.
W.	31	His Highness Rama Vurmah G.

E. EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

JUNE.

ARISTI.—First turf of Central India Railway, d, 1856.—Scheme of Defence of the North Indian ier by armies of Native States approved by Secre- f State, 1889.

orge Frederick of Wales born, 1865.

Y AFTER TRINITY.

AY AFTER TRINITY.

ture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore ith the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of dia, 1881.

Y AFTER TRINITY.

of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her sty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.

ion of Queen Victoria, 1837.

AFTER TRINITY.

n of Queen Victoria, 1838.

JULY.

ah of Persia visited Her Majesty the Queen, 1889.

DAY AFTER TRINITY.—United States' declaration of ndependence, 1776.

ess Victoria of Wales born, 1868.

ives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827

UNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

UNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

unveiling of the Boundary Memorial [redacted] His Highness the late Maha Rajah and H [redacted] er the Honorable V. Ramiengar C. S. I. 1883.

UNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Princess Bea [redacted] ried to Prince Henry of Battenburg, 1885.

atives of India first sat on the Petit Jur [redacted]

Princess Louise of Wales married to the [redacted] Fife, 1889.

First School for Native Girls formed at C [redacted] a, 1849.

SUN[redacted]Y AFTER TRINITY.

AUGUST.

liam of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen s, 1889.—Emperor William of Germany Gazetted Honorary Admiral of the British Fleet, 1889.

British [redacted]al Review at Spithead in the presence of e Emperor of Germany.

ighness Rama Varma G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c. Maha ah died, 1885.

esty Queen Victoria appointed Honorary Colonel of rman Dragoon Guards, 1889.

AFTER TRINITY.—Prince Alfred Duke of Edin- , 1844.

TRINITY.

V. MARY.

REMARKABLE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN

AUGUST.

F.	18	H. H. Marthanda Vurmah Maha Rajah of 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation c of Her Majesty of the Tittle of Empr
S.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Gi
SUN.	20	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	23	Government Central Museum instituted 185 Offices, Trevandrum, opened, 1869.
F.	25	High Court at Madras opened, 1862.
SUN.	27	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	28	Slavery abolition Act passed, 1883.
W.	30	His Highness Kerala Vurmah Rajah died, 1
Th.	31	H. H. Ravi Vurma Raja died, 1889.

SEPTEMBER.

F.	1	Government of India transferred to the C
S.	2	His Excellency the Right Honorable M Governor of Madras visited Trevandru
SUN.	3	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	4	Two shocks of an earthquake at Trevandru Travancore (1 A. M.,) 1867.
Tu.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for women at Qu.
SUN.	10	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	13	Holy Cross A. D. 335.
SUN.	17	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Opening of Mont
M.	18	Earthquake at Trevandrum, 1841.
F.	22	A large Comet first observed in Trevandrum whi visible for months, 1882.
SUN.	24	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
S.	30	Foundation stone of His Highness the Maha l lege, Trevandrum, laid, 1869.

OCTOBER.

SUN.	1	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—General Cullen died. Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the J Rajah from her Majesty Queen V ria, F India, 1877.
F.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore Tennyson died, 1892.
SUN.	8	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wale Indian Tour, 1875.
Th.	12	America discovered, 1492.
F.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lor G. C. I. E. Governor of Madras visited Tre
S.	14	First appearance of Cholera at Madras, 1818
SUN.	15	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	22	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	29	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	30	Termination of the Territorial disputes Travancore, 1882.
Tu.	31	His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Go Trevandrum, 1892.

LE EVENTS & CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS.

NOVEMBER.

NTS.—*Abolition of slavery in Zanzibar, 1889.*
LS.
. the Duke of Cannaught left London for India,
63.
NDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Grace the Duke of Buck-
igham and Chandos visited Trevandrum, 1880.
. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.—
His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a
ur to Ramaswarom, 1890.
Edward Prince of Wales born, 1841.—First Public
bar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
AY AFTER TRINITY.
urch at Trevandrum consecrated, 1859.
of the Suez Canal, 1869.
DAY AFTER TRINITY.
s Royal born, 1840.
ighness the Maha Rajah left Trevandrum on a tour to
Madras, 1888.
ENT SUNDAY.
l Harris visited Trevandrum, 1858.

DECEMBER.

AY IN [illegible].—H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visit-
[illegible] Travancore, 1889.
its Hig[illegible] Maha Rajah of Travancore
nsignia of Knight Grand Commander of the
ted Order of the Star of India, 1888.
of small causes established, 1850.
B. V. MARY.—Foundation stone for the
ices at Trevandrum laid by His Highness the
aha Rajah, 1865.
IN ADVENT.—King of Prussia accepted the title
mperor of Germany, 1870.—Marquis of Landsdowne
ed charge of the Office of Viceroy and Governor-
l of India, 1888.
stone of Christ Church at Trevandrum laid, 1858.
ice Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died 1878.
ess the Maha Rajah returned to Trevandrum from
maswarom, 1890.
NDAY IN ADVENT.—His Highness the Maha Rajah re-
urned to Trevandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamanay
idge opened, 1853.
etween England and the United States, 1814.
AS-DAY.
FTER CHRISTMAS.—The first Charter granted to the
st India Company, 1600.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing of Observations for the Atmospheric Pressur of the Air and Evaporation, Relative Hu &c., from Observations made at the Trevar tory between the years* 1853 *and* 1864, *under* JOHN ALLAN BROUN, Esq., F. R. S.

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.* Height of the 197 feet above the level of the sea. Mercury at* 32°. *Brass at* 62° *Fah.*

MONTHS.	Mean Pressure.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.
January ..	29·730	29·801	29·657	·144	29·788	29·666	·122	29·870	29·585	·285
February..	·719	·781	·661	·120	·784	·649	·135	·848	·584	·264
March ..	·688	·753	·604	·149	·748	·622	·126	·815	·529	·286
April ..	·648	·716	·570	·146	·703	·583	·120	·779	·497	·282
May ..	·637	·705	·569	·136	·683	·581	·102	·763	·502	·261
June ..	·638	·704	·569	·135	·678	·589	·089	·754	·518	·236
July ..	·649	·708	·593	·115	·685	·599	·086	·753	·535	·218
August ..	·663	·718	·609	·109	·708	·605	·103	·767	·543	[illegible]
September	·681	·736	·624	·112	·731	·618	·113	·796	[illegible]	[illegible]
October ..	·688	·765	·608	·157	·741	·627	·114	·8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	·703	·757	·631	·126	·757	·643	·114	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	·724	·778	·655	·123	·780	·662	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Means ..	29·681	·743	·612	·131	·732	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* From 8 years[illegible]

BLE II.—*Temperature of the Air.**

	Month temperature.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Observation. Highest	Mean of the Observation. Lowest	Range.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
January ..	76·44	79·25	73·90	5·35	83·88	69·37	14·51	86·60	64·86	21·74
February..	77·89	80·49	75·12	5·37	85·32	70·60	14·72	88·52	66·18	22·34
March ..	80·33	82·31	77·64	4·67	87·15	73·66	13·49	89·95	70·30	19·65
April ..	80·95	83·17	77·28	5·89	87·14	75·78	11·36	91·23	72·60	18·63
May ..	80·19	82·57	76·95	5·62	85·32	75·85	9·47	90·04	72·85	17·19
June ..	77·67	80·19	74·34	5·85	82·19	74·03	8·16	86·25	71·35	14·90
July ..	76·66	78·66	73·35	5·31	81·02	73·09	7·93	84·45	70·42	14·03
August ..	76·66	78·42	73·85	4·57	81·37	72·93	8·44	84·75	70·88	13·87
September	77·02	78·35	74·98	3·37	81·04	72·92	8·12	85·35	70·46	14·89
October ..	76·90	78·77	74·22	4·55	82·14	72·67	9·47	85·55	70·56	14·99
November	76·88	78·69	74·41	4·28	82·66	71·84	10·82	85·69	68·85	16·84
December	76·15	78·60	73·41	5·19	82·87	69·93	12·94	85·91	65·42	20·49
ans ..	77·81	79·96	74·96	5·00	83·51	72·72	10·78	87·02	69·56	17·46

* From 11 years' observations.

TABLE III.—*Temperature of Evaporation* as s*
Bulb Thermometer.

MONTHS.	Monthly Mean Temp. of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Daily Means. Highest	Mean of the Daily Means. Lowest	Range.	Mean of the Hourly Means. Highest	Mean of the Hourly Means. Lowest	Range.	Obs		
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		
January ..	70·34	73·99	66·24	7·75	73·09	66·53	6·56	76·87	60·[illegible]	
February ..	71·33	74·84	66·88	7·96	73·84	67·77	6·07	77·39	60·81	16·58
March ..	74·39	76·22	71·37	4·85	76·40	72·02	4·38	79·18	67·21	11·97
April ..	75·83	77·69	73·60	4·09	77·79	73·88	3·91	79·96	70·88	9·08
May ..	76·04	77·92	73·84	4·08	77·61	74·34	3·27	80·15	71·09	9·06
June ..	74·44	76·38	72·26	4·12	76·00	72·83	3·17	78·84	69·74	9·10
July ..	73·69	75·47	71·66	3·81	75·14	72·10	3·04	77·45	68·98	8·47
August ..	73·51	75·00	71·96	3·04	74·96	71·98	2·98	77·34	69·61	7·73
September	73·43	74·78	72·16	2·62	74·89	71·81	3·08	77·41	69·62	7·79
October ..	73·54	75·20	71·63	3·57	75·27	71·58	3·69	77·95	68·44	9·51
November	73·38	75·18	70·62	4·56	75·59	70·76	4·83	78·25	66·77	11·48
December	71·09	74·17	66·55	7·62	73·64	67·69	5·95	77·02	61·29	15·73
Means ..	73·42	75·57	70·73	4·84	75·35	71·11	4·24	78·15	67·10	11·05

* From 11 years' observations.

re of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, and Direction of Wind, Rain Fall, Evaporation of Sky clouded.

	Mean Dew Point.		Tension of Vapour. †	Relative Humidity. Saturation = 1 †	Direction of Wind. *	Velocity of Wind per hour. §	Force of Wind per hour. §	Prop. of Sky clouded. Whole sky = 10·0 *	Evaporation of sea water. ‡	Fall of Rain from 43 years' observations, (1838—1880.)	No. of rainy days.	Fall in rainy days.
	°	°	Inch			Mile	lb		Inch	Inch	d	Inch
January	6·10	67·5	·676	0·717	W.	4·40	0·10	2·80	8·32	0·702	2·2	0·31
February ..	6·56	68·3	·696	·727	W. b. S.	4·56	0·10	2·68	8·42	0·552	1·6	0·34
March	5·94	72·0	·787	·759	W. b. N.	5·02	0·13	3·60	9·64	1·646	4·0	0·41
April	5·12	73·9	·838	·792	W. b. N.	5·30	0·14	5·30	8·88	4·577	9·7	0·47
May	4·15	74·5	·855	·827	NW.bW.	6·12	0·19	7·02	8·12	9·976	14·6	0·68
June	3·23	73·2	·819	·861	NW.bW.	6·46	0·21	7·48	5·95	12·706	22·5	0·56
July	2·97	72·5	·800	·870	NW.½W.	7·04	0·25	7·12	6·30	7·002	20·0	0·35
August	3·15	72·2	·793	·863	NW.½W.	5·98	0·18	7·94	6·96	4·648	16·3	0·28
September ..	3·59	72·0	·786	·845	NW.bW.	5·11	0·13	5·78	6·62	4·072	12·6	0·32
October	3·36	72·1	·791	·853	W. N. W.	5·21	0·14	7·00	6·52	10·125	16·0	0·63
November ..	3·50	71·9	·785	·848	W. b. N.	3·48	0·06	5·88	5·56	6·252	13·0	0·48
December ..	5·06	68·8	·707	·782	W. N. W.	3·93	0·08	3·62	7·25	2·455	5·5	0·44
Means ..	4·39	70·2	·778	0·812	W.N.W.	5·22	0·14	5·52	..	...	...	0·47
Sums	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88·54	64·713	138·0	..

† From 11 years' observations.
* From 3 years' observations.
* From 5 years' observations.
‡ From 6 years' observations.

The mean fall of rain for successive period of 10 years.

Inch.		Inch.
68·382	1841—50	70·747
64·330	51—60	65·268
·631	61—70	59·015
[illegible]	71—80	66·536
	Mean.	65·504

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES, *containing the mean resu*
for the Atmospheric Pressure, Temperatures
Evaporation, Relative Humidity, Clouds, &c.,
servations made at the Trevandrum Observatory
1865 *and* 1882 *and calculated for Malabar mon*

TABLE I. *Atmospheric Pressure.*

Months.	Mean Pressure.	Mean o. Highest.	I.	
		Daily mean		
Auvany	29·663	29·717	29·633	
Puratasy	·675	·729	·647	·0[illegible]
Alpasy	·688	·732	·641	·091
Kartigay	·703	·753	·642	·111
Margaly	·711	·764	·644	·120
Thie...	·720	·756	·646	·110
Mausy	·704	·764	·665	·099
Panguny	·669	·706	·615	·091
Chittray	·627	·662	·582	·080
Vycausy	·617	·677	·588	·089
Auny	·655	·712	·601	·111
Audy	·649	·713	·604	·109
Mean.....	29·673	29·724	29·626	·098

* Mean of 4 hours in the day time.

TABLE II. *Temperature of the Air.*

Months.	Monthly Mean Temperature.	Mean of the Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
		Daily means. *		
Auvany	79·99	81·34	79·01	2·33
Puratasy	80·65	82·01	79·13	2·88
Alpasy	80·53	81·56	79·34	2·22
Kartigay	81·12	82·33	79·77	2·56
Margaly	81·14	82·60	80·37	2·[illegible]
Thie	81·82	83·84	80·56	
Mausy	83·85	85·26	82·72	
Panguny	85·92	88·27	83·40	
Chittray	85·45	86·97	84[illegible]	
Vycausy	82·75	85·21	[illegible]	
Auny	79·97	81·10		
Audy	79·41	81·05		
Mean.....	81·88	8[illegible]		

* Mean of 5

emperature of Evaporation as shown by the Wet Bulb Thermometer.

	Monthly Mean Temperature of Wet Bulb.	Mean of the Highest. Daily Means. *	Mean of the Lowest. Daily Means. *	Range.
... ...	74·54	75·79	73·83	1·96
... ...	74·65	75·96	73·59	2·37
... ...	75·17	76·27	74·03	2·24
... ...	74·59	76·15	73·30	2·85
... ...	72·54	75·19	71·08	4·11
...e...	72·54	75·44	70·21	5·23
Mausy	74·13	75·66	73·05	2·61
Panguny	76·76	71·84	75·52	2·32
Chittray	77·57	78·92	76·32	2·60
Vycausy	76·62	77·81	75·32	2·49
Auny	75·06	76·47	74·18	2·29
Audy	74·48	75·72	73·72	2·00
Mean.....	74·89	76·43	73·68	2·76

* Mean of 5 hours.

TABLE IV. *Temperature of the Dew Point, Tension of Vapour, Humidity, Direction of Wind, Velocity of Wind per hour, Evaporation of Sea water and Sky clouded.*

Months.	Mean. Difference between Dry and Wet Thers.	Temperature of Dew point.	Tension of Vapour.	Relative humidity Saturation=1.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Evaporation of Sea water.	Proportion of sky clouded. Whole sky=10·0.
						Mile	Inch	
...uvany ...	5·45	70·92	·756	·739	W ½ N	7·7	·058	7·2
...tasy ...	6·00	70·57	·748	·716	W by N	5·6	·061	6·[illegible]
...	5·36	71·46	·772	·742	W S W ½ W	3·0	·041	7·2
...	6·53	70·20	·738	·696	W S W ½ S	2·2	·042	5·9
	8·60	66·69	·655	·618	W S W ½ S	2·5	·058	4·0
	9·28	66·29	·646	·595	S W by W	2·5	·066	3·3
	·72	67·75	·677	·585	S W by W	3·2	·073	3·3
	[illegible]	70·74	·751	·607	S W by W	3·7	·075	4·3
		72·42	·796	·654	W ½ S	4·9	·077	5·9
		·56	·801	·717	W ½ N	5·8	·059	7·4
		[illegible]	·777	·760	W by N	7·2	·049	8·2
			·762	·760	W	7·8	·050	8·0
			[illegible]0	·682	W by S	4·7	·059	5·9

TABLE V. *Mean fall of rain.*

Stations.	Auvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trevandrum*	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon†	8·317	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey†	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade†	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Pulpanabapuram† ...	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam‡ ...	0·550	0·438	3·888	4·105	0·367	0·008	0·100	9·838	1·263	3·468			

* Mean of 17 years.
† ,, 9 ,,
‡ ,, 3 ,,

f the mean daily fall of rain in Trevandrum ed from forty-six years' observations.

	UARY.					FEBRUARY.				
			The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall of rain.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
	·03	0·44	·000	7	0·21	0·01	0·43	—	1	0·43
2	·05	1·99	·02	6	·40	0·1	·19	0·02	3	·09
3	·03	0·57	·02	6	·20	0·1	·34	·06	3	·19
4	·05	0·71	·01	8	·28	0·4	·82	00	6	·31
5	·07	1·48	·02	4	·82	0·2	.77	·11	3	·34
6	00	0·16	·01	3	·07	0·0	·07	00	2	·04
7	00	00	00	—	—	0·2	·81	·03	3	·30
8	·03	0·62	·04	4	·31	0·2	·75	·14	2	·44
9	00	0·03	00	1	·03	0·0	·12	—	1	·12
10	·03	0·83	·03	6	·22	0·1	.34	·20	2	·27
11	·01	0·24	·18	2	·21	0·1	·35	—	1	·35
12	·02	1 07	00	3	·39	—	·01	—	1	·01
13	·02	0·54	·01	4	·25	0·3	·69	·04	5	·26
14	00	0·25	00	1	·25	0·1	·31	·07	2	·19
15	00	0·18	00	1	·18	0·2	0·66	·11	2	·38
16	·01	0·32	00	4	·17	—	00	—	1	00
17	·02	0·46	·30	2	·38	0·3	1·44	·04	2	·74
18	·01	0·34	·04	3	·22	0·5	1·18	·09	6	·39
19	·03	0·65	·22	3	.47	0·7	1·94	·02	6	·56
20	·01	0·64	00	1	.64	0·3	0·86	00	3	·50
21	·02	0·76	·04	4	·23	0·3	1·35	·03	3	·51
22	·01	0·25	·01	2	·13	0·2	1·03	·01	2	·52
23	00	0·05	00	1	·05	0·3	0·96	·04	3	·50
24	·01	0·37	·03	3	0·16	0·1	·59	—	1	·59
25	·09	1·89	·17	4	1·08	0·1	·29	—	1	·29
26	·02	0·49	00	5	0·19	—	00	00	2	00
27	·05	1·39	·22	4	·54	0·3	·67	·04	3	·40
28	·02	0·86	·04	3	·33	0·1	·40	·06	3	·23
29	·02	0·51	·04	3	·29	—	—	—	—	—
30	·01	0·42	·04	2	·23	...	...	...	...	...
31	00	0·03	00	1	0·03	...	...	...	...	...
an.	0·02	0·60	0·05	3	0·29	0·02	0·60	0·04	3	0·31

Day of month.	MARCH.					APRIL.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·03	0·78	0·05	3	0·39	0·10	1·39	0·06	12	0·39
2	·01	·49	·01	4	·15	0·13	1·52	00	16	·39
3	·01	0·63	·06	2	·35	0·12	3·35	·01	13	·43
4	·00	·12	·03	2	·08	0·10	1·90	·09	9	·53
5	·01	·25	·20	2	·22	0·02	0·37	·01	8	·13
6	·02	·49	·01	4	·22	0·08	1·03	·02	12	·31
7	·01	·50	·03	2	·27	0·12	1·63	·06	9	·61
8	·02	0·47	·00	4	·19	0·06	1·00	·04	9	·33
9	·05	1·17	·04	5	·46	0·15	2·86	00	10	·63
10	·01	0·19	·02	4	·12	0·16	1·06	·01	15	0·50
11	·07	2·40	·03	6	·55	0·28	4·00	·03	12	1·06
12	·07	1·28	·18	5	·63	0·07	0·84	·02	11	0·29
13	·07	2·52	·08	4	·77	0·09	1·30	·02	16	·26
14	·08	1·15	·01	8	·45	0·14	1·89	·01	17	·38
15	·03	0·87	·05	6	·22	0·07	0·92	·01	12	·28
16	·06	1·18	·01	8	·35	0·13	1·48	·01	13	·46
17	·03	1·03	·02	7	·23	·16	2·97	·02	18	·41
18	·13	3·45	·02	6	·99	0·17	2·13	·02	17	·46
19	·07	1·25	·08	7	·44	0·17	1·54	·00	20	·40
20	·05	0·86	·06	6	·35	0·20	1·41	·03	18	·51
21	·04	1·75	·04	4	·49	0·10	2·42	·00	14	·33
22	·01	0·19	·02	6	·09	0·15	1·10	·00	17	·39
23	·11	2·00	·01	9	·57	0·16	2·41	·02	14	·53
24	·02	0·62	·02	5	·18	0·21	1·86	·01	17	·57
25	·03	0·76	·09	5	·27	0·19	1·95	·01	15	·60
26	·11	2·31	·02	10	·51	0·26	3·46	·00	24	·50
27	·10	2·64	·03	6	·80	0·18	5·23	·00	16	·53
28	·05	1·06	·01	9	·27	0·33	2·11	·00	23	·63
29	·10	1·22	·03	13	·37	0·24	2·55	·00	1[illegible]	·61
30	·15	3·42	·02	13	·52	0·12	1·76	·00	15	0·36
31	0·07	1·19	0·05	8	0·40	..	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·05	1·23	0·04	6	0·38	0·15	1·99	0·02	15	0·46

Day of month.	MAY.					JUNE.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	3·92	0·01	18	0·62	0·52	4·55	0·02	37	0·65
2	·28	4·25	·01	20	·64	·51	5·30	·02	38	·62
3	·37	9·37	·01	23	·74	·55	3·92	·01	38	·67
4	·37	6·66	00	20	·84	·56	3·38	00	36	·72
5	·16	1·19	·03	16	·47	·42	2·42	·02	33	·59
6	·14	1·70	·03	16	·42	·68	5·67	·02	41	·76
7	·19	3·86	.01	16	·55	·56	3·50	·03	37	·69
8	·15	2·55	·01	19	·36	·48	2·85	·02	36	·61
9	·18	2·79	·02	18	·47	·51	3·59	00	36	·66
10	·37	14·32	00	17	·99	·38	2·96	·02	35	·50
11	·24	3·95	·04	18	·62	·51	2·26	·01	34	·6
12	·16	2·02	·01	15	.49	·53	3·22	·02	35	·7
13	·11	1·23	·02	13	·39	·38	2·17	00	37	·4
14	·12	1·19	·01	14	·41	·39	2·65	·01	32	·5
15	·25	5·17	·03	13	·89	·50	2·32	·01	37	·6
16	·13	1·13	00	16	·38	·46	1·95	·02	33	·6
17	·17	2·09	·02	19	·40	·30	1·53	·01	32	·4
18	·14	3·16	00	17	·39	·35	2·18	·01	35	·4
19	·46	5·29	·01	25	·84	·42	7·19	·01	33	·59
20	·24	1·32	·03	20	·54	·22	2·62	00	30	·34
21	·40	3·71	·04	22	·83	·25	2·31	·02	31	·36
22	·40	2·82	00	22	·83	·38	3·46	·01	31	·57
23	·51	6·44	·02	27	0·86	·26	1·52	·01	35	·34
24	·53	5·71	00	22	1·11	·36	2·39	·02	31	·54
25	·48	4·53	·02	22	0·99	·36	2·75	·01	32	·52
26	·41	2·87	00	27	·69	·30	2·01	·02	34	·40
27	·53	4·13	·01	31	·78	·32	4·67	·02	32	·46
28	·62	4·90	·01	31	·92	·35	2·35	·01	32	·51
29	·54	6·44	·01	32	·77	·36	2·02	·02	32	·52
30	·56	4·60	·01	39	,65	0·35	2·61	0·01	35	0·45
31	0·70	3·00	0·01	35	0·92	..	...	...	...	...
Mean.	0·33	4·07	0·01	21	0·67	0·42	3·08	0·01	34	0·56

Day of month.	JULY.					AUGUST.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·15	0·92	0·02	25	0·27	0·18	1·35	0·01	25	0·33
2	·21	0·88	·00	34	·28	·11	0·76	·00	26	·19
3	·26	2·13	·01	28	·43	·14	1·00	·03	28	·23
4	·32	2·71	·02	32	·47	·15	2·32	·01	27	·26
5	·26	2·06	·02	28	·43	·16	1·31	·01	23	·32
6	·32	2·12	·00	32	·46	·17	1·73	·00	28	·29
7	·24	2·00	·01	31	·35	·17	1·71	·03	26	·30
8	·20	1·54	·01	26	·36	·20	1·55	·02	26	·35
9	·26	2·14	·00	27	·45	·09	0·91	·01	22	·19
10	·38	2·12	·00	26	·68	·12	1·92	·00	21	·27
11	·27	2·11	·01	32	·38	·13	0·99	0·2	27	·23
12	·21	1·40	·02	32	·30	·17	1·87	0·2	30	·26
13	·38	2·22	·00	36	·49	·22	1·61	0·3	29	·35
14	·26	1·46	·02	31	·39	·20	2·18	0·1	24	·39
15	·30	2·26	·00	35	·39	·15	1·20	·00	21	·33
16	·22	1·63	·01	32	·32	·11	2·11	·00	19	·26
17	·19	3·47	·01	29	·30	·14	1·20	·01	23	·28
18	·24	0·96	·01	35	·32	·21	1·42	·01	28	·34
19	·26	1·85	·00	32	·37	·12	1·55	·02	20	·27
20	·16	0·95	·03	28	·27	·07	1·34	·01	20	·17
21	·22	1·90	·00	28	·36	·11	1·30	·01	25	·20
22	·21	1·41	·01	34	·29	·22	3·80	·02	26	·39
23	·15	1·87	·01	24	·29	·27	3·42	·00	22	·56
24	·23	2·45	·00	28	·38	·14	2·36	·01	23	·29
25	·21	1·36	·02	31	·31	·21	1·62	·02	21	·45
26	·25	1·48	·00	31	·38	·15	1·98	·00	21	·34
27	·18	1·37	·01	29	·28	·15	1·65	·02	21	·32
28	·11	0·63	·00	29	·17	·19	2·80	·02	20	·43
29	·19	1·90	·01	23	·39	·29	3·05	·01	33	·41
30	·18	1·87	·00	26	·32	·18	2·58	·01	28	·30
31	0·11	1·17	0·00	22	0·23	0·12	1·05	0·03	20	0·23
Mean.	0·23	1·75	0·01	30	0·36	0·16	1·79	0·01	24	0·31

Day of month.	SEPTEMBER.					OCTOBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The number of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·24	2·82	0·00	22	0·49	0·11	2·00	0·00	14	0·35
2	·17	1·87	·01	20	·40	·18	1·74	·02	15	·56
3	·12	1·11	·00	22	·26	·15	1·19	·00	17	·41
4	·06	0·68	·00	22	·12	·32	2·46	·02	27	·54
5	·17	2·42	·06	21	·38	·22	1·91	·01	22	·46
6	·17	1·98	·00	24	·33	·33	4·20	·01	17	·89
7	·18	2·30	·02	21	·39	·23	3·66	·04	16	·66
8	·13	1·32	·02	21	·28	·33	3·69	·01	20	·76
9	·18	2·36	·01	19	·43	·37	4·77	·00	21	·81
10	·22	4·19	·01	24	·43	·23	2·23	·00	25	·43
11	·14	1·24	·01	24	·26	·27	2·53	·01	26	·47
12	·12	0·86	·00	26	.22	·30	3·20	·01	20	·70
13	·17	1·60	·01	19	·40	·47	5·70	·00	27	·81
14	·16	2·41	·00	21	·36	·23	1·48	·02	23	·47
15	·08	0·96	·01	17	·21	·22	2·02	0·1	27	·38
16	·17	3·20	·01	19	·42	·36	3·66	0·1	25	·65
17	·09	0·97	·03	18	·24	·25	2·09	·00	30	·39
18	·13	1·40	·02	19	·33	·39	3·45	·00	28	·64
19	·08	0 69	·00	19	·19	·53	6·26	·02	31	·78
20	·10	0·90	·00	18	·26	·45	5·28	·00	23	·90
21	·06	0·53	·00	14	·19	·41	2·59	·00	34	·55
22	·05	0·57	00	15	·14	·32	2·95	0·5	22	·68
23	·10	1·86	·01	14	·33	·32	2·00	·00	24	·61
24	·11	1·28	·04	17	·31	·32	3·25	·01	22	·67
25	·12	1·60	·00	14	·41	·31	2·82	·01	27	·53
26	·09	1·73	·03	15	·28	·45	3·24	·00	23	·90
27	·18	2·43	·02	14	·60	·38	3·06	·02	29	·60
28	·11	1·99	·01	13	·40	·27	2·41	·01	25	·50
29	·14	1·19	·00	22	·29	·60	5 22	·02	28	·99
30	0·15	3·57	·01	16	.42	·42	3·50	·02	26	·74
31	...	...	...	...	...	·36	2·33	0·3	22	0·76
Mean.	0·14	1·74	0·01	19	0·33	0·33	3·13	0·01	24	0·63

Day of month.	NOVEMBER.					DECEMBER.				
	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.	The mean fall.	The greatest fall.	The least fall.	The No. of rainy years.	The average fall on the years during which it rained.
1	0·19	1·76	0·01	24	0·37	0·10	2·35	0·03	13	0·37
2	·31	2·87	·01	25	·57	·19	2·44	·01	17	·51
3	·27	2·45	·02	21	·52	·09	1·46	·05	9	·48
4	·38	3·27	·00	24	·73	·13	3·04	·02	10	·59
5	·27	1·83	·00	28	·44	·16	4·04	·01	13	·56
6	·46	4·27	·02	27	·78	·19	2·96	·02	10	·89
7	·35	2·85	·01	27	·59	·10	2·71	·01	10	·45
8	·12	1·38	·01	22	·25	·06	1·35	·02	9	·32
9	·24	2·77	·03	27	·40	·09	1·08	·01	11	·36
10	·12	0·82	·00	23	·23	·08	1·13	·04	12	·30
11	·29	1·65	·00	27	·50	·05	0·63	·00	8	·29
12	·22	2·03	·01	27	·38	·13	2·24	·02	11	·53
13	·28	2·57	·01	21	·62	·18	2·94	·04	15	·54
14	·18	1·33	·00	22	·38	·10	1·64	·07	8	·58
15	·17	1·53	·01	23	·35	·07	1·11	·01	12	·27
16	·17	3·24	·02	20	·39	·04	0·57	·00	6	·27
17	·26	2·92	·00	25	·48	·05	0·88	·00	9	·25
18	·19	2·51	·01	18	·47	·11	1·45	·04	9	·55
19	·28	3·21	·01	18	·72	·00	0·11	·02	2	·07
20	·17	1·75	·02	15	·52	·05	1·43	·02	6	·41
21	·12	1·25	·01	14	·38	·03	0·65	·01	5	·18
22	·13	1·08	·01	14	·44	·02	0·49	·01	5	·19
23	·12	1·69	·08	10	·58	·01	0·23	·01	4	·09
24	·14	2·36	·01	11	·57	·04	0·99	·01	5	·33
25	·13	1·24	·00	17	·35	·06	1·80	·00	5	·57
26	·14	1·54	·02	18	·37	·04	1·36	·00	7	0·27
27	·18	2·84	·00	15	·54	·14	3·09	·10	5	1·28
28	·13	1·90	·00	17	·35	·01	0·19	·05	4	0·10
29	·11	3·03	·02	10	·49	·03	0·39	·06	7	0·20
30	·13	1·80	·000	14	·42	·05	1·10	·07	5	0·44
31	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·97	0·06	3	1·28
Mean.	0·21	2·19	0·05	20	0·47	0·08	1·54	0·03	8	0·44

TABLE VI. *Mean rainy days.*

Stations.	Aruvany.	Puratasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigray.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy	Years.
Trevandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Pulpanabapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamungalom ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE VII. *The total rain fall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.*

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trevandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey. ...	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade ...	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Pulpanabapuram...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamongalom...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

His Highness

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA

DÁSA VANCHI BÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

Kulasekhara Kiritapati

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

Rámarája Bahadur

SHAMSHER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE

MOST EXALTED ORDER

OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

Maharaja of Travancore,

Born 25th September 1857.

Ascended the Musnad 19th August 1885.

Royal Family of Travancore.

NEPHEW OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

EZHABA VARMA,

Elaya Raja.

Son of Her Highness the

JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 20TH AUGUST, 1864.]

SISTERS OF THE MAHARAJA.

Her Highness

LAKSHMÍ BÁYI,

MEMBER OF THE

CROWN OF INDIA.

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 23RD JULY, 1848.]

Her Highness

PÁRVATÍ BÁYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1850.]

NEPHEWS OF THE MAHARAJA.

His Highness

RAMA VARMA,

First Prince of Travancore.

Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 3RD DECEMBER, 1867.]

His Highness

MARTANDA VARMA, B. A.,

Second Prince of Travancore.

Son of Her Highness the
JUNIOR RANEE.

[BORN 24TH NOVEMBER, 1871.]

BROTHERS-IN-LAW OF THE MAHARAJA.

EBRABA VARMA,

F. M. U., M. R. A. S.

Valiya Koil Tampuran,

[Married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee.]

RAJA RAJA VARMA,

Cochoo Koil Tampuran.

PHYSICIAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel H. Plunket Esmonde-White, F.R.C.S.I. and M. K. Q. P. I.

(Madras Medical Establishment.)

OFFICERS OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA'S PALACE.

M. R. Krishna Row ...	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Anantharama Iyen ...	...Fouzdari Commissioner.
Narayanen Tampi ...	...Chellam Karyakar.
———	...Samprati.
T. Letchmana Row ...	...Nityachilavoo Karyakar.
Ramaswamy Pillai ...	...Sankadamvagay Sheristadar.
———	...Tutor to H. H. the 2nd Prince.
———	...Persian Munshi.
Pudmanabha Iyen ...	...Sripadom Karyakar.
Narayana Pillai, B. A.	...Vatakke Kottarum Karyakar.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the First Prince's Palace.
———	...Karyakar of His Highness the Young Prince's Palace.
———	...Stables Karbhari.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

H. B. GRIGG ESQUIRE, M. A., C. I. E. ...BRITISH RESIDENT.
CAPTAIN F. W. DAWSON, M. S. C. ...Asst. Resident (Europe.)
LIEUT. L. J. ANDREWS, M. S. C. ... Ag. do.

TREASURY.

A. LaRive ... ...In charge.
W. Govindaswamy Mudaliar ... ...Residency Treasurer.

ESCORT.

Captain F. W. Dawson, M. S. C. ...Commandant (Europe.)
Lieut. L. J. Andrews, M. S. C. ...Ag. do.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Captain H. Thomson, M. B. ...Offg. Residency Surgeon.
Lazarus D'Rosario ... ...1st Class Hospital Asst.
Madhavan Nayar ... ...2nd " " "

OFFICE.

A. LaRive ... ...Manager.

BRITISH SUBSIDIARY FORCE FOR TRAVANCORE.

STATION—QUILON.

17th Madras Infantry.

Lieut. Colonel W. Miller ... ...Commandant.
The Rev. C. F. Breay, M. A. ... ...Chaplain.

Government of Travancore.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

S. SHUNGRASOOBYER,
DEWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

F. Watts... ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
A. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...Acting Huzur Deputy Peishcar.

Huzur English Office.

S. Rajangam Aiyar, B. A. ...Manager (on leave.)
S. D. Sawyer ... ...Assistant to the Secretary.
A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ...Assistant to the Secretary.
S. Rengaiengar, B. A. ... ...Head Clerk.

Jamabundy Department.

P. S. Moothookaroopa Pillay ...Ag. Valia Melalutu Pillay.
P. K. Pudmanabha Pillay ...Ag. Melalutu Pillay.
Eswara Pillay ... ...Sumprethy.

Marahmut Department.

Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...Marahmut Sheristadar.

Peravagay Department.

T. Padmanabha Row ... ...Sheristadar.

Sirkar Vakil Department.

I. H. Prince ... ...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Registration Department.

L. Soobramony Aiyar ... ...Huzur Registrar.
Veeraragava Aiyangar ... ...Deputy do.
I. H. Prince ... ...Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies.

Stamps and Stationery.

P. Madhaven Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

Treasury.

Ninadath Govinda Kymal ...Treasurer.

Davaswom Department.

Sreenevasa Row... ... ...Sheristadar.

Anchal or Sirkar Post and Transit.

S. Theraviem Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

Elephant Department.

A. Peraviperumal Pillay, B. A. ...In charge.

Mint.

Cumaraswamy Pillay ... ...Superintendent.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

S. Shungrasoobyer ... ...Dewan, President.

Official Members.

K. Krishnaswamy Row, F. M. U. ...Chief Justice.
F. Watts ... ...Secretary to the Dewan.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar Settlement Department.
T. F. Bourdillon ... ...Conservator of Forests.
P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar, Padmanabapuram Division.

Non-official Members.

Kerala Varma, F. M. U. Valia Koil Thampuran.
N. Madhavan Thumby.
E. Rama Aiyar.
F. Watts ... ...Secretary to the Council.

DIVISION CUTCHERRY.

Officers in Charge.	Divisions.
Dewan Peishcar T. Rajaram Row, B. A.	Cottayam or Northern Division.
Asst. to Do. Muthuumaraswamy Pillay, B. A.	Do.
Dewan Peishcar A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L.	Quilon Do.
Asst. to Do. T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A.	Do. Do.
Dewan Peishcar P. Thanoo Pillay, M. A.	Padmanabapuram Do.
Asst. to Do. C. M. Mathevan Pillay, B. A.	Do. Do
Dewan Peishcar R. Reghunatha Row, B. A.	Trevaudrum Do.
Asst. to Do. V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A.	Do. Do.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., Dewan Peishcar.

Soorianarayana Iyen ... ...Deputy Peishcar
V. Pudmanabha Naidu ...Assistant to the Dewan Peishcar.

Central Office Establishment.

V. Shivaramakrishna Iyen ... ...Sheristadar.
V. Vencateswara Iyen, B. A. ... ...English Head Clerk.
Assistant Clerks ... ... 2.
K. Ramaswamy Iyen ... ...Head Sumprethy (Ag.)
K. Sreenivasa Iyen ... ...Assistant Do. Do.
Correspondence Clerks ... ... 4.
Accountants ... ... 8.
Record-Keepers ... ... 2.

Field Establishment.

V. Rengiengar	...Supervisor.
Kesava Pillay	... Do.
K. Krishna Pillay	... Do.
Savari Perumal Pillay	... Do.
A. Ramaswamy Iyen	... Do.
Adinatha Row	... Do.
V. Krishna Iyen	... Do.
T. K. Ramen Pillay	...Depnty Supervisor.
Narayana Pillay	... Do.
B. Narayana Iyen	... Do.
C. Narayana Pillay	... Do.
B. Easwara Iyen...	... Do.
S. Venoata Rama Iyen	... Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyen	... Do.
Krishna Panikkar	... Do.
Parameswaran Pillay	... Do.
Kesava Row	... Do.
Govinda Pillay	... Do.
Chevel Narayana Iyen	... Do.
Krishna Iyen	... Do.
Kuppaswamy Iyen	... Do.
Thanco Iyen ... ... (Ag.)	... Do.
Parameswaren Pillay ... (Ag.)	... Do.
Velu Pillay ... ... (Ag.)	... Do.
Classifiers	... 210.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

James J. Tomlinson, Superintendent.

Thomas Quinless	...Assistant.
G. N. Krishna Row	... Do.
C. K. Sundram Iyer	...Manager.
S. Aiyaswami Pillay	...Head Clerk.
O. Duraswami Naidu	...Head Draughtsman.
M. Appaswami Pillay	...Head Computer.
K. Koudal Row	...Record-keeper.
V. Mahadeva Iyer	...Head Accountant.
R. Ramaswami Iyer	...Store-keeper.

Establishment for Miscellaneous Surveys.

Jacob Janes	...Assistant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

K. Krishnaswamy Rao, F. M. U., Chief Justice.

T. Kunhi Raman Nayar	Puisne Judges.
A. Sitarama Iyer, B. A.	
W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-law	
Subba Dikshadar	...Pundit.
T. Harihara Subbier	...Registrar.
P. C. Vallinayagom Pillay ...	...Sheristadar.
S. Cumberland	...Manager, English Office.
C. V. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ...	...Indexer and Publisher.
P. Mathew, B. A.	...Head Gumastah & Nazir.
F. E. Hart	...Deputy English Clerk.
R. Maduranayagum Pillay ...	...Librarian and English Record-keeper.
I. H. Prince	...Head Sirkar Vakil.

Vakils of the High Court.

William Sydenham Gantz, Barrister-at-Law.
Alfred G. Gover, Barrister-at-Law.
Govinda Row
P. Govindan Nambutiri
Nampi Ayyaukar
Muttukumarasvami Pillai
R. Ramanatha Row
I. H. Prince
R. Velu Pillai
Gopala Menon
M. Swaminatha Pillai
V. Subbramannyya Ayyan
E. Rama Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyan
Kunchu Variar
M. Venketasubbu Ayyan
B. Bagavati Ayyan
S. Padmanabha Pillai
S. Venkatarama Ayyaukar
V. Ramasvami Ayyan
V. Padmanabha Iyer
S. Govinda Pillai
K. Venkatarama Ayyankar
S. Muttusvami Ayyan
K. Appatura Ayyan, B. A. & B. L.
V. Srinivasachariar
Vijayaragavachariar Sastrial
A. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
S. Kalianarama Ayyar
M. K. Padmanabha Pillai, B.A.
K. Narayana Menon, B A. & B. L.
Sivasubramania Pillai, B. A.
T. F. Lloyd
Sivaswami Sastrial
S. Ramaswami Sastrial, B. A. & B. L.
R. Viraraghava Ayyankar, B. A. & B. L.
P. Subramania Iyen, B. A. & B. L.
S. T. Viraraghava Chariar, B.A. & B.L.
P. Cheriyan, B. A. & B. L.
N. Krishna Ayyankar, B. A. & B. L.
K. G. Sesha Ayyar, B. A. & B. L.
T. Pulpoo Pillai, B. A. & B. L.
P. Govinda Pillai, B. A.
S. Keshava Ayyar, B. A.
P. Gopala Menon, B. A.
P. Sesha Ayyankar, B. A. & A. L.

and others not practising in the High Court at Trevandrum at present.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Trevandrum.

M. C. Neelakanta Pillay	...1st Judge.
C. S. Maragathavelu Mudalear ...	...2nd Judge.
M. C. Shankara Pillay	...Sheristadar.
N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L. ...	...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

S. Anantarama Ayyan
V. Padmanabha Ayyan
S. Kumara Pillai
Venkatachalam Ayyan
A. Padmanabha Ayyan
R. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Govinda Pillai
Anandakrishna Ayyan
Alakiri Ayyankar
K. Padmanabha Pillai
A. Anandarama Ayyan
Nilakanthan Tamuvan
V. Lakshmana Sastrial
Sesha Ayyan Narayana Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
J. Lakshmana Ayyan
N. Sankara Narayana Ayyan
Krishna Ayyankar Sastrial
A. Kumara Pillai
S. Venkata Row
P. Subba Ayyan
M. Madhaven Tambi
K. Sitharama Ayyan
Narayanan Paramisvaran
P. V. Subbu Ayyan
K. Krishna Pillai
Venketasura Ayyan
P. Sivarama Ayyan
P. Virupaksha Ayyan
Raman Pillai
Ramakrishna Ayyan
P. K. Krishna Pillai
Padmanabha Ayyan
A. Gopala Ayyan
Appaswamy Ayyan
Sanku Pillai
K. Padmanabha Pillai
Velu Pillai
Sathiavagisvara Ayyan
Narayana Menon
Subramania Pillai
Aramudachariar
E. C. D'Veigas
Oonnithan Krishna Pillai
K. S. Ponnu Ayyan
S. Rengachariar
K. S. Narayana Ayyar
P. Thandava Sastrial
K. Ramaswami Ayyar
E. H. Ramen Pillai.

Nagercoil.

R. Jaganatha Row ... ...Judge.
K. M. Shankara Pillai ... ...Sheristadar.
O. Marthanda Pillai ... ...Acting Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

V. Krishna Ayyan
Udayamuta Ayyan
Devaraja Ayyan
Ramasubramanyya Ayyan
R. Krishna Ayyan
Thanu Ayyan
N. Padmanaba Ayyan
Arunachalam Ayyan
Shankarasubramanyya Ayyan
Senapathi Ayyan
Venkatakrishna Ayyan
Samu Ayyan
S. Subramani Ayyan
N. Sesha Ayyan
K. Subramania Ayyan
Buthalingam Ayyan
Sattanatha Ayyan
Pugalumperumal Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar
M. Subramania Ayyan
N. Sankaralingam Pillai
R. Sankarasubbu Ayyan
Thanusubbu Ayyan
Kesava Pillai
Anandanarayana Sastrial
Padmanabha Ayyan
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
Chithambara Sastrial
Sivarama Ayyan
Sankaranarayana Ayyan.

Quilon.

S. Padmanaba Iyer, M. A. ... ...Judge.
S. Navis ... ...Sheristadar.
K. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil (doing duty at Alleppey.)

Licensed Pleaders.

R. Narayana Ayyan
Nilakantha Pillai
Minakshisubbayan
T. Krishna Sastri
S. Govindan Pantala
Gopala Sastrial
Subbayyan
Kesava Pillai
Andi Pillai
Srinivasa Ayyankar Sastri
N. Sahsranama Ayyan
Ramanatha Ayyan
A. Subramania Sastri
Venketarama Ayyankar
Anandarama Ayyan
Paramisvara Ayyan
K. Raman Pillai
Paravur Kesava Pillai
A. Abraham
A. Sreenivasa Ayyankar
Alvar Ayyankar
Aramathu Achariar.

Alleppey.

C. S. Ramalingam Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...1st Judge.
K. Krishna Pillay ... ...2nd Judge.
J. Vurgese ... ...Sheristadar.
Sundrum Ayyan ... ...Sirkar Vakil (doing duty at Quilon.)

Licensed Pleaders.

A. Sankaranarayana Ayyan
N. Gopala Pillai
S. Janardanapilapalli
S. Ramasvami Ayyan
Viraraghava Ayyan
K. Velu Pillai
P. Ayyakutti Ayyan
Palpu Ayyan
Krishna Varier
S. Svaminatha Sastri
S. Sundra Ayyan
J. Krishna Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Narayana Menon
R. Padmanabha Ayyan
C. Nilakantha Pillai
V. Venketarama Ayyan
R. Krishna Sastrial
Ramasvami Ayyan
K. Krishna Ayyan
Nelakantha Pillai
Velu Pillai
Coshy
S. Kochukunju Pillai
Sankara Subbu Ayyan
M. R. Nilakanta Pillai
N. Krishna Pillai
E. Narayana Menon
A. R. Subramania Ayyan
A. Suriayaratayana Ayyan
C. Nilakantha Pillai
K. Kochukrishna Pillai
S. Srinivasachariar
R. Krishna Ayyan
N. Narayana Potti
Nilakanthan Chakkier
R. Arunachalam Ayyan
G. Padmanabha Pillai
Krishna Menon
R. Kesava Pillai
Kuppayyan
S. Manu Ayyan
Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A.
S. Kesava Pillai
S. Govinda Pillai
V. Venkedaswara Ayyan
R. Venkatasura Ayyan
Srinivasa Ayyankar
K. Paramisvara Ayyan
T. R. Govinda Pillai
Anantanarayana Ayyan
Govinda Kuruppu
G. Krishna Pillai
Swami Ayyan
S. Krishna Ayyangar*
R. Annathurai Sastri*
M. Ramaswami Sastri*
T. Muthukrishna Pillai*
G. Narayana Pillai*
P. J. Ponnan*
C. N. Joseph.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Alleppey.*

Paravur.

M. K. Ramachandra Rao, B. A. & B. L. ...Judge.
A. Arathan Pillai ... ...Sheristadar
M. G. Mathen, B. A. ... ...Sirkar Vakil.

Licensed Pleaders.

Krishna Menon
Govinda Pillai
Rama Ayyan
Sami Ayyan
Krishna Ayyan
Sankaran Nambiar
Achuta Menon
Kesava Pillai
Genapati Ayyan
Enijha Ayyan
R. Venkatarama Ayyan
S. Venkatarama Ayyan
Narasimha Ayyan.

MUNSIFF COURTS.

First Class Munsiffs.

M. Hoogewerf ... ...Neyyattinkara.
V. Harihara Iyen ... ...Trevandrum (New.)
M. Varkey ... ...Sherthalla.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai ... ...Nagercoil.
Joseph Eapen, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Trevandrum (Old.)
K. Narayanen Thambi ... ...Kottayam.

Second Class Munsiffs.

Subramania Sastri ... ...Aripaud
M. Subramania Pillai, B. A.... ... ...Krishnapuram. (on leave.)
N. Ananda Rao, B. A. ... ...Thiroevellah.
H. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A. ... ...Padmanabhapuram.
M. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Quilon.
K. Kunjunni Menone, B. A. & B. L. ... ...Sherainkeel.

Third Class Munsiffs.

K. C. Joseph, B. A. ... ...Alleppey. (Ag. in the 2nd class.)
K. Shungara Pillai ... ...Paravoor.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Muvattupulai
T. V. Krishna Rao, B. A. & B. L. ...Shencottah (sub-pro-tem.)
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. ... ...Kottarakara.
S. Shungaracumara Pillay, B. A. & B. L. ...Vycome. (on probation.) (Doing duty at Krishnapuram,)
A. Valliyananda Mudalear B. A. & B. L. ...Vycome. (Acting.)

Court of Appeal from the Decisions of Special Magistrates.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-law ...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates.

For the trial of offences committed by European British Subjects.

Lieut. H. S. Ferguson ... ...Trevandrum.
J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey (Furlough).
C. J. Maltby... ... ... Do.
J. S. Sealy ... ...Peermade (Furlough).

Magistrates of the 1st Class.

T. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... ...Northern Division.
Muthucumaraswamy Pillay, B. A. ... Do.
A. Govinda Pillay, B. A. & B. L. ...Quilon Division.
T. K. Neelacunda Iyen, B. A. ... ... Do.
R. Reghunatha Row, B. A. ... ...Trevandrum Division.
V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A. ... ... Do.
P. Thanu Pillay, M. A. ... .. Padmanabapuram Division.
Mathaven Pillay, B. A. ... ... Do.
J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey Town (Furlough.)
C. J. Maltby ... ... Do. (Acting.)
M. Kunjukrishna Paniker, B. A. & B. L.. Do.
C. J. Maltby ... ...Cardamom Hills (other duty.)
J. S. Sealy ... ...Do. (Acting.) (Furlough.)
A. W. L. Vernede ... ...Anjenaud (Acting.)
M. Ratnaswamy Iyer, B. A. ... ...Salt Pans.
Mathaven Pillay ... ...Arooccoty.

Magistrates of the 2nd Class.

Southern Division.

Paramesuran Pillay ... ...Thovalay.
K. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A. ... ...Agusteeswarem.
Aundy Iyer ... ...Vilavancode.
Lekshmana Iyer ... Chirainkil, doing duty at Eraniel.
P. Sathianasan, B. A. ... ...Aramboly.

Trevandrum Division.

R. Mahadeva Iyen, B. A. ... ...Trevandrum Town.
T. Hari Row ... ... Eraniel, doing duty at Chirainkil.
Varada Iyen ... ...Trevandrum Taluq.
Govinda Pillay ... ...Neyyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Subramania Pillay... ...	...Quilon. (also Quilon Port.)
M. Padmanabha Pillay ...	...Kottarakara.
Ananda Ramen Pillay ...	...Shencottah.
Renganatha Iyen, B. A. ...	...Karunagapally.
Lekshmana Iyen	...Ambalapolay.
R. Venkiteswara Iyen, B. A.	...Mavalikara.

Cottayam Division.

P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A.	...Cottayam.
Padmanabha Pillay ...	...Shertallay.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...Vycome.
Shungara Pillay, B. A. ...	...Paravoor.

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

Southern Division.

Sabhapathi Pillay	...Kottar.
Arunachalam Iyer, B. A. ...	...Culculam.
A. T. Matthew	...Colachel.

Trevandrum Division.

N. David	...Parachallay.

Quilon Division.

Valoo Pillay	...Kartigapally.
Gopalakrishna Iyen ...	...Chenganoor.
Narayana Pillay	...Paravur.
Shungara Pillay	...Colathoorpolay.
C. Padmanabha Pillay ...	...Tiruvella.
N. Raja Ram Row, B. A. ...	...Cunnathoor.
Natchadalingom Pillay ..	...Shencottah.
C. Raghava Chariar, B. A. ...	...Kayenkolum.
T. Harihara Iyen, B. A. ...	...Pathanapuram
Vencatakrishna Iyen, B. A....	...Pathanamthitta.

Cottayam Division.

Ramaswamy Iyen	...Thodupulay.
Soobramony Iyen, B. A. ...	...Moovattupulay.
Narayana Pillay	...Meenachel.
K. N. Eippa, B. A.	...Peermade.
V. Iyyem Pillay	...Aroocooty.
Kumaraswamy Pillay ...	...Shertalay.
Chempakaraman Pillay ...	...Chunganacherry.
C. M. Verghese, B. A. ...	...Kanjirapulli.
M. Krishna Iyen	...Yettumanoor.
Raman Pillay	...Alungad.
Kumara Pillay	...Cunnathnand.

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

Paramesuran Pillay	...	...Thovalay.
K. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A.	...	...Augusteeswarem.
V. Lekshmana Iyer	...	...Chirainkil, doing duty at Eraniel.
Andy Iyer	...	...Vilavancode.
Krishna Iyer	...	...Calcoolam.

Trevandrum Division.

Varada Iyen...	...	...1st Tahsildar, Trevandrum.
T. Hurri Row	...	Do. Eraniel, doing duty at Chirainkil.
Nanoo Sastrial	...	Do. Nedoovengaud.
Govinda Pillay	...	Do. Neyyattinkaray.

Quilon Division.

Soobramania Pillay	...	Tahsildar, Quilon.
Veloo Pillay...	...	Do. Kartigapally.
T. Harihara Iyen B. A.	...	Do. Pathanapuram.
Ananda Ramen Pillay	...	Do. Shencottah.
Gopalakrishna Iyen	...	Do. Chenganoor.
C. Pudmanabha Pillay	...	Do. Tiruvella.
M. Padmanabha Pillay	...	Do. Kottarakaray.
Lekshmana Iyen ...	...	Do. Ambalapolay.
Renganatha Iyen, B. A.	...	Do. Karunagapully.
N. Raja Ram Row B. A.	...	Do. Kunnathoor.

Cottayam Division.

Pudmanabha Pillay	...	Tahsildar, Shertalay.
Ramaswamy Iyen ...	...	Do. Vycome.
M. Krishna Iyen ...	...	Do. Yettumanoor.
Subramany Iyen, B. A.	...	Do. Moovatupulay.
Ramen Pillay ...	...	Do. Alengaud.
Ramaswamy Iyen ...	...	Do. Thodupulay.
Shungara Pillay, B. A.	...	Do. Paravoor.
Narayana Pillay ...	...	Do. Meenachel.
Chembagaramen Pillay	...	Do. Chunganacherry
P. Ramakrishna Iyen B. A.	...	Do. Cottayam.
Kumara Pillay ...	...	Do. Cunnathnaud, (Acting.)

TRAVANCORE POLICE.

O. H. Bensley, B. A.
Superintendent of Police.

R. R. [illegible]	Asst. Superintendent of Police.—Quilon Division.		
T. Paramasiva Pillay ...	Do.		Trevandrum and Padmanabhapuram Divisions.
K. Pulpandian Pillay ...	Do.		Cottayam Do.
G. Venkata Subramanya Iyer ...	1st class Inspr. of Police.		Trevandrum Fort Div.
A. J. De Veiga	do.	do. ...	Quilon Taluq.
Chandah Mian Vully Moah.	do.	do. ...	Eraniel.
S. Wintle	do.	do. ...	Jail Inspector.
S. E. Sayer	do.	do. ...	Reserve Inspector.
N. Paramo Pillay ...	2nd	do. ...	Shertallay.
H. Hodgson	3rd	do. ...	Karunagapully.
E. Galliyot	do.	do. ...	Alleppey.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Neduvangaud.
K. Narayana Row	do.	do. ...	Puthanapurem
N. Moothia Pillay	4th	do. ...	Reserve.
Abdulla Sait Moonevery ...	do.	do. ...	(Under suspension.)
N. Pubmanabha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Vycome.
T. R. Paramaeswaren Pillay.	do.	do. ...	———
P. Ragunatha Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Shencot ab.
R. Krishna Row	do.	do. ...	Agusteeswarem.
A. Samuel	do.	do. ...	Trev. Puthenchanday Div.
S. Paramaswaren Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Audit Inspector.
S. Shangara Iyen	5th	do. ...	Ambalapulay.
R. Raman Pillay	do.	do. ...	Neyattenkaray.
W. Galliyot	do.	do. ...	Circuit Inspector.
P. R. Krishna Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	(Under suspension.)
J. A. Stevenage	do.	do. ...	Aramboly Frontiers.
I. Syad Ali	do.	do. ...	Culculum.
P. Eresha Menone ...	6th	do. ...	Alengaud.
Beram Khan	do.	do. ...	Cunnathur.
S. Soobramoniya Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Mavalikara.
U. M. Da Veigas	do.	do. ...	Quilon Town.
Narayana Oonythan ...	do.	do. ...	Chunganacherry.
S. V. Harryhara Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Trevandrum Taluq.
K. Veloo Pillay	do.	do. ...	Thodupulay.
K. Raman Pillay	do.	do. ...	Yettumanur.
E. N. Paramaswaren Pillay.	do.	do. ...	Chenganur.
Mathan Koshi	do.	do. ...	Meenachel.
T. P. S. Ganapathy Pillay..	Sub.	do. ...	Thovalay.
S. Shivarama Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Cottayam.
P. Padmanabha Row ...	do.	do. ...	Palace Guard Inspector.
K. Anandanarayana Iyer ...	do.	do. ...	Tiruvellah.
Thamoothren Numboory ...	do.	do. ...	Muvattupulay.
P. Seetharama Iyen ...	do.	do. ...	Karthieapully.
H. White	do.	do. ...	Kottar Town.
A. Venkatramma Iyengar...	do.	do. ...	Sheraingeel.
T. C. R. Mathaven Pillay...	do.	do. ...	Paravur.
G. E. Shedden	do.	do. ...	Peermaad.
P. R. Mathaven Pillay B. A.	do.	do. ...	Kottarakaray.
A. Armoogum Pillay ...	do.	do. ...	Trev. Cantonment Div.
B. Govinda Pillay	do.	do. ...	Velavencode.
			Kunnathunad.

CENTRAL JAIL, TREVANDRUM.

The Physician to H. H. the Maha Rajah... ...In Medical charge.
G. W. Boomgardt ... ...Superintendent.
Peerkhan ... ...Senior Jailor.
Abdulasha ... ... Do.
C. R. Miranda ... ...Head Clerk.

REGISTRATION OF ASSURANCES.

Inspectors.

Vythianatha Iyen ... ...Inspector of Trivandrum range.
Pudmanabha Pillay ... ...Inspector of Quilon range.
Vittalapy ... ...Inspector of Shertallay range.

District Registrars.

Range.	Districts.	Class.	Names of Registrars.
Trevandrum.	Thovalay	3	Madaven Pillay.
	Agusteeswaram ...	2	Thanuvan Thumby.
	Erancel	1	Narayana Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	2	Valoo Pillay.
	Calculam	3	Krishna Iyen.
	Velavencode... ...	1	Govinda Pillay.
	Neyattincarray ...	1	Renganadha Row.
	Do. Additional ...	3	Madaven Pillay (Acting.)
	Nedoovengaud ...	3	Eghyanarayana Iyen.
	Trevandrum	1	Kochunni Karthavu.
	Do. Additional ...	3	Narayana Iyen.
	Sheraingeel	1	Shungara Iyen.
Quilon.	Quilon	2	Krishna Iyen.
	Cottaracurray ...	3	Ayyappen Pillay (Acting.)
	Puthanapurom ...	3	Shungaranarayana Iyen.
	Shencottah	3	Harrihara Iyen.
	Cunnathoor	3	George.
	Karunagapully ...	1	Sesha Iyen.
	Kartigapully ...	2	Warkki.
	Mavalicurray ...	2	Kumara Pillay.
	Chenganoor	3	Valoo Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	3	Ayyappen Pillay (Acting.)
	Thiruvellah	2	Ramen Pillay.
	Ambalapulay ...	1	Narasingam Pillay.
	Chunganacherry ...	3	Shungara Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	3	Kumaraswamy Pillay (Ag.)
Shertallay.	Shertallay	2	Shungara Pillay (Acting.)
	Vyoome	3	Anantakrishna Iyen.
	Yettoomanoor ...	3	Neelacunda Iyen.
	Cottayam	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Thodupulay	3	Sreenivasa Iyengar.
	Moovattoopulay ...	3	Krishna Pillay.
	Do. Additional ...	3	Krishna Iyen (Acting.)
	Kunnathunaud ...	3	Cheriyan.
	Alengaud	3	Narayana Pillay.
	Paravoor	3*	Anantakrishna Iyen.
	Meenachel	3	Krishna Pillay (Acting.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Esmonde-White, F. R. C. S. I., & M. K. Q. P. I.,

Durbar Physician of Travancore.

Commencement of Service.	Name.	Date of Present Rank.	Remarks.
	Assistant Surgeons.		
August 1859...	S. B. Sawyer ...	August 1883...	General & Maternity Hospitals.
September 1884..	E. Poonen, M. D., B. A. ...	September 1884...	Quilon.
Do. 1888...	N. Subramonia Iyer, M. B. & C. M., M. A.	Do. 1888...	General Hospital, Chemical Examiner to Government.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.		
May 1861...	M. J. Carvalho ...	April 1882...	Supt. of Vaccination.
June 1869...	T. Krishna Rajoo ...	August 1882...	Quilon.
May 1861...	P. Rosario ...	September 1886...	Nair Brigade.
June 1884...	M. Neelacunda Pillay ...	December 1886...	Palace Dispensary.
Do. 1884...	E. Valoo Pillay ...	November 1890...	Pulpanabapoorum.
August 1882...	John Gomez *(Supernumerary.)*	Do. 1890...	Medical Store-keeper.
	Apothecaries.		
July 1865...	G. Arunasalam Pillay ...	July 1885...	Palace Sub-Dispensary.
December 1865...	N. Govinda Pillay ...	December 1885...	Fort Dispensary.
October 1887...	S. Venkittaruma Naidu, L. M. & S.	October 1887...	Mavalicaray.
November 1887...	P. M. George, L. M. & S. ...	November 1887...	Tycaud Hospital.
April 1888...	K. M. Kuriyan, L. M. & S.	April 1888...	Sherayinkeel.
November 1873...	F. P. Fernandez ...	November 1891...	Nagercoil.
Do. 1873...	J. LaBouchardiere ...	Do. 1891...	Alleppey.
Do. 1873...	Joseph L. Gomez ...	Do. 1891...	Cottayam.
	1st Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
May 1861...	X. Moothooswamy Pillay ...	August 1875...	General Hospital.
July 1874...	C. Theravium Pillay ...	July 1886...	Colencherry.
January 1888...	P. K. Abraham ...	January 1888.	Lalam.
November 1888...	T. V. Veeraragoo Pillay ...	November 1888...	Cardamom Hills.
October 1879...	J. Mathan ...	October 1891...	Thiroovellah.
Do. 1879...	S. E. D'Lemos ...	Do. 1891...	Alwaye.
January 1880...	N. Neelacunda Pillay ...	January 1892...	Moovattupolay.
Do. 1880...	R. L. Vieyra ...	Do. 1892...	Shertallay.
Do. 1880...	K. Ibrahim Sahib ...	———	Shencottah.
	2nd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1873..	N. Sonhoo Pillay ...	September 1882...	Tycaud Hospital.
October 1879..	K. Ramen ...	October 1885...	General Hospital.
November 1884..	N. J. Daniel ..	November 1890...	Neyattinkaray.
Do. ...	V. Ramen Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cottaracaray *(temporary.)*
Do. ..	C. J. Vieyra ...	Do. ...	Neduvengaud.
Do. ..	M. Mathu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Kanjerapully.
Do. ..	K. S. Valoo Pillay ...	Do. ...	Thodupolay.
Do. ...	A. Krishnaswamy Pillay ...	Do. ...	Parachallay.
Do. ...	R. Neelacunda Pillay ..	Do. ...	Poonalore *(temporary.)*
December 1890..	Koshi Mathai ...	December 1890...	Lunatic Asylum *(temporary.)*
Do. ..	M. K. Ittyera ...	Do. ...	Special duty, Paravoor North.
January 1891..	T. E. Krishna Pillay ...	January 1891...	Nair Brigade.
December 1891..	K. Madaven Pillay, L. M. & S.	December 1891...	Central Jail.
December 1885..	Thomas Lee ...	December 1891...	Quilon.
January 1892...	Samuel John, L. M. & S. ...	January 1892...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	Thomas Korah ...	Do. ...	Peermade.
	3rd Class Assistant Apothecaries.		
November 1888..	A. Gomman ...	November 1888...	Alleppey.
Do. ...	Y. Kunjandy ...	Do. ...	Cardamom Hills.
Do. ...	M. C. Mather ...	Do. ...	Mavalicaray.
Do. ...	P. Matharen Pillay ...	Do. ...	Cottayam.
Do. .	P. Cochukrishna Pillay ...	Do. ...	General Hospital.
Do. ...	H. J. D'Lemos .. [wery.	Do. ..	Asst. Medical Storekeeper.
Do. ...	P. Mahomed Ismail Muna-	Do. ...	Sherthallay.
November 1889..	A. Aiyemperumal Pillay ...	November 1889...	General Hospital.
October 1880...	T. Lazar ...	June 1892...	General Hospital.

Durbar Physician's Office.

T. A. Shunmoogam Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.
C. S. Mahathava Iyen ... ...Accounts Clerk.
P. I. Jacob ... ...Correspondence Clerk.
A. L. Culas ... ...Copyist.
K. Krishna Menon ... ...Record-keeper.

General Medical Stores.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.
Supry. Sub Asst. Surgeon John Gomez. Medical Store-keeper.
Asst. Apothecary H. J. D'Lemos ...Asst. Medical Store-keeper.
P. Alagappa Pillay ... ...Writer.

General and Maternity Hospitals, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.
S. B. Sawyer ... ...Asst. Surgeon, in charge.
Mrs. G. V. Spooner ... (*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

Tycaud Hospital, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.
P. M. George, L. M. & S. ... ...Apothecary, in charge.

Lunatic Asylum, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.
Koshi Mathai... ... ...Asst. Apothecary, *in temporary charge.*

Fort Dispensary, Trevandrum.

The Durbar Physician,
Superintendent.
N. Govinda Pillay ... ...Apothecary, in charge.

Vaccination.

M. J. Carvalho ... ... (*Sub Asst. Surgeon*) Superintendent.
M. Krishna Pillay ... ...Inspector, Cottayam Circle.
J. Nicholas ... ... Do. Quilon Circle.
S. Rayappen ... ...Writer.
C. Aroomoogam Pillay ... ...2nd Writer.
A. Veeraswami [illegible] ... ...Head Vaccinator.

The Establishment consists of 50 vaccinators divided into 4 classes. The Vaccination Department is under the orders of the Durbar Physician.

Victoria [illegible] and Medical School for women, Quilon.

[illegible] Asst. Surgeon, E. Poonen, M. D., B. A.,
Superintendent.
Mrs. M. Quilon ... (*Madras Midwifery Diploma*) Matron.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in Her Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in the Travancore Service.
Colonel W. T. Brereton ...	8th June 1890.	10th October 1887.	Madras Staff Corps.	Commanding.
Lieutenant B. Scott ...	20th August 1892.	9th May 1888.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson ..	11th August 1885.	November 1880.	Reserve of officers...	Commandant 2nd Battalion & Artillery.
Staff.				
Lieutenant H. S. Ferguson ...	.. ..	... .	... ...	Staff Officer.
Lieutenant B. Scott ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	Quarter Master.
Surgeon H. Thomson ...	19th August 1887.	29th September 1883.	I. M. S. ...	In Medical charge.
Khader Ally ...	13th June 1885.	... ...	. ...	Subadar Major Body Guard.
Palppu Pillay ...	20th September 1856.	... ...	. ...	Subadar Major, 1st Battalion.
Isvara Pillay ...	29th December 1856.	... ...	... ...	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion.

Uniform... Body Guard—Royal Blue, Facing White and Yellow, Lace Gold.
Artillery—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet, Do.
Infantry—Scarlet. 1st Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Do.

Establishment of a Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar Major, 7 Subadars, 1 Jomadar Adjt., 7 Jemadars, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 39 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 39 Naigues, 590 Privates, 1 Drum and Fife Havildar, 8 Drummers and 9 Fifers. Total 705.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners, Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue, and 30 Musicians, Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Veterinarian, 1 Regimental Havildar Major, 1 Troop Havildar Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier Major, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chowdry, 29 Syces, 60 Grass-cutters, Total 154. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Serjeant Major, and 1 Quarter Master Serjeant. Total 2.

COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE NAYAR BRIGADE.

9th Regt. M. N. I...	Captain A. McLeod.....		1815.	
H.M's 30th Regt...	Captain O. W. Gray.....	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt....	Major H. Farquharson ...	21st April	1829.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry.....	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830.	
4th Regt. N. I.....	Captain R. N. Campbell...	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I.....	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning...	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff...	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I.....	Major S. A. Grant.....	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce...	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.....	Major H. Drury.....	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I.....	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox...	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean.....	17th November	1870.	
M. S. C.....	Major J. A. Ellis.....	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.....	Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C.....	Major St. G. Caulfeild.....	7th July	1875	
M. S. C.....	Major A. A. Davidson.....	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. S. C.....	Major St. G. Caulfeild....	26th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry.....	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen...	25th July	1879.	
M. S. C.....	Col. W. T. Brereton.....	8th June	1890.	

CIVIL SERVANTS.

ATTACHED TO THE BRIGADE.

J. A. Matcher ... ...Band Director.
Sub-Asst. Surgeon Rozario ..Medical Subordinate 1st Battalion.
Asst. Apothecary Krishna Pillay... Do. 2nd Do.
T. Muthiya Pillay .. Interpreter and Head Clerk, Brigade Office.
Isvara Pillay ... ... Sampreddy.
B. Comely ... ...English Clerk, Brigade Office and 1 Store Superintendent, 3 English Clerks, 1 Brigade Head Rayasam, 2 Accountants, 2 Battalion Rayasams, 18 Malayalam Writers, 1 Tailor, 5 Artificers, 2 Puckalies, 1 Chuckler, 6 Sweepers, 6 Ties, 1 Masalchee, 1 Ward Cooly. Total 56.

ATTACHED TO THE BODY GUARD.

J. Brewart ...English Clerk and in charge of Body Guard Stores. 2 Chucklers, 1 Tanner, 1 Smith, 1 Peon, 1 Bellows Boy, 1 Derzee 1 Coachman, 1 Bullock Driver. Total 10.

Total—1698 of all grades, 6 Guns, 60 Horses, 2 Elephants, 2 Bullocks

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A. H. Jacob, M. A., M. E., M. INST. C. E., ...Chief Engineer.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

S. Horsley, M. INST. C. E., 1st Executive Engineer.
D. W. T. Valentine, ASSOC. M. INST. C. E., 2nd Do. (on sick leave.)
C. B. B. Sherman, ASSOC. M. INST. C. E., 3rd Do.
J. Whitbread ...Supervisor (in charge of the Northern Division.)
W. G. Mersh ... Do.
J. Jackson ... Do. (doing duty also as Head Draughtsman.)
V. K. Narayana Oonnithan, A. C. E., ...Assistant Supervisor.
S. V. Appavoo Pundit ... ... do. do.
V. Anenthanarayana Iyer C. E. ... ... do. do.
S. Aroomooda Iyengar ... ...Overseer.
W. H. McLean ... ... do.
M. Kashava Pillay ... ... do.
——— ... ... do.
Geo. Eapen ... ...1st Class Assistant Overseer.
P. J. Itteyerah ... ... do. do.
N. Kashava Pillay ... ... do. do.
Geo. Carvalho... ... ... do. do.
K. V. Kuryan... ... ... do. do.
P. G. Venketta Soobyer, A. C. E. ... do. do.
V. Coopaswamy Iyen ... ...2nd do. do.
P. I. David ... ... do. do.
S. A. M. Jeremiah ... ... do. do.
N. Rengaswamy Pillay ... ... do. do.
C. D. Soobraya Iyer ... ... do. do.
——— ... ... do. do.
K. Rajagopal Iyen ... ...Sub-Overseer.
C. J. Joseph ... ... do.
T. M. Soobraya Pillay ... ... do.
K. Shivashuugara Pillay... ... do.
R. Ramanuja Naidoo ... ... do. (Services lent to the Marahmut.)
W. Vanspall ... ... do. (Ag. for Ramanuja Naidoo.)
F. L. D'Cruz ... ... do.
S. Coomara Pillay ... ... do.
W. Matcher ... ... do.
V. L. Soobramoniya Iyer ... do.
R. Letchoomenen Pillay ... ... do.

SUPERNUMERARY ESTABLISHMENT.

N. Rajankum Iyen ... ...2nd Class Asst. Overseer.
G. Pudmanabha Iyen ... ... do. do.

SURVEY AND DRAWING PUPILS.

——— ... ...Draughtsman.
V. Soobraya Pillay ... ...Drawing Pupil.
S. Shungaranarayana Pillay... ... do.

RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENT.

J. A. D. Lloyd, M. INST. C. E., ...Engineer, in charge
J. A. Mascarenhas ... ...Overseer.
V. Pudmanabha Iyengar ... ... do.

PERMANENT OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Engineer's Office.

C. R. Mitchell... ...	...Manager.
T. Soobiah Pillay ...	...Head Correspondenec Clerk.
A. C. Soobramonia Pillay	...Cashier.
T. M. Nullacunnoo Pillay	...Head Accountant.
P. Permanayagom Pillay	...General Storekeeper.
———	...Head Draughtsman.
W. D. Wheeler ...	...Assistant do.
E. Morris	...Workshop Superintendent.
V. S. Gomez	...Clerk.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

Southern Division Head Quarters—Nagercoil.

T. M. Ramalingom Pillay	...Head Clerk.
P. S. Visvanatha Iyen ...	...Clerk.
S. Coothalam Achary ...	... do.
S. Shungaracoomaroo Pillay	... do.

Quilon Division, Head Quarters—Quilon

J. D'Cruz	...Head Clerk.
Geo. Britto	...Clerk.

Northern Division, Head Quarters—Cottayam.

A. S. Gomez ...	...Head Clerk.

Trevandrum Division, Head Quarters—Trevandrum.

J. Anthony	...Head Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF TANKS AND IRRIGATION.

K. K. Kuruvella, B. C. E., Assistant Engineer.

TANK DEPARTMENT.

C. Vencataswara Iyer... ...	...Superintendent.
V. Samuel	...Sub-Overseer.
C. Meenachi Naidoo	... Do.
K. C. Iyappen Pillay	Pro. Do. (Temporary)
K. Krishna Pillay	...Sumprethy.
P. Kristnen Thumby	...Correspondence Clerk.

IRRIGATION DEPRATMENT.

R. Chandrabhanoo Lala ...	...Supervisor.
S. Neelacunda Iyer ...	...Goomastha.
P. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	...Aminadar.
Gurumoorthi Iyen	...Vijaripu Anandanar.
S. Pudmanabha Pillay ...	... Do. Nanjenaud Poothenar.
K. Kumara Pillay	... Do. Pudmanabhapurom do.
Sooba Naick	... Do. Palayar.
S. Kumaraswamy Naick ...	... Do. Alathurayar.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

M. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...Dewan Peishcar of Salt Revenue, Travancore.

ULLAMS.

P. Krishna Pillay, B. A. ...Superintendent, Thamarakolam.
——— ... ... Do. Rajakkamangalam.
Subramanya Ghanapati ...Deputy Superintendent, Variyur, on duty at Rajakkamangalam.
Charles Cleur ... ...Preventive Inspector, Thamarakolam and Variyur.
Sivaramakrishna Iyer ... Do. Rajakamangalom and Colachel.

SALT INSPECTORS.

C. Kohlhoff ...1st Class Insp. in charge of the Northern range.
Vencoba Rao ...2nd do. do. Central do.
Subba Rao ...3rd do. do. Southern do.

KUDUCHANTHRAMS.

N. Sreenivasa Rao ... ...Superintendent, Alleppey.
S. Narayana Pillay ... ... do. Quilon.
Thanuven Thumby ... ... do. Trevandrum.
Gopala Menon ... ... do. Munambum.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, ALLEPPEY.

J. Rohde ... ...Commercial Agent, (*on furlough.*)
C. J. Maltby ... ... Acting.
M. Kunjookrishna Paniker, B. A., B. L. ...Assistant.
T. Lakshmana Pillai B. A. ... ...Ag. Head Clerk.

MASTER ATTENDANTS.

J. Rohde ... ...Alleppey (*on furlough.*)
C. J. Maltby ... ... Acting.
A. Hoogewerf ... ...Quilon.
Sankara Pillay ... ...Colachel (on other duty.)
A. T. Mathew ... ... Do. (Acting.)

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

J. Rohde ... ...Customs Master, Alleppey, (*on furlough.*)
C. J. Maltby ... ... Acting. Do. Do.
W. P. Vieyra ...Supt. of Customs do.
M. Yagappa Pillay ... Do. do. Aroocootty.
Shungara Pillay ... Do. do. Ariencavoo range.
Coomara Pillay ... Do. do. Aramboly do.
S. B. Dias, B. A. ... Do. do. Manacoody do.
Madhaven Pillay ...Preventive Supt. Cottayam Division.
——— ...Preventive Insp. Shertallay do.
Ameeran ... ... Do. Sub-Insp. do.
Theriya Khan ... Do. Insp. Paravoor range.
Shaik Abeeb ... Do. Sub-Insp., Vycome do.
Shaik Esmail ... Do. do. Alengaud range.
Kashava Pillay ... Do. do. Peravum do.
Abdulla Shah ... Do. do. Coomaragum do.

TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

Pudmanabha Pillay	...Supt.	Tobacco Bankshall,	Quilon.
Soobramony Iyen	... Do.	do.	Alleppey.
Soobramony Iyen B. A.	... Do.	do.	Kottar.
Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do.	do.	Trevandrum.
Mathaven Pillay ...	... Do.	do.	Moovattupulay.
Neelacunda Pillay	...Vicharrippu	do.	Alwaye.
Idichandy	... Do.	do.	Paroor.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

T. F. Bourdillon F. L. S. ...Conservator of Forests.
J. S. Sealy... ... ... Deputy Do. Do. *(furlough.)*
A. F. Sanderson ... ...Ag. Do. Do. Do. in charge of Southern Range.
M. Thomas... ... ...Asst. Conservator of Forests in charge of the Northern Range.
R. C. Stevenage ... ... Do. Do. Do. Nagercoil.
A. C. Watts ... ... Do. Do. Do. Koni.
Rajarama Row ... ...Superintendent, Puliaray Depôt.
Ramaswamy Iyen ...Office Samprethy.
Khandoo Row ... ...Superintendent, Perukaday Depôt.
Z. Welcome ... ... Do. Nagercoil Do.
F. R. Fernandez ... ... Do. Teak plantations.
J. B. Fernandez ... ...Maramut Overseer.
B. Bob ... ...Superintendent, Coomilly Depôt.
T. N. Thanumalaya Pillay.. Timber Accountant.
R. I. Moreira ...English Clerk.

TIMBER DEPOTS.

Northern Range.	Central Range.	Southern Range.
1. Verapolay.	1. Veapoorom.	1. Perooeaday.
2. Vetticaut.	2. Poolyarah.	2. Kattakadai.
3. Purambolay.	3. Quilon. (2 Depôts.)	3. Nagercoil.
4. Coomily.		4. Mahendragerry.
5. Ramakatary.		

CARDAMOM DEPARTMENT.

C. J. Maltby ... ...Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills (other duty.)
J. S. Sealy ... ...Ag. Superintendent and District Magistrate *(furlough.)*
Dewan Peishcar, Cottayam... ... ...In charge.
A. W. L. Vernede ...Ag. Assistant Superintendent and 1st Class Magistrate, Anjanaad.

MARYVILLE GARDEN, PEERMADE.

R. Gonsalvez ... ...Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

English.

Henry N. Read, M. A. Acting Director of English Education (furlough.)

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Acting Director of English Education.

H. H. THE MAHA RAJAH'S HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

Henry N. Read, M. A. ... ...Acting Principal (furlough).

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Acting Principal.

College.

Henry N. Read, M. A. ... ...Professor of Chemistry and Physical Science (furlough.)

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Professor of Mathematics.

C. S. Boyle, B. A. ... ... Do. English.

P. Sundram Pillai, M. A., F. M. U. ... Do. Philosophy.

M. LaBouchardiere M. A. ... ... Do. English.

M. Rangachariyar, M. A. ... ...Ag. Do. Chemistry and Physical Science.

A. Valliyanandam Mudaliyar, B. A., B. L. Assistant, Mathematics (on other duty.)

P. Ramaswami Aiyan, B. A. ... ... Do. History.

N. Krishnaswami Aiyan B. A. ... ... Do. Science.

N. Ramakurupu, B. A. ... ...Malayalam Munshi.

S. Vydhianadha Sastri ... ...Sanskrit Do.

V. Ganapati Pillai... ... ...Tamil Do.

V. Varada Aiyangar B. A.... ... ...Laboratory Attendant.

P. Thomas ... ...Head Clerk.

V. Padmanabha Aiyan ... ...Asst. Do.

High School.

P. Aiyappan Pillai B. A. ... ...Head Master.

K. Palpoo Pillai B. A. ... ...General Assistant.

S. Srinivasa Aiyan B. A. ... ... Do.

K. G. Sesha Aiyan B. A., B. L. ... ... Do. (on leave.)

K. Paramu Pillai B. A. ... ... Do. (Acting.)

S. Iswara Aiyan ... ... Do.

C. Luke ... ...Teacher, Fourth Form.

V. R. Soobramanya Aiyan ... ... Do. Do.

K. Sivaramakrishna Aiyan ... ... Do. Third Do.

J. Varkki ... ... Do. Do.

G. Soobramanya Aiyan ... ... Do. Do.

P. Ramakrishna Aiyan ... ... Do. Second Do.

K. Narayana Kurukal B. A. ... ... Do. Do.

P. Raman Tampi B. A. ... ... Do. Do.

R. Govinda Pillai B. A. ... ... Do. Do. (Ag.)

K. Purushothaman Pillai... ... ...Assistant Malayalam Munshi (on leave.)

M. Rama Varma Tampan B. A. ... ... Do. (Acting.)

K. Krishna Aiyangar ... ... Do. Tamil Munshi.

Assistant Masters 9

Law Class.

W. T. A. Cosby, Barrister-at-law ... ...Professor.

A. M. Muthunayagam Pillai, B. A., B. L ...Assistant Professor.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

J. A. Duthie, M. A. ...	...Superintendent.			
R. Soobramonia Aiyan ...	...Head Clerk.			
B. Harihara Aiyan ...	...Asst. Do.			
K. Vasudeva Row ...	...Head Master, High School, Kottar.			
R. Govinda Pillay B. A....	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
V. Padmanabha Iyen B. A.	...3rd	do.	do.	do.
R. Easwara Pillay B. A. ..	...Head	do.	do.	Alleppey.
P. Narayana Aiyan B. A.	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
C. Madhavan Pillay B. A.	...3rd	do.	do.	do.
C. Krishna Pillay B. A....	...Head	do.	do.	Quilon.
C. M. Hessing B. A. ...	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
S. Soobramonia Aiyan B. A.	...3rd	do.	do.	do.
V. Krishna Aiyan ...	...Head Master, District School Tackalay.			
A. Sivaramakrishna Aiyan	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
L. Narayana Aiyan ...	...Head	do.	do.	Shencottah.
R. Swami Aiyan ...	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
R. Veneadaswara Aiyan	...Head	do.	do.	Paravoor.
A. N. Soobramonia Aiyan	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
K. Shungaren Pandalay	...Head	do.	do.	Mavalikaray.
N. Ramachandran Poty	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
J. Werkey	...Head	do.	do.	Thiruvellah.
V. Vykunta Aiyan ...	...2nd	do.	do.	do.
M. Mathew	..Head Master,		do.	Kayencolum.
C. Pudmanabha Aiyan...	...	do.	do.	Aripaud.
S. Viswanatha Aiyan ...	...	do.	do.	Attungel.
K. Soobba Aiyan ...	...	do.	do.	Ambalapulay.
R. Veloo Pillay... ...	...	do.	do.	Neyyattincaray.
T. Viswasom Pillay ...	...	do.	do.	Sheraingeel.
J. N. Daniel	...	do.	do.	Chunganachery.
J. Ananthasoobba Aiyan	...	do.	do.	Eraniel.
R. Appathoray Aiyan ...	...	do.	do.	Thiruvettar.
V. Shungara Pillay ...	...	do.	do.	Alwaye.
M. Thomas	...	do.	do.	Kottaracaray.
L. Ramalinga Aiyan ...	...	do.	do.	Bhuthapandy.
K. Vancheeswara Aiyan	...	do.	do.	Vycome.
V. Venkatasubramonia Aiyan...		do.	Special School, Mavalikaray.	

AIDED SCHOOLS.

Fort High School, Trevandrum. Ag. Head Master, V. Ramakrishna Aiyan B. A.

Town Do. Do. Head Master, K. A. Krishna Iyengar B. A.

Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Kottayam. Principal, The Rev. Jaoob Thompson B. A.

C. M. S. Pastor's School, Kottayam. Manager ,The Rev. Archdeacon Koshi.

St. Ephraim's School, Mannanam. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Zacharias.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Chengannoor. Manager, V. Narayana Pillay.

Native High School, Trevandrum. Head Master, T. Martandan Tamby B. A.

Middle School, Martandam. Manager, The Rev. J. Knowles.

Convent Girls' School, Quilon.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

Convent of the Holy Angels, Trevandrum. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Victor.

C. M. S. Girls' School, Kottayam. Lady Superintendent., Miss M. F. Baker.

St. Joseph's Girls' School, Krishnapuram. Manager, B. M. Oliver.

Town Girls' School, Nagercoil. Lady Superintendent, Mrs. A. L. Duthie.

Buchanan Institution, Pallam. Principal, The Rev. A. H. Lash.

Anglo-Vernacular Mission School, Pallam. Manager, The Rev. J. Chandy.

Sacred Hearts' School, Eravipuram. Manager, The Rev. Fr. Joseph Rebeira.

St. Joseph's Anglo-Vernacular School, Perumathoray. Manager, H. D'Silva.

SIRKAR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, TRIVANDRUM.

Miss A. C. Donnelly ... ...Lady Superintendent.

SENIOR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

T. Japagnanam ... ...Asst. Teacher & School Writer.
J. Gregory Pillay ... ...Asst. Teacher.
S. Sankaranarayana Iyer ... ... do. (on leave.)
R. Soobramonia Iyer ... ...(Acting.)

JUNIOR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Miss Eliza Rodriguez ... ...Teacher.
Miss Peninah Moses ... ...Assistant.
Miss Elizabeth Cumberland ... ... Do.
Miss Joanna Mead ... ...Music Teacher.
Chelvaranga Naidoo ... ...Artist.
Valoo Pillay ... ...Drill Instructor.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

English, Latin, French, Tamil, Malayalam, Mathematics, Elementary Sciences and Hygiene, English and Indian History, Geography, Lessons on objects, Lessons in method of teaching &c., in addition to the usual educational routine. Accomplishments :— Music, Drawing, Plain Sewing and Cutting out, Ornamental Kindergarten and Fancy Needle-work.

VERNACULAR.

S. Rama Row, Director of Vernacular Education.

V. Ramakrishna Pillay... ... ...Head Clerk.
R. Cochookrishna Pillay ... ...Head Rayasom.
S. Anandanarayana Iyer, Head Inspector, Palpanabapuram Range
N. Ramen Pillay, B. A. ... do. Mavalikaray Range.
K. Seetharama Iyer ... do. Cottayam do.
K. Reghunatha Iyer, B. A. ... do. Trevandrum do.
Pulpanaba Iyen ... ... Inspector.
Pulpoo Thumby ... ... do.
Pulpanaba Pillay ... ... do.
Valoo Pillay ... ... do.
Narayana Pillay ... ... do.
W. V. John ... ... do.
Coolathoor Iyen ... ... do.

Rama Iyen ...	...Inspector.		
Mahalinga Sastrial	...	do.	
Krishnen Thumby	...	do.	
Samoo Sastrial ...	...	do.	
Gopala Pillay ...	...	do.	
Soondra Iyen ...	...	do.	
Parasurama Iyen ...	...	do.	
Krishna Pillay ...	...	do.	
Cochoopillay Variar	...	do.	
Amrathanatha Iyen	..	do.	
Neelacunda Iyen...	...	do,	
Krishnen Oony ...	...	do.	
Caroonagara Psharody	...	do.	
Venkittaswara Iyen	...	do,	
Shungoo Variar ...	...	do.	
Narayana Pillay ...	...	do.	
Rama Iyen ...	...	do.	
Regupathy Iyen ...	...	do.	
Atchuda Varier ...	...	do.	
Venkittaswara Iyen	...	do.	
Ramakrishna Variar	...	do.	
Streenivasa Iyen...	...	do.	
P. Pulpoo Pillay ...	...	do.	
V. Soondrum Iyer, B. A....	Head Master, Normal School, Kottar.		
Pudmanaben Thumby, B. A.	Do.	do. Female do.	do. Trivandrum.
Thanoo Iyer, B. A.	...Do.	do. Central	do. do.
Veloo Thumby B. A.	...Do.	do. do.	do. Thiruvellah.
Kasava Pillay, B. A.	...Do.	do. do.	do. Paravur.
Rajankam Iyen	...1st Master, Soochindrum School.		
Venkitasuba Iyen	...do.	do. Girls'	do.
Krishna Pillay	...do.	Sherainkeel	do.
Ramakrishna Iyen	...do.	Knlcoolum	do.
Marthanda Pillay	..do.	do. Girls'	do.
Paramaswaran Pillay	...do.	Thiroovettar	do.
Arumugum Pillay	...do.	do. Girls'	do.
Ramakrishna Pillay	...do.	Vilavencode	do.
Shungara Iyen	...do.	Mavalikaray	do.
Valoo Pillay	...do.	Neyattinkaray Girls'	do.
Shungara Iyen	...do.	Karamanay do.	do.
Mahadeva Iyen	...do.	Nedoovengaud	do.
Perumal Pillay	...do.	Eraneel	do.
Kashava Pillay	...do.	Sherainkeel Girls'	do.
Ramen Piliay	...do.	Kottarakaray	do.
Kuthalam Iyen	...do.	Shencottah	do.
Chithembara Iyen	...do.	do. Girls'	do.
Boothalinga Iyen	...do.	Quilon'	do.
Kashavan Thumby	...do.	do. Girls'	do.
Sesha Iyen	...do.	Carunagapully	do.
Paramaswaren Pillay	...do.	Kartigapully	do.
Padmanaba Iyen	...do.	Neyattinkaray	do.
Narayanen Potty	...do.	Chenganoor	do.
Visvanatha Iyen	...do.	do. Girls'	do.
Sivaramakrishna Sastri	...do.	Aranmulay Spl.	do.
Kasava Kymul	...do.	Ambalapulay	do.
Parameswaren Pillay	...do.	Shertalay	do.
Easwara Iyen	...do.	Vycome	do.
Narayana Iyen	...do.	Cheranalloor	do.

Ganapathy Iyen	1st Master,	Cottayam	School.
Mathavan Pillay	...do.	Chunganacherry	do.
Siva Ramakrishna Iyen	...do.	Kunathnad	do.
Chukrapani Varier	...do.	Kunathunad Girls'	do.
Venkittaswara Iyen	.. do.	Kottar Mahomedan	do
Neelacunda Iyen	...do.	do. Girls'	do.
Govinda Pillay	...do.	Minchiray	do.
Pudmanaba Pillay	...do.	Thiruvellem school	(at Manathitta)
Ganapathy Iyen	...do.	Caroonagapully	School.
Pudmanaba Iyen	...do.	Aripad	do.
Pudmanaba Iyen	...do.	Mavalikaray	do.
Paramaswaren Pillay	...do.	Thiroovella	do.
Harihara Iyen	...do.	Ambalapulay	do.
Krishna Pillay	...do.	Shertallay	do.
Soobramonia Iyen	...do.	Vycome	do.
Andy Pillay	...do.	Yettumanoor	do.
Rama Iyen	...do.	Moovattupulay Girls'	do.
Ramaswamy Iyen	...do.	Paravoor Girls'	do.

THE SANSKRIT COLLEGE, TREVANDRUM.

Inspector.—A. R. Raja Raja Vurmah, M. A.

Head Master ... ...Ganapathy Sastrial.

Medical class for the teaching of Ashtangahridayam.
Teacher.—Parameswara Muthatha.

LOWER CLASS GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Name of District.	No. of Schools.	Name of District.	No. of Schools.
Thovallay	4	Neyattenkaray ...	9
Agusteeswarom ...	6	Trevandrum	5
Eraniel	9	Nedoovungaud	7
Culcoolum	6	Sherainkeil	10
Velavencode	10	Quilon	8
Kottarakaray	7	Chunganacherry	6
Kunnathur	8	Meenachel	4
Puthanapuram	4	Vycome	5
Shencottah	6	Shertallay	6
Karunagapully... ...	7	Yetmanoor	4
Kartigapully	7	Thodupulay	1
Mavalikaray	8	Kunnathnaud	5
Chenganoor	9	Allengaud	4
Thiruvellah	7	Paravoor	3
Ambalapulay	5	Moovattupulay	4
Cottayam	6		

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

Name of the Applicant for grant.	No. of Schools.
The Revd. A. L. Allan	56
„ Revd. I. H. Hacker	108
„ Revd. J. Knowles	49
„ Revd. W. J. Richards...	13
„ Right Revd. E. N. Hodges	84
„ Revd. T. Walker	4

Name of the Applicant for grant	No. of Schools.
The Most Revd. Mar Athanasius	... 103
„ Most Revd. Mar Dionysius	... 97
„ Revd. J. Duthie	... 17
Mrs. A. C. Fry	... 5
The Revd. A. H. Lash	... 3
„ Revd. Fr. Elias	... 1
„ Revd. Fr. Salvador D'Silva	... 1
„ Revd. Fr. D'Souza	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. Fallario	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. Rosario	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. M. Victor	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. Mirandes, Vicar of Valliathoray ...	... 3
„ Revd. Fr. Souarez, Vicar of Poonthuray ...	... 1
„ Revd. Fr. Martin	... 1
„ Revd. J. Thompson	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. Ferdinand	... 2
The Malayali Subha	... 13
The Revd. Fr. Carlos	... 1
„ Revd. Fr. Victor	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. Victor of St. Antony (Moolakumud)	... 4
„ Revd. Fr. G. Gregory	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. J. B. Gonsalves	... 2
„ Revd. Fr. Antoninus	... 1
„ Revd. J. H. Bishop	... 11
„ Revd. C. A. Neve	... 12
„ Revd. Fr. J. Pires	... 3
„ Revd. Fr. D. Fernandez	... 4
„ Revd. C. E. R. Romilly	... 3
„ Revd. Fr. J. Pereira	... 2
Miss M. F. Baker	... 2
Lady Superior, St. Joseph's Convent, Quilon ...	... 1
Schools under Native management	... 633
Un-aided Schools under inspection	... 280

TRAVANCORE GOVERNMENT SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

S. Rama Rao ...Superintendent of Service Examinations.
V. Ramakrishna Pillai ...Clerk.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF ARTS.

K. Narayana Iyen, B. A. ... ...Superintendent.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT AT PRESENT.

Free-hand drawing.
Measurement drawing
Science of perspective
Pottery Painting
Lacquer work.
Kuftgari work.
Engraving on wood and metal.
Model drawing.
Practical Geometry.
Modelling.
Carving on wood, ivory, horn, cocoanut-shell &c. including inlaid work.
Pottery and porcelain manufacture.
Photography.

OBSERVATORY, TREVANDRUM.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.	...	...Honorary Director.
S. Pulpanabha Pillay	...	...Head Assistant.
P. Valoo Pillay	...	...Second do.
E. Cumaraswamy Pillay	...	...Third do.
Geo. Lockwood	...	...Fourth do.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The Museum is under the management of a Committee.

PRESIDENT.

Col. W. T. Brereton.

MEMBERS.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire F. L. S.

O. H. Bensley, Esquire.

K. Krishnaswamy Row, Esquire F. M. U.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire F. L. S....	...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. F. J. Ingleby	...Superintendent.
T. Alveyn	...Head Writer.
K. Pudmanaben Thumby ...	...Artist.
Sunkaranarayana Pillay... ...	...Taxidermist.

1. This is a Museum of Natural History; Raw products used in the Arts and Manufactures; Specimens of Manufactures, Implements and Machinery; Antiquities; Scientific Instruments, Objects of Art, &c.

2. As the collections in the various sections are yet far from complete, specimens for any of them will be very acceptable.

3. The Museum is open gratuitously to the public daily, Sundays excepted, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M.

N. B.—On the first Wednesday of every month, from 12 noon the rooms are cleared and reserved exclusively for Gosha Ladies.

H. S. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC GARDENS.

The Public Gardens are under the management of a Committee.

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Col. W. T. Brereton.

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K. Krishnaswamy Row, Esquire F. M. U.

H. S. Ferguson, Esquire F. L. S. ...	...Honorary Secretary.
Mr. F. J. Ingleby	...Superintendent.
T. Alveyn	...Head Writer.
... ...	...Head Gardener.
G. Alveyn	...Head Keeper.

LIST OF STOCK

At present living in the Gardens.

CLASS—MAMMALIA.

SUB CLASS—EUTHERIA.

Order—Primates.

ENGLISH NAME.	No.	LATIN NAME.
Lion-tailed Monkey	3	Macacus silenus.
Bonnet Monkey	13	Macacus sinicus.
Nilgiri Langur	5	Semnopithecus johnii.
Dog-faced Monkey	1	Cynocephalus hamadryas.
Galago	1	Galago sp. inc.

Order—Carnivora.

Lion	2	Felis leo.
Tiger	2	Felis tigris.
Leopard	5	Felis pardus.
Fishing Cat	1	Felis viverrina.
Jungle Cat	2	Felis chaus.
Small Indian Civet	5	Viverricula malaccensis.
Toddy Cat	1	Paradoxurus niger.
Common Indian Mongoose ...	1	Herpestus mungo.
Hill Mongoose	2	Herpestes fuscus.
Hyœna	2	Hyœna striata
Indian Wild Dog	2	Cyon dukkunensis.
Smooth Indian Otter... ...	3	Lutra ellioti.
Himalayan Black Bear ...	1	Ursus torquatus
Sloth Bear	1	Melursus ursinus.
Jackal	1	Canis aureus.

Order—Rodentia.

Flying Squirrel	2	Pteromys oral.
Kangaroo Rat	2	Gerbillus indicus.
Mole Rat	1	Nesokia bengalensis.
White Rat	20	Mus rattus rufescens.
Brown Rat	2	,,
Field Mouse	1	Leggada buduga.
Malabar Spiny Mouse ...	1	Platacanthomys Lasiurus.
White-tailed Porcupine ...	8	Hystrix leucura.
Black-naped Hare ...	4	Lepus nigricollis.

Order—Ungulata.

Oorial	1	Ovis cyclocerous.
Nilgeri Ibex	1	Capra hylocrius.
Nylgao	9	Boselaphus tragocamelus.
Indian Antelope	6	Antelope cervicapra.
Sambur	8	Cervus arist otelis.
Spotted Deer	14	Cervus axis.
Indian Mouse-Deer	4	Tragulus meminna.
Wild Pig	2	Sus cristatus.
Indian Rhinoceros	1	Rhinoceros unicornis.

SUB CLASS—METATHERIA.

Order—Marsupialia.

Bennett's Kangaroo ...	2	Halmaturus bennetti.

CLASS—AVES.

Order—Accipitres.

Shikra	1	Astur badius.
Changeable Hawk Eagle ...	2	Spizœtus limnœtus.

Sub-Order—Striges.

Brown Fish Owl	4	Ketupa Ceylonensis.
Forest Eagle Owl	1	Bubo nipalensis.

Order—Insessores.

Green Barbet	3	Megalœma viridis.
Madras Bulbul	2	Molpastes hœmorrhous.
American Do.	1	
Hymalayan Black Bulbul ...	2	Hypsipetes psaroides.
Magpie Robin	1	Copsychus saularis.
Weaver Birds	2	Ploceus baya.
Striated Weaver Birds ...	2	Ploceus manyar.

English Name.	No.	Latin Name.
Black-throated Weaver Birds ...	3	Ploceus Bengalensis.
Yellow-throated Sparrows ...	1	Gymnorhis flavicollis.
Java Sparrows	2	Munia oryzivora.
Do. do. albino ...	2	do. do.
Black-headed Munias ...	21	Munia malacca.
Black-throated Munia ...	1	Amadina malacca.
Spotted Munias	14	Uroloncha punctulata.
Collared Serin	1	Serinus pectoralis.
Indian Red Munia	3	Sporœginthus amandava.
White-breasted Kingfishers ..	3	Halcyon fuscus.
Jungle Grey Hornbill ...	1	Tockus gingalensis.
Jungle Myna	1	Œthiopsar fuscus.
Order—Scansores.		
Rose-ringed Parrakeets ...	5	Palœornis torquatus.
Lory	1	
Sulphur-crested Cockatoo ...	1	Plictolophus galerita.
Rose-breasted	1	" " roscicappilla.
Coucal	2	Centrophus rufipennis.
Parrots	2	Palœornis alexandri.
Order—Rasores.		
Victoria crowned Pigeons ...	3	Goura Victoriæ.
Green Pigeons	4	Osmotreron malabarica.
Bronze-backed Imperial Pigeon ...	1	Carpophaga insignis.
Spotted Doves	6	Turtur suratensis.
Pea-fowls	2	Pavo cristatus.
Golden Pheasant ...	1	Nycthemerus pictus.
Black breasted khalij Pheasants ...	5	Euplocomus Horsfieldii.
Black-backed khalij Pheasant ...	1	Euplocomus melanonotus.
Black-headed Oriole ...	1	Oriolus Melanocephalus.
Order—Grallatores.		
Blue Heron	2	Ardea cinerea.
Pond Heron	5	Ardeola leucoptera.
Cattle Egret	1	Bubulcus coromandus.
Hair-crested Stork	2	Leptoptilos javanica.
Bittern	2	Ardea stellaris.
Order—Natatores.		
White Swans	1	Cygnus olor.
Whistling Teal	2	Dendrocygna javanica.
Blue-winged Teal	5	Querquedula circia.
Water Hens	3	Gallinula phœnicura.
Order—Struthionidæ.		
Emu	1	Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ.
Class—Reptilia.		
Order—Chelonia.		
Tortoises	8	Testudo elegans.
Fresh water Turtle	7	Emyda vittata.
Order—Crocodilia.		
Crocodiles	8	Crocodilus palustris.
Order—Lacertilia.		
Blue-tongued Lizard ...	1	Cyclodus gigas.
Order—Ophidia.		
Python	2	Python molurus.
Long-nosed Green snake ...	2	Dryophis myoterizans.
Rat-snake	2	Zamenis mucosus.
Ground-snake	1	Tropidonotus stolatus.
Ground-snake	1	Lycodon aulicus.
Ground-snake	1	Simotes arnensis.
Cobra	2	Naya tripudians.
Water-snake	1	Tropidonotus quincunciatus.
Russels Viper	1	Vipera russellii.

PUBLIC GARDEN RULES.

1. The Garden shall be opened daily between 5 A. M. & 7-30 P. M. except on moonlight nights and when the Band plays when it will be open till 8 after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Gardens except by special order.

2. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the foot-paths, and not to walk on the cultivated grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

3. Carts and Coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

4. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

5. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

6. Smoking within the precincts of the Band Stand Promenade is strictly prohibited.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

H. S. FERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Geo. Bain ... ...Superintendent.
M. Vythcanatha Pillay ... ...Head Printer.

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M. Tillanayagom Pillay ... ...Curator.

PHOTOGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Z. D'Cruz ... ...Governmont Photographer and Mechanic.

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A. Cochookrishna Pillay ... ...Sanitary Inspector.

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C. M. C. Regel ... ...Sergeant.

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R. Shodalamoothoo Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.
S. Thanoomalayaperumal Pillay ...2nd Clerk.
I. Moorooganachary ... ...3rd Clerk.
Mr. L. N. Peter ... ...4th Clerk.
A. V. Madurandram Pillay ... ...5th Clerk.
Shiyala Moodelear ... ...Probationary Clerk.

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J. Rohde, ...	... Alleppey (Europe).
C. J. Maltby	... Do.
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H. S. Ferguson	... Trevandrum.
J. S. Sealy	... Peermade (Europe.)

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E. Wallis	Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division.
A. C. Gonzalves	Sub-Asst. Supt., Cochin Sub-Division.
S. C. Muthuswamy Pillay..	Telegraph Master, Trevandrum.
Worked by Postmaster ...	Quilon.
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SUB-MAGISTRATES.

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D. Kuryan	Tangacherry.—Employed by the Sircar to superintend its farm of Tangacherry.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT

MAHARAJA.

	Name.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	
4	Chara Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G. C. S. I., F. M. U. &c.	1879-80	5
	His Highness the present Maha Raja		

BRITISH RESIDENTS OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1809, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. McDonall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B., appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 16th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut.-Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamaijor, Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting,) appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut.-Colonel F. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1839, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut.-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher, Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill, Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor, Esq. (acting) appointed 25th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill, Esq. resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin, Esq., (acting,) appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard, Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield (acting,) appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting) appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 10th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting) appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting) appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March, 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881. (on leave 1883.)

W. Logan Esq., (Acting) appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow Esq. (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.) (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast K. C. B., V. C., R. E. Acting 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 16th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E. assumed charge, 8th November 1892.

ASSISTANT RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

Lieut. Blacker	...1813 to 1818.
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Captain C. M. White	...(Acting 1861.)
" "	...1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	...1867 to 1880.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple ...	...(Acting 1871 to 1872.)
Captain C. G. Gunning ...	...Acting.
Major Bonham Faunce ...	...1875 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	...1881 to 1885.
Captain A. Howlett	...(Acting 1884 to 1885.)
" "	...1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson ...	...1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	...1889. (Europe).
Lieut. L. J. Andrews	...1892.

RESIDENCY SURGEONS.

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Assistant Surgeon J. Dalmahoy	...1816.
" " E. Chapman ...	...1819.
" " D. Provan ...	...1819.
" " G. Bucke. ...	...1820.
" " E. Chapman ...	...1821.
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Surgeon J. Eaton	...1836.
" J. Dalmahoy	...1837.
" J. Brown...	...1839.

Surgeon J. Eaton	...1841.
„ C. Paterson	...1841.
„ J. Kennedy	...1842.
„ C. Paterson	...1842.
„ J. Reid	...1845.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker	...1853.
Surgeon E. J. Waring	...1853.
Assistant Surgeon E. J. Barker	...1856.
Surgeon E. J. Mackenzie ...	...1859.
„ H. M. E. Ross	...1860.
Assistant Surgeon M. C. Furnell	...1864.
„ „ G. E. Whitton...	...1865.
„ „ Æ. M. Ross ...	...1866.
„ „ Walter Fry ...	...1870.
Surgeon J. B. Thomas	...1872.
„ H. P. Esmonde-White...	...1876.
„ S. L. Dobie	...1878.
„ D. Elcum	...1878.
„ H. P. Esmonde-White ...	...1881.
„ T. H. Pope	...1885.
„ G. Leonard	...1886.
„ Major H. P. Esmonde-White	...1886.
Surgeon H. Thomson (Offg.) ...	...1890.

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.
Devan Pulpanaben	1814.
Shungoo Annavy	1815.
Ramen Menoven	1816.
Vencutrow	1817.
Vencata Row	1822.
Seobrow	1830.
R. Runga Row, (acting) ...	1837.
R. R. R. Vencata Row ...	1838.
Seobrow	1839.
V. Kristno Row, (in charge)...	1842.
Vencutrow	1843.
Sreenevasa Row, (in charge)..	1845.
V. Kristno Row	1847.
Sir T. Madava Row	1858.
A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.
V. Ramiengar, C. S. I. ...	1880.
T. Rama Row, C. I. E. ...	1887.
S. Shungrasoobyer	1892.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

PROTESTANT.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY:—Commenced 1805.

Mission Stations.	When commenced.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	Arrived.	Ordained.	No. of Congregation.	No. of Christians.	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	1829	Rev. James Duthie	1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. L. Allan	1884	...	49	5927	76	2504	1125
		Rev. C. Satthianathun	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilei	1866	Rev. J. Duthie	...	...	13	1555	23	628	402
		Rev. M. Nallathamby	...	1889	...	...	...	...	...
Neyoor	1828	Rev. I. H. Hacker	1877	...	48	7797	61	3052	954
		Dr. E. Sargood Fry, M. B., C. M.	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mrs. Baylis-Thomson (Zenana)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. Arumanayagum	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Yovan	...	1891	...	...	...	...	...
Pareychaley	1845	Rev. Joshua Knowles	1880	...	72	13379	75	2541	620
		Rev. William Fletcher	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. Joseph Kamalam	...	1867	...	...	...	...	...
Trevandrum	1838	Rev. Samuel Mateer, F. L. S. (in England.)	1859	...	39	6293	60	1634	483
		Rev. I. H. Hacker, (in charge)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. A. Devalam	...	1879	...	...	...	...	...
		Rev. V. Moses	...	1883	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon	1821	Rev. I. H. Hacker, (in charge)	...	...	23	2656	35	612	211
		Rev. C. Samuel	...	1879	...	...			
Nagercoil (Pastorate)	1866	Rev. J. Joshua	...	1867	2	1498			
Neyoor Do.	1866	Rev. S. Zachariah	...	1866	2	803			
Neyattinkara Do.	1878	——— (Vacant)	...	...	6	1509			
Agasteeswaram Do.	1879	Rev. V. Solomon	...	1879	3	806			
Santhapuram Do.	1879	Rev. J. Nathaniel	...	1879	2	478			
Zionpuram Do.	1879	Rev. S. Paraparatadimy	...	1891	3	500			
Devikodu Do.	1879	Rev. P. Yacobu	...	1879	5	1053			
Kadamalakunoo Do.	1879	Rev. B. Manasseh	...	1879	5	795			
Amaravila Do.	1880	Rev. G. Satthianathun	...	1880	4	1636			
Nellikakuli Do.	1885	Rev. William G. Rasalam	...	1885	6	1793			
Thamarkulam Do.	1891	Rev. J. Moses	...	1884	4	757			
					266	49267	330	10971	3795

Nagercoil Seminary:—The Rev. James Duthie and 11 Native Teachers.

Nagercoil Press:—Total Pages, 32,00,020.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Right Reverend E. Noel Hodges, D. D. Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Venerable J. Caley, 1885—*Archdeacon of Cottayam*, (on furlough) Rev. W. J. Richard—*Diocesan Registrar*—*Bishop's Chaplain*—*Sorapalli*. Rev. A. J. P. Adams, M. A. (*Incumbent of Chaplain*.

Venerable K. Koshi, D. D. 1885.—*Archdeacon of Mavelikara*. Mr. T. Kurule—*Bishop's Secretary*.

Names of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Clergy.	First work in Country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	Boys in Schools.	Girls in Schools.	Printing Press.	Book Depot.
Cottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. A. J. P. Adams, M. A., Principal ...	...	...	...	409		Employing about 35 men and boys: Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding Plus and Type foundry are carried on.	School-books, Christian books and Tracts. Stationery and Requisites are sold in the Depot. 4 Colporteurs are employed in selling books.
,, ,, ...	Rev. E. Bellerby, B. A., Vice ,, ...	...	...	...				
,, Cambridge Nicholson Institution and Model School ...	Rev. Jacob Thompson, M. A. ...	1838	...	...	39 / 131			
,, Buchanan Institution Boarding School ...	Rev. A. H. Lash ...	1900	...	...	...	110		
,, ,, Day School ...	Miss Baker ...	1866	...	...	...	128		
,, Hindu Girls' School ...	Mrs. Thompson ...	...	...	...	...	100		
Koomananellur Hindu Girls' School & Alwaye Itinerancy ...	Rev. C. E. R. Romilly, M. A. ...	1887	153					
Kunnankulam Mission ...	,, F. Bower *in charge* ...	1867	385	7	196	116		
Trichur ...	,, F. Bower and Rev. E. David ...	...	1110	9	235	198		
Alleppey ...	,, W. J. Richards ...	1871	889	19	491	125		
,, ,, ...	,, K. M. Mathai *Assistant* ...	...	...					
Tiruvella ...	,, J. H. Bishop, B. A. ...	...	...					
Do. ...	,, C. Itty, *Assistant*	...	3638	29	546	128		
Pirmaad ...	,, M. Nallathambi	...	328					
Cottayam ...	,, T. I. Abraham *Assistant*	...						
Alwaye Itinerancy ...	,, T. K. Ninan ...	...						
,, ,, ...	,, K. M. Matthan	...						
Mundakayam ...	,, M. C. Punnuse	...						
Melkavu ...	,, W. C. Kuruvila ...	...	2432	20	280	73		
Kunnenkulam ...	,, A. J. Jacob	...	1681	9	91	73		
Kanam ...	,, P. P. Joseph	...						
COTTAYAM COUNCIL, viz:—								
,, Cottayam Pastorate ...	Ven. K. Koshi, D. D. *Vice Chairman*							
,, Pallam ,, ...	Rev. J. Chandy ...							
,, Cochin ,, ...	,, K. Kuruvella ...							
,, Olesha ,, ...	,, E. V. John ...	...	7760	45	1305	335		
,, Chunganacheri ,, ...	,, P. M. Wirghese ...							
,, Arpukara ,, ...	,, K. Koratha ...							
,, Kanam ,, ...	Mr. P. M. Chakko *Secretary* ...							
MAVELIKARA COUNCIL, viz:—								
,, Thalawadi Pastorate ...	Rev. C. Thomas ...							
,, Mavelikara ,, ...	,, O. Mamen ...							
,, Kodawalanyi ,, ...	,, T. K. Joseph, *Secretary*							
,, Putuppali ,, ...	,, M. C. Chakko ...	...	8507	53	1407	333		
,, Kattanam ,, ...	,, M. P. Mathan ...							
,, Elantur ,, ...	,, M. O. Thoma ...							
,, Mallappalli ,, ...	,, P. M. Curian ...							
,, Kannit ,, ...	,, A. O. Mathai ...							

Retired on pension.—Revs. J. Tharian and G. Curian.
Retired without pension.—Rev. K. Jaco.

Rev. A. F. Painter, *on furlough*.
Rev. Joseph J. Beauchamp Palmer, B. A., studying Malayalam.

ARCH-DIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1886.

His Grace the Archbishop: MOST REV. DR. LEONARD MELLANO of St. Luis O. C. D. arrived in Travancore on the 31st August 1851.

	Missionaries.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Rev. Father Candidus of the S. H. M., D. C. M. Ap., Vicar-General ...	1870
2	,, ,, ,, Philippus of St. Joseph, D. C. M. Ap., Ex. Vicar-General...	1851
3	,, ,, ,, Camillus of Presentation, D. C. M. Ap., Procurator of the Mission ...	1870
4	,, ,, ,, Rombout of St. Elias, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar of Chattiate ...	1878
5	,, ,, ,, Eliseus of the S. H. J., D. C. M. Ap. Chancellor ...	1878
6	,, ,, ,, Bonaventure of St. Francis, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar at Alwaye ...	1878
7	,, ,, ,, Alphonsus of St. Mary, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar at Verapoly ...	1883
8	,, ,, ,, Elias of St. Joseph, D. C. M. Ap., Vicar at Coonemao ...	1878
9	,, ,, ,, Aloisius of St. Mary, D. C. M. Ap., Secretary to the Apostolic Delegate ...	1890
18	,, ,, ,, Boniface of the S. H. M., D. C. M. Ap., Rector of Seminary at Puttenpully ...	1883
11	,, ,, ,, Eliseus of Jesus, D. C. M. Ap., Vice-Rector of the Do. ...	1890
12	,, ,, ,, Gaspar of St. Teresa, D. C. M. Ap., Professor ...	1892
13	,, ,, ,, Bernard of Jesus, D. C. M. Ap., Director of Cunnnao ...	1883

41 Native Latin Priests.
13 Do. Syrian Do.
37 Churches with resident Priests.
7 Do. without resident Priests.
55,000 Catholic population.
75 Parish boys' schools with about 2,250.
60 Parish girls' schools with about 1,850.

6 English schools } Boys 305.
4 Boarding schools } Girls 295.
3 Orphanages, one for boys and two for girls, with 92 orphans.
1 Hospital of St. Joseph at Magnamey.
1 Press of the Immaculate Conception at Verapoly.

1 Convent for Monks in Magnamey with ten Priests, five Novices and eleven Lay-Brothers.
2 Convents for Nuns, one at Verapoly, with seven Nuns, and five Postulants; one at Ernacollam, with four Nuns and three Postulants.

	Churches.	Catholics.	Vicars.	Assistants.
1	Verapoly	...	Rev. Fr. Alphonsus, D. C. M. A. ...	Rev. Fr. Ignatius Aruja.
2	Ciathanatte	3895	... ...	Rev. Fr. Stanislaus Cinkiath.
3	Perale			
4	Ceramallur	1272	... ...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Coikare.
5	Magnamey	520	... ...	Rev. Fr. Michäel, T. C. O. D.
6	Cutticattucare	511		

47

7	Codatte	500	...	Rev. Fr. Raphael Genemar.
8	Cunemao	3761	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. Ap.	
9	Cathiath	4378	Rev. Fr. Rombert, D. C. M. Ap.	Rev. Fr. Zacharias Okada.
10	Elamacare	...	...	Rev. Fr. Paulas Pudichery.
11	Muhampally	1113	Rev. Fr. Cyriac D'Silva	Rev. Fr. George Nanapiaparrambil.
12	Ernacollum	752	Rev. Fr. Joseph Noronha	
13	Ernacollum	1220	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Suarez	
14	Callur	...	...	Rev. Fr. Francis D'Cruz.
15	Vallarpadam	1107	Rev. Fr. George D'Rozario	Rev. Fr. John Agachala.
16	Cartedam	1695	Rev. Fr. Emmanuel D'Costa	
17	Mulaguende	1448	Rev. Fr. Joseph Luis	
18	Perumpally	1151	Rev. Fr. Venanteus Coutho	
19	Palarivattam	1525	Rev. Fr. John D'Pinto	
20	Cacanade	125		
21	Taicuttam	1759	Rev. Fr. Jacob Fernandez	Rev. Fr. Joseph Turuthil.
22	Perumanur	2754	Rev. Fr. Joseph Bagnes	
23	Varavucade			
24	Kureshungel	2322	Rev. Fr. Alexias Genemar	Rev. Fr. Zacharias Kishekekutu.
25	Vadail	1804	Rev. Fr. Marc Fernandez	
26	Edavanakade			
27	Govuruthi	2188	Rev. Fr. Matheus Coëllo	Rev. Fr. John Pallikunnel.
28	Madaplathuruthi			
29	Turuthipurram	2365	Rev. Fr. Joseph D'Paula	
30	Codungalur	...	...	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Chalirakunel.
31	Turuthur	...	...	Rev. Fr. John D'Cruz.
32	Carel	778	Rev. Fr. George Rozario	
33	Saudi	6806	Rev. Fr. Augustine Genemar	Rev. Fr. Joseph Cochputtemperakel.
34	Nazareth (Chakancade)	...	...	Rev. Fr. Peter Correa.
35	Cakiamurry	2219	Rev. Fr. Matheus Rodrigues	
36	Eramallur	1258	Rev. Fr. Joseph Cumbalam	
37	Vaishamakel	722	Rev. Fr. Joseph Vashail	
38	Trichoor	236	Rev. Fr. Thomas Rocha	
39	Cottayam	277	Rev. Fr. Clement Correa	
40	Alwaye	235	Rev. Fr. Bonaventure, D. C. M. Ap.	
41	Magualy	103	Rev. Fr. Clement Cunha	
42	Conaragam			
43	Sampalur	250	Rev. Fr. Thomas Cochery	
44	Madilagam	434	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gonzaga	

DIOCESE OF QUILON.—ERECTED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1886.

Rt. Rev. Dr. FERDINAND OSSI of St. Maria, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon, arrived in India 1883.

Most Rev. Dr. ILDEPHONSUS of St. John the Bapst., O. D. C., Titular Archbishop of Marianopoly, arrived in India 1852 (retired.)

Stations.	Sub-Stations	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys in Schools.	No. of Girls in Schools.	Number of students in the Seminary.
Quilon Tuieth...	6	Very Rev. Fr. Victor of St. Antony D. C. M. A. Vicar-General	1859	66,000	6	75	2,840	715	23
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Ambrose, D. C. M. A. (retired)	1862						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Columbinus, D. C. M. A.	1851						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Dominic, D. C. M. A.	1883						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. George Payepally	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev Fr. J Netto	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. F. Xaveriar	...						
,, ,, ...		Rev. Fr. D D'Yepes	...						
,, Tangacherry	2	Rev. Fr. John, D. C. M. A.	1883						
,, ...	1	Rev. Fr. D. M. Bout (retired)	...						
,, & Vaddy...		Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez	...						
,, Thopoo ...		Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichell	...						
Trevandrum ...	4	Rev. Fr. Mary Victor, D. C. M. A.	1858						
,, ...		Rev. Fr. J. A. Conceicao	...						
,, ...		Rev. Fr. Thomas Catenar	...						
Paucare ...	3	Rev. Fr. Jerome Fernandez	...						
Cayancoolam ...	1	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez	...						
Aibica ...	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Aloysius...	...						
Colitottam ...	2	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichell	...						
Neendacarey ...	3	Rev. Fr. David Fernandez	...						
Culladay ...	6	Rev. Fr. Joseph E. Fernandez	...						
Erevipooram ...	4	Rev. Fr. Joseph Ribeira ...	...						
Mampally ...	4	Rev. Fr. Eliseus D'Rosario	...						
Anjengo ...	1	Rev. Fr. Mary Prosper, D. C. M. A.	1867						
Pooducruchy ...	2	Rev. Fr. Dominic	...						
Puthentope ...	3	Rev. Fr. Mathay Nellively	...						
Neyattancaray...	7	Rev. Fr. Joseph Rodriguez	...						
Vengotte ...	17	Rev. Fr. Elias, D. C. M. A.	1872						
Moolagumood ...	19	Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. A.	1867						
,, ...		Rev. Fr Eugene Verleure, M. A.	1862						
Carangadoo ...	11	Rev. Fr. Gregory, D. C. M. A.	1872						
Cottar ...	14	Rev. Fr. Ferdinand, D. C. M. A.	1871						
,, ...		Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson	...						
Vallaviley ...	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph Pires	...						
Eneyam ...	5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez	...						
Colachel ...	6	Rev. Fr. Martin, D. C. M. A.	1883						
Poollethope ...	2	Rev. Fr. Antonin, D. C. M. A.	1871						
Poothenterey ...	3	Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez	...						
,, ...		Rev. Fr. Peter Fernandd...	...						
Cape Comorin ...	5	Rev. Fr. Charles, D. C. M. A.	1883						

Convent School Trevandrum, Lady Superior, Rev. Mother Mary Elias—Convent school, Quilon, Rev. Mother Mary of Incarnation—Convent school, Tangacherry, Rev. Mother Anne Theresa—At the convent schools of Trevandrum and Quilon boarders are admitted at a moderate rate—

The nuns at Trevandrum and Quilon take care of the orphans of the Holy Infancy and abandoned female children—at Mulagumudu (Colachel) there is an orphanage for boys and one for girls in which more than hundred children are fed and are instructed in agriculture, masonry, carpentry and other useful works, some are working in a large tile manufactory of the Mangalore pattern, the first established in Travancore.

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Re-organized according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886 made between His Highness Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal Louis I.

Catholic Population.—70,428.

Clergy.—55 Priests.

Churches and Chapels.—There are 33 Mission Stations in the Diocese with 64 churches and chapels.

Educational Institutions.—There are in the Diocese 1 Ecclesiastical Seminary; 2 High schools; 1 College designated Sta. Cruz College. This College, where English, Latin, Portugese, Malayalam, and Music are taught, contains a boarding establishment with 35 boarders, and 264 day scholars. Besides the Manager and the Head Master there are 12 Assistant teachers, a Music Master and a Gymnastic Instructor. Drill is also taught by the Malabar Volunteer Sergeant.

Convent of St. Mary.—Founded on the 7th October 1889 is conducted by 6 Sisters of Charity of the Cannosian order and 5 Assistant teachers. Attached to it there is an English High School, attended by 142 girls, and a boarding establishment with 22 orphans as boarders, where English, French, Malayalam and Music are taught. A school for native girls is also attached to St. Mary's Institution consisting of 70 girls with 3 teachers.

Orphanage of St. Antony.—Founded on the 28th June 1889. Annexed to it there are an English school, an Industrial school, and a Printing Press. It is attended by 72 Pupils and 26 Orphans as boarders. Besides these there are in the Diocese 13 Primary English schools for boys and girls, and 72 Vernacular schools attended by boys and girls.

Religious Institutions.—There also exist in the Bishopric Confraternities 63, Congregation of the 3rd Order of St. Francis Assisi 3, Association of Sacred Family 1, Conference of St. Vincent de Paul 1; Society of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory 1; Confraternity of Misericordia 1; Catechumenate 1; Mount of Piety 1.

The Right Revd. Joaõ Gomez Ferreira, D.D....Bishop.

Principal Residence.....Cochin.

Very Revd. Fr. A. F. Pocas,.....Episcopal Governor.

Do. Antonio Dias de Souza,.....Secretary to the Bishop.

Do. Francis Durão de Souza,.....Treasurer of the Bishopric.

Do. D. G. Everett.....Director of Sta. Cruz College and High School.

Do. J. M. Macedo.....Director of the Orphanage.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Very Revd. Fr. N. B. da Cruz.....,Vicar-General

Do. Antonio de Padua.....Councillor.

Do. Vincent B. das Nevis,.....Do.

Mission Stations.	Churches.	Missionaries.	No. of Christians.	Seminary, High school and College.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
I. British Cochin.								
Town Church*	1	Rev. Fr. D. Everett	5683	High schools 2	...	...	...	...
		,, ,, Francis D'Cruz Asst.		College 1	...			
Amarabady	1	,, ,, A. C. Sequeira	2099	...	...	2	...	...
Vypeen	1	,, ,, Josinho P. Nazareth	1558	...	Primary 2	1	...	...
Manachery St. Louis	1	,, ,, Pedro Menezes	3806	...	Do. 1	2	115	64
		,, ,, R. da Cruz, Asst.						
Manacodam	1	,, ,, Antony Fernandez	940	...	...	1	57	...
II. Native Cochin.								
Mattanchery	1	,, ,, Joseph Alvarez	3081	...	...	3	117	74
		,, ,, G. Nevis, Asst.						
Vendurutthy	2	,, ,, D. Rozario	1584	...	...	4	175	84
		,, ,, G. Cathanar Asst.						
Pallurúthy	1	,, ,, M. Menezes	3048	...	Do. 1	2	84	35
Iddacochy	3	,, ,, A. de Padua, and 3 Assts.	2212	...	Do. 1	6	208	117
Manachery St. Michael	1	,, ,, Marangatt Mathew	1024	...	...	1	48	35
Kannamalay	1	,, ,, Pedro D'Rozario	1594	...	...	1	50	25
Pashanghadu	1	,, ,, G. Bannes	1407	...	...	1	63	...
Kandacaadoo	1	,, ,, V. B. das Nevis	1666	...	...	...	...	...
Chellanam St. George's	1	,, ,, James Everett	1186	...	...	...	...	...
Chellanam St. Sebastian's	1	,, ,, M. Fernandez	1188	...	...	2	53	47
III. Travancore, 1st Division.								
Pallipuram	1	,, ,, Romwald Luiz	3412	...	...	5	167	81
		,, ,, V. Jacob Cathanar Asst.						
Pallitodu	1	,, ,, P. L. D'Cruz	1460	...	Do. 1	3	153	47
Eruvinne	1	,, ,, Joseph Elias	750	...	...	1	57	32
Tangy	1	,, ,, Joseph D'Reza	2257	...	...	...	...	...
Artinguel St. George	1	,, ,, F. X. da Cruz	1831	...	...	3	74	37
Do. St. Andrew	1	,, ,, G. Baylon M. Tories & 2 Assts.	5066	...	Do. 1	7	307	214
Travancore, 2nd Division.								
Alleppey	1	,, ,, N. B. da Cruz	2080	Orphanage 1	Middleschool 1	1	93	74
		,, ,, G. Sales Asst.						
Vattal	1	,, ,, F. X. da Cruz	2208	...	...	3	94	57
Tumpoly	1	,, ,, J. R. Furtado	2999	...	...	4	67	53
Poonghaw	1	,, ,, J. D. Rozario	580	...	Primary 1	3	37	25
Cattur	1	,, ,, D. L. Nazareth	2914	...	...	3	87	76
Quilon District, 3rd Division.								
Olicare and Muducare*...	...							
Arevolam	3	,, ,, D. A. de Souza	2377	...	...	1	74	45
Canbercot	1	,, ,, Maranghat Mathai	750	...	...	1	85	64
Valiyathuray	1	,, ,, C. S. D. de Miranda	1815	...	...	1	94	56
Punthuray	1	,, ,, Antonio Scarez	1375	...	...	1	108	53
Caringolam	6	,, ,, F. X. Fallciro	2342	...	Do. 1	2	450	230
Velly	5	,, ,, P. A. de Souza	1277	...	...	1	105	94
Tutur	3	,, ,, Salvadore da Silva	2829	...	...	1	96	32

* Under the extraordinary Jurisdiction of His Grace the Patriarch of the East Indies.

Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam.

SCHOOLS.

High School.	Number of pupils.
St. Berchman's High School, Changanachery	80.
English Schools.	
Mananam	70.
Bramangalam	30.
Muttuchira	20.
Cumbalam	80.
Eyupunna	...
Parish Schools	200.
Seminaries.	
Mananam	...
Puthenpally	...

The Convents for native Discalsed Carmelites of the Syrian rite are 5 viz. Mananam, Carmel, Pulincunoo, Mutholy and Chethipuye besides two chapels Thevere and Panavally with 35 Fathers, 15 Lay Brothers and 19 Novices.

The Convents of Discalsed Carmelite Nuns are 2 viz.

Mutholy with ... ... 12.
Dycome with ... ... 13.
who educate native girls besides four nuns at Calicut.
There are 2 English schools for girls viz. at Changanachery and Alleppy.

A Convent of the Nuns of St. Francis Assisi is at Changanachery with 3 Nuns in charge of orphans.

There are 4 Cathecumenates viz. at Mananam, Pugnar, Anikatt and Pala.
Right Rev. Dr. Charles Lavigne S. J. Bishop of Mileve.
Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam (residence Changanachery.)

Very Rev. Fr. L. Ricard S. J., Director of the schools in the Vicariate.
Very Rev. Fr. Ch. Bonnele S. J.

NORDIST SECTION.

Vicar General	Very Rev. Fr. Joseph Thayil.
Secretary	,, Aloysius Pareparambil.
Counsellors	,, Aloysius Paréparambil.
	,, Alexander of St. Joseph.
	,, Joseph Puttempurail.
	,, Cyriac Candankery.

SUDDIST SECTION.

Vicar General	Very Rev. Fr. Mathew Makil.
Counsellors	,, Joseph Pallikunnel.
	,, Mathew Pallikunnel.

The Nordist Churches are divided into 8 divisions as follow :—

ANAKALLUM DIVISION

has ten Parish Churches viz.

Anakallumkel of St. Mary Foranons Church has two chapels viz. Thanoly and Puvathottam.
Arithura or Earattupuye of St. George has one chapel viz. Thedenad.
Cadanad of St. Agustin.
Caguirapally of St. Mary has one chapel viz. Poncunnam.
Edamattam of St. Michael.
Plachanal of St. Antony.
Previthanem of St. Augustine.
Pugnaroo of St. Mary.
Ramapuram of St. Augustine.
Vilakumadam of St. Xavier.

Arakuye Division

has 11 Parish Churches.

Arakuye of St. Mary the Foranous Church has three chapels viz. Muvattupuye, Peringuye and Narikuye.
Caloor of St. Mary.
Carakunnam of St. Mary.
Cothamangalam of St. George has one chapel viz. Pothanikad.
Mailakomboo of St. Thomas.
Muthalakodam of St. George.
Nagapuye of St. Mary.
Nediyachala of St. Mary.
Neyacherry of St. Sebastian.
Thenamkunnam of St. Mary.
Vajakulam of St. George.

Callurkatt Division

has 12 Parish Churches.

Callurkad of St. Mary the Foranous church has two chapels viz. Carumady and Carnvatta.
Alleppey of the Holy Cross has one chapel viz. Padignare chapel.
Caimukary of St. Mary.
Cavalam of St. Theresa.
Coilmukkoo (Edathuva) of St. George has two chapels viz. Thayankaray and that of the new Christians.
Chennamkery of St. Joseph.
Mitrakery of St. Xavier.
Mukamol of St. George.
Parakad of the Holy Cross.
Pulincoonoo of St. Mary has four chapels viz. Velianad, St. Theresa chapel, Coipuram chapel and Convent chapel.
Puthukary of St. Joseph.
Thathampally of St. Mary has one chapel viz. St. J. Nepamuncheno.

Changanachery Division

has 13 Parish Churches.

Changanacherry of St. Mary the Foranous Church has one chapel viz. the new Christians.
Cumarom of St J. Nepamuncheno.
Cnrumpanadam of St. Antony of Padua.
Cuthrapally.
Manimala the old of St. Magi.
Manimala the new of St. Mary.
Muttaroo of St George.
Nedumkunnam of St. J. Baptista has one chapel viz. Cuthrapally.
Paipad of St. Thomas.
Thuruthy of St. Augustine.
Thottakad of Infant Jesus.
Vaipoor the old of St Mary.
Vaipoor the new of St. Joseph.

Corovalangad Division

has 14 Parish Churches.

Corovalangad of St. Mary the Foranous church has two chapels viz. Cudalloor and Cagnirathanam.
Aikarachira of St. George.
Athirampuye of St. Mary has one chapel viz. the new Christians.
Caduthuruthy of St. Mary has two chapels viz. Thalayacaparamboo and Malaparamboo.
Codakachira of St. Joseph and St. George.
Cadannaloor of St. Mary has one chapel viz. Akara chapel.
Colangai of St. Michael.
Cosamalloor of St. Gervatius and Pratatius.
Elagni of St. Peter.
Mammuttam of St. Mary.
Marangad of St. Franciscus has two chapels viz. Thayath and Carott.
Mulakulam of St. Mary.

Muttuchira of Holy Ghost has one chapel viz. Mannarapara.
Vadakare of St. J. Baptista has one chapel viz. Cakur.

EDAPALLY DIVISION

has 15 Parish Churches.

Edapally of St. George the Foranous church has one chapel.
Alway of St. Dominic.
Candanatt of St. Augustine.
Cheranalloor of St. Xavier.
Cumpalam of St. Mary.
Curupenpady of St.
Conthuruthy of St. J. Nepamuncheno.
Eranacolum of St. Mary.
Kiyakampalam of St Mary.
Nindakare or Puthiyakavoo of St. Xavier.
Palluruthy of St. Mary.
Paroor of St. J. Baptista.
Tripunithura of St. Mary.
Udiamperoor (Diamper) of St. Gervatius and Protatius.
Vallam (Cunnakaly) of St. Theresa.

PALAH DIVISION.

has 12 Parish Churches.

Palah of St. Thomas the Foranous Church has 3 chapels viz. Mutholy, Nellyam and Akara chapel.

Anikad of St. Mary.
Coyuvanal of St. J. Nepomincheno.
Caruvinal of Holy Family.
Cherpumkel of the Holy Cross has one chapel viz. Cadapilamattam.
Chittatt of St. Xavier.
Palayam of St. Xavier.
Paingulam of St Mary.
Punnathura of St. Thomas has one chapel viz. Narivelil.
Puvarany of the Sacred Heart.
Lalam of St. Mary.
Lalam Puthenpally of St. George.

PALLIPURAM DIVISION

has 11 Parish Churches.

Pallipuram of St. Mary the Foranous Church has 1 chapel viz. Cadivil chapel.

Ampalloor of St.
Codavechoor of St. Mary.
Cokamangalam of Sacred Heart.
Cothavura of St. Mary.
Chempil of St. Thomas.
Eyupunnel of St. Raphael.
Muttam of St Mary.
Thaikathichery of St. Antony has one chapel viz. Vallina.
Vadayaroo of Infant Jesus.
Vycome of St. Mary.

Counsel of the Suddist Section.

Vicar General Very Rev. Fr. Mathew Makil.

Counsellors { ,, Joseph Pallikumel,
,, Mathew Pallikumel.

SUDDIST CHURCHES.

Cadathuruthy.
Caipuye.
Caringoth.
Comarom.
Cannankare.
Chunkom.
Eloor or Elavoor.
Nurdure.
Paringulam (mixed.).
Porom.
Punnathura. (mixed.)

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF TRICHUR.

(Catholic Syrian Church).—Established 1887.

The Right Rev. Dr. A. E. Medlycott, Bishop of Triconia, Vicar Apostolic—Residence, Trichur.

Native Clergy .. ..108.

Churches, Congregations and Schools given below :—

No.	Parish churches at	Catholic Population.*		Parish Schools.		
		Families.	Total of souls.	Mal.	Eng.	Scholars.
1	Agapparamp	395	2,130	2	...	54
2	Alengad	234	1,199	1	...	52
3	Alur	114	698	1	..	91
4	Ambacad	132	534	2	...	34
5	Ammadam...	201	1,106	2	...	125
6	Ampazhacad	752	4,146	10	...	469
7	Ankamali	548	2,831	3	...	256
8	Arnattucara (southern) ...	269	1,521	1	...	91
9	,, (northern) ..	...	...	...	...	...
10	Arimpur (northern) ..	58	352	1	...	32
11	,, (southern) ...	58	350	...	..	...
12	Arthad	..	...	1	..	50
13	Chakarakadavu	74	385	...	..	...
14	Chalacudi	586	3,284	12	...	765
15	Chennamangalam ...	124	655	1	...	66
16	Cherp	138	744	1	..	40
17	Chevur	153	902	2	...	95
18	Chirakel	75	447	1	..	72
19	Chittattur	269	1,217	3	...	104
20	Chiovara	151	813	1	1	224
21	Edatturutti	140	914	3	1	160
22	Enammau	. ...	398	2,165	3	...	169
23	Engandur	81	519	1	..	143
24	Eranallur	164	812	1	...	60
25	Irignalakuda (old) ...	284	1,642	2	1	171
26	Irignalakuda (new) ...	150	814	2	...	86
27	Kadamakudi	69	287	1	...	62
28	Kagnani	90	506	1	1	56
29	Kagnur	415	2,415	4	..	321
30	Kalletuncara	243	1,528	1	...	75
31	Kallur	85	421	3	..	71
32	Kalparramp	418	2,417	2	...	61
33	Kandasciankadavu ...	337	1,881	4	1	383
34	Karrukutti	379	1,887	3	...	147
35	Kattur	154	831	2	..	86
36	Koratti	577	2,957	5	..	422
37	Kottamathi	298	1,521	1	...	69
38	Kottapadi	327	1,785	5	...	263
39	Kotteikad (southern) ...	...	...	...	..	...
40	,, (northern) ...	145	858	2	..	26
41	Kundanur	138	654	2	...	65
42	Kuttiathod (old)	209	1,257	4	..	282
43	,, (new)	218	1,044	1	..	51
44	Kuzhupulli	47	269	1	..	47
45	Magnapra	402	2,042	3	1	191
46	Mala	146	869	1	...	117
47	Maleatar	165	730	2	...	115
48	Manallur	174	1,047	3	...	213
49	Mapranam	214	1,154	4	...	222

The Vicariate has also:—2 Convents of Native Tertiary Nuns, 2 Convents of Native Tertiary Monks—1 Convent of Native Tertiary Nuns, St. Thomas' College (Clerical) Trichur, boarders 12—day scholars 49—St. Aloysius' Boarding and day school, Elthuruth, pupils 52—St. Aloysius Girls' boarding English school, Cunemao, boarders 24—St. Ann's Girls' boarding Malayalam school, Cunemao, boarders 30—St. Joseph's Girls' day school Cunemao, pupils 42—Catechumenate, Trichur.

* Census taken by the Bishop in 1890.

No.	Parish Churches at	Catholic Population. Families	Total of souls.	Parish Schools. Mal.	Eng.	Scholars.
50	Mathilagam	103	570	1	...	72
51	Mattam	343	1,892	8	...	382
52	Melarcod	73	324	1	...	37
53	Mukattucara	136	653	2	..	48
54	Mullacheri	...	..	1	...	81
55	Mundur	134	745	2	...	126
56	Murkanad	88	500	1	..	55
57	Muzhikulam	360	2,175	4	...	297
58	Narakel..	272	1,536	1	1	115
59	Ollur	793	4,568	13	2	713
60	Paleur..	...	...	...	...	...
61	Paratti	259	1,385	3	...	97
62	Parappur	192	1,191	4	...	184
63	Parapucara	359	1,865	7	...	389
64	Paravur	413	2,111	3	...	152
65	Pathiaram	359	1,845	3	...	223
66	Pattikad	...	...	...	...	...
67	Pazhaiur	244	1,403	2	...	95
68	Perampera	326	1,723	1	...	50
69	Porthur	72	429	1	...	67
70	Puattucheri	261	1,423	1	...	90
71	Pudiceri	38	194	...	...	...
72	Pudukad	410	2,222	8	...	203
73	Puttenchirra	329	2,119	2	...	83
74	Puttenpalli	310	1,779	6	..	293
75	Puttenpidiga	329	1,931	2	...	114
76	Puttenvelicara	164	984	3	...	112
77	Trichur	78	484	1	..	16
78	Vadakancheri	136	666	1	...	30
79	Valapad	128	754	2	...	89
80	Varantarapulli	83	418	...	...	...
81	Velianad	311	1,904	4	..	183
82	Velur	576	3,278	2	...	40
83	Veylathur	...	...	1	...	53
	Chapels* at					
1	Aripalam	...	...	1	1	32
2	Avattattur	..	..	..	...	...
3	Ayendol	...	...	1	...	25
4	Chelur	145	847	1	..	80
5	Chengalur	104	660	..	..	..
6	Cherlayam	...	...	..	..	...
7	Chirakel	...	...	...	..	...
8	Edakulam	...	...	1	...	40
9	Kadukutti	90	625	1	...	111
10	Kaipamangalam ..	..	...	...	...	...
11	Kaipattur	...	...	1	..	19
12	Karancire	49	395	1	...	88
13	Kummalpalli	...	...	..	...	...
14	Maleatur	...	...	...	..	...
15	Melur	218	1,111	3	..	172
16	Mukannur	113	598	1	..	45
17	Nadavaramp	...	...	1	..	48
18	Nedungad..	26	160	1	..	56
19	Thazhecad	...	..	...	..	..
20	Torrur...	112	686	2	..	66
21	Vadakempudukad ..	...	...	...	...	...
22	Poya Under construction.	...	...	..	...	....
	Grand total...	...	...	216	12	14971

* Chapel census not given separate is included in that of the Parish.

SYRIAN CHURCHES &c.

under

THE MOST REV. MAR DIONYSIUS.

Residence ... ...Kottayam Seminary.

Secretary ... ...Mr. K. K. Ippan.

Metrans.	Monks.	Malpans (Syriac Professors.)	Kattanars or Priests.	Deacons.	Churches.	Chapels.	Seminaries.	Monasteries.	Vernacular schools.	English Middle schools.	Syrian population.
3	3	2					2	2			
Mar Athanasius. Mar Ivanios. Mar Gregorios.	The very Rev. George. Do. Jacob. Do. Paul.	Konatt Mathen Kattanar. Wattacheril Geverghese Kattanar.	235.	49.	172.	10.	Kottayam. Parumala.	Vettikkel. Trippoonitra.	93.	5.	400,000.

A list of the Syrian Churches and Chapels.

Angamaly.
Niranam.
Kottayam Cheriapally.
Tiruvankod.
Trivandrum.
Quilon.
Chathennoor.
Chenkolam.
Puyappally.
Odaniawattam.
Perungalloor.
Walagom.
Elauthoor.
Elauthoor Puthen.
Elampel.
Thaloor.
Kalayapuram.
Kottarakkara.
Kottarakkara Theruvil.
Coondra.
Coondra Puthen.
Puthoor.
Churanad.
Thevalakkara.
Thalava.
Kolikkod.
Callada.
Cadambanad.
Cannenkod.
Eanath.
Codachanad.
Cattanam.
Corathiyad.
Kayengulam.
Pathichira.
Mavelikkara.
Mavelikkara Puthen.
Wemmani.
Arathi.
Punthala.
Manthalir.
Thumpon.
Kyppattoor.
Channappally.
Oomalloor.
Makkamkkunnu.
Cilavalloor.
Edavankad.
Mylapral.
Meluveli.
Perinad.
Chengannoor.
Ranny.
Kattoor.
Ayroor.
Ayroor Puthen.
Koshencheri.
Koshencheri Puthen.
Oomayattucara.
Thalathillathu.
Maramannu.
Puthenkavu.
Puthenkavu Puthen.
Kallichery.
Mallappally.
Mallappally Puthen.
Kallooppara.
Kavungumprayar..
Kadampanitte.
Wennikkulam.
Nellikkel.
Thonakkad.
Carthicappally.
Carichal.
Chennithala.
Pallippad.
Cheppad.
Pariyaram.
Caruwatta.
Tiruvella.
Tiruvella Kattaprath.
Tiruvella Wadake.
Thalawadi.
Thalawadikkuli.
Weanga.
Mepral.
Wiyyapuram.
Parumala.
Chonakkara.
Calanjoor.
Carakal.
Aanapprampal.
Weliyanad.
Nealamperoor.
Coorichiyll.
Chingonam.

A list of the Syrian Churches and Chapels.

Pallam.
Pallam Puthen.
Aalappula.
Wagathanam.
Wagathanam Puthen.
Naloomnakel.*
Puthnchery.
Anchery.
Thottakkad.
Ericad.
Puthuppally.
Menadam.
Cangela.
Pampady.
Manarkad.
Manarkad Puthen.
Parampula.
Kottayam Valia.
Kottayam Puthen.
Koomaragom.
Chengalom.
Calloomkatra.
Chempil.
Manakunnam.
Oonakkutti.
Corinji.
Nechoor.
Puttoomanoor.
Carakkunnam.
Palakula.
Ramangalam.
Pampakkuda.
Pampakkuda Puthen.
Mannathoor.
Allapra.
Wengola.
Manjapra.
Peachanikad.
Acapparamb.
Wadaken Paravoor.
Weangoo.
Thuruthippilly.
Kuruppumpady.
Kothamangalam Valia.
Kothamangalam Cheria.
Chelatt.
Pothanikkatt.
Cottappadi.
Cunnikkurudi.
Pallikkara.
Cadamattam.
Kolanchery.
Kottour.
Malavannoor.
Rakkatt.
Maratti.
Mammalachery.
Kandanad.
Kanniattunirappel.
Wadacara.
Piravam.
Mulakkulam.
Thekken Paravoor.
Aarthat.
Palanji.
Cholakkara.
Porkkulam.
Moolanthoorthy.
Karingachira.
Nadamel.
Canjiramattom.
Manthuruthel.
Chakkarakadavoo.
Chakkarakadavoo Puthen.
Cochin Fort.
Chalachorry. 172.

CHAPELS.

Kottayam Seminary.
Kottayam New Bazaar.
Meanadom Puthen.
Mannanthottuvali.
Kunnankulam.
Cherulayam.
Thekkekurichu.
Kilakke Puthen.
Vettikkel.
Cochin Mattanchery. 10.

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Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Alleppey	98	... ...	15	3
Cochin	132			
Narakkal	142	...	30	5
Beypore	222			
Calicut	233	...	38	8
Tellicherry	272			
Cannanore	285	...	49	10
Mangalore	362	... ...	60	12
Carwar	494	... ...	68	14
Goa	542	... ...	75	15
Vingorla	570	... ...	79	16
Rutnagherry ...	646	... ...	83	17
Bombay	769	... ...	90	18
Tutioorin	106	... ...	19	4
Colombo	255	... ...	34	7
Galle	324	... ...	45	9
Negapatam	764	... ...	68	14
Cuddalore	822			
Pondicherry ...	839	...	75	15
Madras	918	... ...	83	17
Yaperpollium ...	1112			
Masulipatam ...	1192	...	113	23
Coconada	1292	... ...	120	24
Vizagapatam ...	1366			
Bimlipatam... ...	1388	...	128	25
Calingapatam & Barwah.	1429	... ...	33	27
Gopalpore	1495			
Ganjam	1510	...	135	28
Pooree	1561	... ...	137	29
False Point... ...	1621	... ...	142	29
Calcutta	1837	... ...	148	31
London 1st class ...	...	... ...	534	...
Do. 2nd do. ...	...	... ...	317	...

Rates on application to Agent.

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NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum—"Travancore Government Gazette" in English and Malayalam, published every Tuesday.

Nagercoil—"The Travancore Times," in English, published tri-monthly. Proprietor and Editor—P. C. Joseph.

"Travancore Abhimani"—in Tamil, published tri-monthly. Editor—P. C. Joseph.

Verapoly—"The Trumpet of the Voice of Truth," in Malayalam, published bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalam, published monthly. Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Manorama," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Cottayam—"The Malayala Vinodini," in Malayalam, published bi-monthly.

Cottayam—"Edavaka Pathrica" in Malayalam, published once a month.

Cottayam—"Diocesan Record" in English, published once a month.

Mananam—"Nazaranee Deepika."

Alleppey—"Catholic Union," in English, published weekly Editor—E. Nigly.

Alleppey—"Vinte tres de Novembro," in Portuguese, published fortnightly. Editor—Rev. A. D. D'Souza.

Quilon—Paravur, "Sujananandini," in Malayalam, published bi-monthly. Editor—Vyravan Kesavan.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Talook.	Proverty.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment	Trevandrum... ...	Vunchiyoor ...	Keralodayem ...	V. D'Cruz	Useful Books and Job work.	
Puthenchunthey ...	Do.	Do. ...	Karalavilasem ...	P. Krishna Pillay ...	Useful Tam. and Mal. books.	
Pettah	Trevandrum... ...	Palkulungaray..	Kerala Retnam ...	I. N. P. Chakko	Useful books, Job works and book binding.	
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Travancore Printing Company Limited.	Peter Pereira	Useful books and Job work.	
Verapoly	Paravoor	Verapoly ...	Archiepiscopal Press of the Immaculate Conception ...	Revd. Fr. Alphonsus of St. Francis D. C. M. A. ...	Devotional and historical works, Gazette, viz. "The trumpet of the Voice of truth" and Circular letters of the Archbishop ...	The Verapoly Press is the property of the Mission.
Mananam	Yetumanoor... ...	Mananam ...	St. Joseph's ..	Revd. Fr. Cyriacus Elisha Superior of the Convent...	Devotional books and Circular letters and also Nazrani Dipika	This is under the authority of the Vicar Apostolic, and no books can be published without previous permission of the Vicar Apostolic.
Cottayam	Cottayam	Cottayam ...	Church Mission Press...	C. M. S. Press Committee.	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, forms of all kinds Binding &c. ...	Applications for estimates for binding or printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent C. M. Press Cottayam.
Do.	Do.	Do. ...	Malayala Manorama Press...	The Malayala Manorama Company Limited...	Printing in Malayalam and English, books and Job works and binding ...	Applications for printing, binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. K. I. Varugise.
Do.	Do.	Do. ..	Cananaya Prudeepika	Cananaya Company ...	Printing in Malayalam ...	Applications for printing to be addressed to Mr. E. M. Philip.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE. (Continued.)

Station.	Talook.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
The Malangara Edavaga Patrika. Syrian Seminary in Govindapuram Kara. ...	Cottayam	Cottayam ...	Mar Thomas Press...	The Seminary Press Committee ...	The Malangara Edavaga Patrika and Religious Books in the Vernacular and Syriac	This is under the authority of Mar. Dionysius. Applications for printing to be addressed to K. Ippan, Manager.
Nagercoil	Augusteeswarom ...	Kottar ...	London Mission Press...	Revd. J. Duthie ...	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and binding of all kinds ...	
Dewsagaya street Nagercoil ..	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press ..	P. C. Joseph, Proprietor ...	Newspaper, book and Job printing in Tamil, English and Malayalam. ...	Applications for printing, binding &c., to be addressed to Mr. P. C. Joseph Nagercoil.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzy ..	Alleppey ...	St. Joseph's Press ...	S. P. D'Rozario ...	Newspaper, book and Job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Santa Cruz ...	Revd. Fr. J. C. Mattos ...		
Mongat	Quilon	Kilicolloor ...	Chenthar Press ...	Revd. Fr. Lazar Fernandez...	Printing books in Malayalam, Tamil and English.	
Paravoor	Quilon	Paravoor ...	Saraswathi Vilasam Press...	... ...	Useful books.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kerala Bhushanam..	Vyravan Kesavan	Newspaper and useful books.	

GOVERNMENT OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

His Excellency The Right Honorable Beilby Baron Wenlock, G. C. I. E. Appointed 20th December 1890, took his seat 23rd January 1891.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR.

C. F. MacCartie, Esquire, C. S., Private Secretary.
Captain The Honorable R. T. Lawley, Military Secretary.
" " " E. Baring A. D. C.
Lieut. H. G. Holmes, Offg. A. D. C.
Captain the Honorable A. Lascelles, Extra A. D. C.
Honorary Lieut. Colonel T. T. Leonard, Honorary A. D. C.
Subadar-Major Mahamed Hanif Sirdar Bahadur, Native A. D. C.
Surgeon-Major P. R. Gabbett, Surgeon (*Europe.*)
Do. W. B. Browning Do. Acting

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency Lt. General the Honorable Sir James Charlemagne Dormer, K. C. B. Commander-in-chief and Second in Council, took his seat on the 6th March 1891.
The Honorable Sir. H. E. Stokes K. C. S. I., Third in Council, took his seat on the 9th November 1888.
The Honorable Mr. J. H. Garstin, C. S. I., Fourth in Council, took his seat on the 9th January 1889.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF COUNCIL FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. J. F. Price, Chief Secretary to Government.
" Mr. J. H. Spring-Branson (Barrister-at-Law.) Advocate General.

NON-OFFICIALS.

The Honorable Mr. Vembakam Bhashyam Aiyangar B. A. & B. L Rai Bahadur.
" Mr. C. Sankaran Nayar, B. A. & B. L. Vakil High Court.
" Mr. Reginald James Hugh Arbuthnot.
" Mr. Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur C. I. E.
" Maharaja Mirza Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz Mani Sultan Bahadur G. C. I. E. of Vizianagaram.

SECRETARIAT.

PUBLIC &C. DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Mr. J. F. Price ...Chief Secretary.
H. A. Stuart, Esq. ... ...Under Secretary (on deputation.)
A. Butterworth, Esq. ... ...Acting (on leave.)
N. S. Brodie Esq. ... ...Acting.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

R. C. C. Carr Esq. ...Assistant Secretary (*Europe.*)
D. W. G. Cowie Esq. ...Acting Do.
A. T. Pringle, Esq. ...First Assistant, Chief Secretary's Dept.
F. D. Bird, Esq. ... ...2nd Assistant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Galton, Esq.... ...Secretary.
C. G. Cardew, Esq. ...Under Secretary (on deputation.)
R. H. Campbell Esq. ...Acting ,,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Genl. H. R. Hope... ... ...Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. Pennycuick, R. E.... ...Secretary (*Europe.*)
Major A. V. Boddy, R. E. ...Under Secretary.
G. T. Walch, Esq.... ... ...Joint Sec. Govt. P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.
W. C. Lewis, Esq.... ... ...Under Secretary to Govt., P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Coaker, R. E. ...Joint Secretary to Govt., P. W. D. Irrigation Branch (*Europe.*)
F. B. Walker Esq. ... ...Offg. Do.
Major S. Smith R. E. ... ...Under Secretary to Govt., P. W. D. Railway Branch (*Europe.*)
Major W. V. Constable, R. E. ...Offg. Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. Railway Branch.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Arthur J. H. Collins, Kt. Q. C. Chief Justice.
,, Sir T. Muthuswami Aiyar, B. L., K. C. I. E. Judge.
,, G. A. Parker, C. S.... ... ... Do.
,, F. H. Wilkinson, C. S. ... ... Do.
,, H. H. Sheppard, M. A. ... ... Do. (*Europe.*)
,, J. W. Handley, M. A. Offg. ... Do.
,, J. W. Best Offg.... ... Do.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

ARCOT—NORTH.

Judge.....E. J. Sewell ... ...Chittoor.

ARCOT—SOUTH.

Judge.....W. F. Grahame ... ...Cuddalore.

BELLARY AND ANANTAPUR.

Judge..... .....L. Moore ... ...Bellary.

CANARA—SOUTH.

Judge.....W. J. Tate ... ...Mangalore (On dep.)
Acting.....W. C. Holmes.

CHINGLEPUT.

Judge.....J. W. Best ... ... (dep.)
Acting.....S. Russell.

COIMBATORE.

Judge..... .....L. A. Campbell... ... Coimbatore.

CUDDAPAH.

Judge.....W. M. Thorburn.

GANJAM.

Judge.....G. F. T. Power ... ...(*Europe.*)
Acting.....H. G. Joseph... ... ...Berhampore.

GODAVARI.

Judge.....H. T. Ross ... ...Rajahmundry.

KISTNA.

Judge.....G. T. Mackenzie ... ...Masulipatam.

KURNOOL.

Judge.....M. R. Weld ... ...Kurnool.

MADURA.

Judge.....T. Weir ... ...Madura.

MALABAR—NORTH.

Judge.....A. Thompson ... ...Tellicherry.

MALABAR—SOUTH.

Judge.....R. S. Benson... ... ...Calicut.

NELLORE.

Judge.....C. Ramachandra Aiyar ...Nellore.

NILGIRIS.

Judge.....L. A. Campbell ... ...Coimbatore.
Addl. Sess. Judge.....J. D. Rees C. I. E. ... ...Ootacamund.

SALEM.

Judge.....J. H. A. Tremenheere ...(Europe)
Acting Judge .....W. J. Tate ... ...Salem.

TANJORE.

Judge.....J. A. Davies... ... ...(Europe)
Acting Judge.....H. H. O'Farrell ... ...Tanjore.

TINNEVELLY.

Judge.....T. M. Horsfall (on leave.)
Acting Judge .....J. Hewetson ... ...Palamcottah.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Judge .....H. H. O'Farrell ... ...(Dep.)
Acting Judge .....J. W. F. Dumergue... ...Trichinopoly.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Judge .....H. R. Farmer ... ...Vizagapatam.

JUDGES OF THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSES COURT.

J. W. Handley... ... ...Chief Judge (on other duty.)
P. D. Shaw ... ...(Sub pro tem.)
P. Strinivasa Rao, Dewan Bahadur Judge.
N. Subrahmanayam ... ... Do.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

H. W. Bliss, Esq. C. I. E.... ...First Member (Europe.)
H. F. Clogstoun, Esq. ... ...Acting First Member.
J. Grose Esq. ... ...Second Member.
H. F. Clogstoun Esq. ... ...Third Member (on dep.)
E. Gibson Esq. ... ...Acting Third Member.
C. S. Crole, Esq. ... ... Fourth Member (on dep.)
A. T. Arundel Esq. ... ...Acting Fourth Member.
M. Hammick, Esq. ... ...Secy. to the Commr. of Land Rev. (on dep.)
W. S. Meyer Esq.... ... ...Acting Do.
H. Bradeley Esq. ... ...Secy. to the Commr. of Salt and Abkary and Separate Revenue (on dep.)
W. O. Horne Esq. ... ... Do.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Names.	Districts.	Remarks.
W. P. Austin ...	Madras ...	Also Supt., Stamps and Stationery, and Chairman of the Harbour Trust Board.
A. W. B. Higgens ...	Godavari ...	
J. Sturrock ...	Coimbatore...	
F. A. Nicholson ...	S. Arcot ...	(Dep.)
M. Hammick ...	,, ...	Acting.
E. Turner ...	Madura ...	
E. Gibson ...	Tanjore ...	Acting 3rd Member, Board of Revenue.
H. M. Winterbotham ...	,, ...	Acting.
A. T. Arundel ...	Kistna ...	Acting 4th Member Board of Revenue.
S. H. Wynne ...	,, ...	Acting.
W. J. H. LeFanu ...	N. Arcot ...	
C. D. Macleane ...	Nellore ...	
E. C. Johnson ...	Ganjam ...	
C. Kough ...	Kurnool ...	
R. Sewell ...	Bellary ...	
H. M. Winterbotham ...	Malabar ...	(Dep.)
H. Bradley ...	,, ...	Acting.
W. A. Willock ...	Vizagapatam.	
G. S. Forbes ...	Tinnevelly ...	
W. H. Welch ...	Trichinopoly.	
W. G. Underwood ...	Anantapur ...	
J. Thomson ...	Chingleput ...	
G. Stokes ...	Salem ...	
J. P. Fiddian ...	Cuddapah ...	(Dep.)
S. H. Wynne ...	,, ...	Acting.
V. A. Brodie ...	S. Canara ...	
J. D. Rees C. I. E. ...	Nilgiris ...	

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

VEERACARALA VURMAH,

KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE,

MAHARAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 30th August 1846.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd July 1888.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness RAMA VURMAH

Elliah Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th January 1852.

COUSINS & NEPHEWS OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness VEERACARALA VURMAH,

First Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness The Wallia Amah Tambooran.

Born 9th September 1854.

Second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of His Highness' Second Sister Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.

Born 6th October 1858.

Third Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.

Born 30th December 1861.

Fourth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.

Born 5th December 1863.

Fifth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th December 1863.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th September 1865.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of His Highness' Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th November 1865.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th February 1866.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.
Fourth Son of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 31st October 1869.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th April 1870.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th July 1870.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.
Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th January 1871.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran, Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th January 1873.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd December 1873.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo
Amah Tambooran Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd March 1874.

Sixteenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness the late Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th November 1875.

Seventeenth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Cunjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 15th August 1876.

Eighteenth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 13th November 1876.

Nineteenth Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 11th March 1877.

Twentieth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Koonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.
Born 6th February 1878.

Twenty-first Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Mangoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1878.

Twenty-second Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran (Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th September 1881.

Twenty-third Prince of Cochin.

Third Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th December 1881.

Twenty-fourth Prince of Cochin.

Eldest Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah Tambooran (Third Daughter of Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 25th January 1883.

Twenty-fifth Prince of Cochin.

Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran (Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran)
Born 24th Kanni 1060.

Twenty-sixth Prince of Cochin.

Fourth Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
Born 26th Madom 1060.

Twenty-seventh Prince of Cochin.

First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran (Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 1st Chingom 1061.

Twenty-eighth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 4th Thulam 1062.

Twenty-ninth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 30th Kanni 1063.

Thirtieth Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah
Tambooran and grand-daughter of Her Highness
the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran)
Born 30th Madom 1063.

Thirty-first Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness the late Mungoo Amah
Tambooran (Third Daughter of Her Highness Wallia
Amah Tambooran)
Born 6th Vrichigom 1064.

Thirty-second Prince of Cochin.
Third Son of Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee Pilla
Amah Tambooran)
Born 26th Thulam 1065.

Thirty-third Prince of Cochin.
Second Son of Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 13th Dhanoo 1065.

Thirty-fourth Prince of Cochin.
(Second Son of Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo
Amah Tambooran)
(Third Daughter of Her Highness the late Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 30th Madom 1065.

Thirty-fifth Prince of Cochin.
First Son of Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran)
Born 9th Edavom 1065.

AUNTS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness
The Wallia or Senior Amah Tambooran.
Born 7th December 1832.

Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 30th September 1839.

SISTERS OF THE RAJAH.

First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd July 1840.

Second Sister
Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 2nd October 1842.

FEMALE COUSINS OF THE RAJAH.

Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 29th June 1841.

Her Highness Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1843.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Third Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1858.

Her Highness Cheria Ikavoo Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Aunt
Her Highness the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th April 1862.

Her Highness Amoo Tambooran.
Second Daughter of Her Highness Wallia
Amah Tambooran.
Born 1st October 1859.

Her Highness Ammini Tambooran.
Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Wallia
Amah Tambooran.
Born 19th Kumbhum 1050.

Her Highness Coonjee Kavoo Tambooran.
Eldest Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 10th June 1856.

Her Highness Ikavoo Tambooran.
Second Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 3rd February 1866.

Third Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 23rd June 1872.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 21st May 1875.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 17th September 1877.

Sixth Daughter of Her Highness Coonjee
Amah Tambooran.
Born 8th May 1880.

NIECES OF THE RAJAH.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 16th April 1859.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Eldest Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 27th April 1863.

Third Daughter of His Highness' First Sister
Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran.
Born 24th September 1867.

Eldest Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 12th October 1861.

Second Daughter of His Highness' Cousin
Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th November 1867.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 26th February 1869.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 25th November 1873.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 4th June 1878.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 22nd April 1880.

Fifth Daughter of Her Highness
Kava Amah Tambooran.
Born 28th July 1882.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Ikoo Amah Tambooran.
Born 14th February 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd June 1876.

Second Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 20th February 1878.

Third Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd December 1879.

Fourth Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 26th May 1883.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Eldest Daughter of Her Highness,
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran.)
Born 23rd December 1879.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th March 1878.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Coonjee Pilla Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Ikavoo Amah Tambooran.)
Born 22nd July 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness the late
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(First Daughter of Her Highness Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 27th June 1869.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Mungoo Amah Tambooran
(Third Daughter of Her Highness
Wallia Amah Tambooran.)
Born 29th July 1870.

First Daughter of Her Highness
Cheria Ikavoo Amah Tambooran
(Fourth Daughter of the late Coonjee Amah Tambooran.)
Born 12th February 1882.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

A. SANKARIAH, B. A.
Ag. Dewan of Cochin.

———	...Dewan Peishcar.
K. Narayana Menon B. A. ...	...Deputy Peishcar.
W. Ramaiya B. A., ...	...Secretary to the Dewan.
C. Rangachariar	...Private Secretary to the Dewan.
Seshachariar	...Dalwaye.
P. Sangunny Menon B. A., ...	...Huzur Sheristadar.
P. A. Stevenage	...Manager.
G. V. Subramaniya Iyer, B. C. E.	...Auditor, D. P. W.
K. Chakrapani Marar	...Wallia Sumprethy.
Venkata Row	...Head Rayasom.
T. Narayana Menon	...Commercial Accountant.
N. Ambâtta Shupoo Cooty Menon	...Treasurer.

(Subordinate to the Huzur are 7 Districts.)

P. Shunkarauarayana Chettyar, M. A.....English Tutor to the Princes.

TAHSILDARS AND 2ND CLASS MAGISTRATES.

Venkateswara Iyer	...Tahsildar, Trichoor.
A. Saukarauarayana Iyer, B. A. ...	...Tallapilly.
K. Atchutha Menon	...Kanayanore.
A. Kittoony Menon	...Mugundapurom.
V. K. Ramen Menou, B. A.	...Chittoor.
V. L. Narasimha Iyer	...Kodangalore.

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

K. Shungoo Warier, B. A. ...	...Nemmaray.
P. S. Chandrasekhara Iyer	...Kunnamkulam.
M. Muthu Pillay	...Adoor.

POLICE.

G. H. Gunther	...Superintendent of Police.
Holm Chund Lal	...Asst. Superintendent.

POLICE INSPECTORS.

R. J. D'Lemos	...Cochin.
Krishna Menon, Acting	...Kanayanore.
Gopalan Nair...	...Oranganore.
A. H. Muller...	...Mugundapurom.
P. Sangunny Menon...	...Trichoor.
Kunjunny Pillay	...Tallapilly.
Bheema Row	...Chittoor.
N. R. Venkateswara Iyer	...Inspector Detective Corps.

EDUCATION.

The College and High School, Ernakulam.

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A.	Principal.
———	Second Master.
P. R. Subramania Sastri B. A., ...	Mathematical Master.
C. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., ...	Principal's Assistant.
M. Sankara Menon B. A., ...	Assistant Master.
M. Gopala Menon B. A., ...	do. do.
C. V. Subramania Iyer B. A., ...	do. do.
T. C. Cheriyan	do. do.
S. Anantakrishna Iyer B. A., ...	do. do.

and other Assistants and Pandits.

Educational Secretary's Office.

D. M. Cruickshank, M. A. ... ... Educational Secretary.

Office of Superintendent of Education and his Deputies.

A. P. Subramania Iyer B. A., ...	Ag. Supt. of Education.
C. P. Achutha Menon B. A., ...	Senior Deputy Supt.
A. J. Joseph	Junior Deputy Supt.

and two Inspecting School Masters.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

K. Koshi B. A., ...	Acting Head Master Trichur.
George Tharyan...	Head Master Kunnankulam.
K. Srinivasa Rao	do. Chittur.
S. Sivarama Pillay	do. Irinjalacoda.
N. Neelacuda Pattar	do. Mattancheri.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR AIDED SCHOOLS.

In Cochin Taluq.....	Narakkal. Tirumala Devasam. Edacochi. Pallurthi.
In Canaiyanore Taluq.	Tripunitorah. Mulanthuduruthi. Ernakulam Caste Girls' School. Kumbalam.
Mukundapuram Taluq:	Chalakudi. Palathingal.
Trichur Taluq.	Trichur C. M. S. Girls' School. Do. Boys' do. Elthuruthi.
Talapilli Taluq.	Kunnankulam Syrian Girls' School. Do. Parish do. Wadakancheri.
Chittur Taluq.	Nemmarei. Nellapilli. Athicode. Tattamangalam.

There are 37 Vernacular Sirkar, and 83 Vernacular Aided, Schools.

Sirkar aid is also given to the Roman Catholic Convent School at Ernakulam, to a Hebrew School at Jews' Town, to a Sanskrit School at Trichur, and to the Jubilee Caste Girls' School at Trichur.

HUZUR REGISTRATION OFFICE.

T. C. Cochunny Menon ... ... Huzur Registrar.

DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

P. Kittunny Menon ... ... Cochin.
T. Kochunny Menon... ... ... Ernakulam.
K. Ramen Menon ... ... Mugundapurom.
K. Krishna Menon ... ... Trichoor.
V. K. Sankara Menon B. A. ... ... Kunnamkulam, now acting at Nemmarei.
E. Uluthara Wariar ... ... Chittoor.
T. Govinda Menon ... ... Canayanore.
Vasoodavan Moothath ... ... Thiroovenchakolum.
M. Muthoo Pillai ... ... Adoor.
Rama Puthooval ... ... Enamanoo.
M. Shangoonny Menon ... ... Talappilly.
Govinda Kurup ... ... Chelakurai.
Shangoo Wariar ... ... Nemmarei.

COURTS OF LAW.

APPEAL COURT OF LAW (AT ERNAKUAM.)

V. Subramanya Pillai, B. L. ... ... First Judge.
S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... ... Second Judge.
T. C. Krishna Menon, B. A. & B. L. ... ... Third Judge.
E. Kunju Menon B. A., ... Registrar.

ZILLAH COURT OF ANJEKAIMAL (AT ERNACOLLUM.)

T. C. Poonen. B. A., Barrister-at-Law ... Judge.

ZILLAH COURT OF TRICHOOR (AT TRICHOOR.)

K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L., ... Judge.

DISTRICT MUNSIFFS.

B. Fenn ... ... Wadakancherry.
H. Mahadeva Iyer B. A., ... Ernakulam.
R. K. Venkata Rao ... ... Trichur.
C. S. Mahalinga Iyer ... ... Chittoor.
V. Kannen Nair ... ... Ag. Irringalacodah.
N. Narayana Menon B. A., ... Native Cochin.

COURT OF APPEAL FROM THE DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

S. Locke, Barrister-at-Law ... Special Appellate Judge.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE FOR THE TRIAL OF OFFENCES COMMITTED BY EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

H. W. Hudson.

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H. W. Hudson ... ... Controller of Forests.
J. C. Kohlhoff ... ... Conservator do.
J. L. D'Silva ... ... Ag. Supt. of Customs.
P. R. Bennett ... ... Do. of Teak Plantations, and Ag. Asst. Conservator.
Geo. Abraham ... ... Ag. Anchal Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

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MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.

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Mrs. Eva Williams	Lady Doctor.
T. V. Subba Row L. M. S.	Tripoonitorah.
F. D. Gomez, M. B., C. M.	Trichoor.
I. Chandy	Kunnamkulam.
Kunju Menon	Nemmarei.
H. M. DeMello *Supernumerary.*	
A. Narayanaswamy...	Chittoor.
C. Darmalinga Muthaliar	Irinjalacodah.

J. V. Fernandez, Hospital Assistant attached to the Wadakancherry Hospital.

F. D'Padua Do. Mattancherry Hospital.

VACCINATION.

Medical Officer to the Cochin Government.
General Superintendent.

The Establishment consists of one Deputy Inspector & 5 Vaccinators.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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H. E. Augustus ...	...Head Accountant.		
H. A. DeMello ...	...Senior Supervisor,	Southern	Division.
C. W. Lafrenais	do.	Eastern	do.
Albert M. Gunther	do.	Western	do.

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D. M. Gunther ... ...Acting Superintendent.

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Eranacollum Caroopadanah	to ...	...	By back-water from Eranacollum to Caroopadanah.
Caroopadanah Caroovanoor ...	to ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	On the high road from Cochin to Paulghat.
Trichoor ...	...	10	
Putticaud ...	...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Kakaad ...	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Between Chowghaut and Tirtallah to Trichoor.
Colinjamparah	...	...	On the high road from Paulghaut to Pulachy.
Wadakancharry	...	...	Do. do. from Trichoor to the Railway Station at Shoranore
Wallanghy ...	...	...	Do. do. from Paulghaut to the Nilliampathy Hills.

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Revd. J. Doyle	...Secretary.
Revd. W. Bower	...C. M. S.
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T. K. Mathai ... ...Head Clerk, Do. Do.
M. Kunjayen ... ...2nd Class Magistrate and Officer in charge of the Sub-Jail.
D. R. Veigas ... ...Pleader.
Srinivasa Iyengar ... ... do.
K. Mani Mani ... ... do.
A. Krishna Aiyar ... ... do.

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M. Verghese B. A. ... ...Sub-Registrar.

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A. C. Cavendish, Esq.
C. Badenoch, Esq.

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J. Kirk ... ...European Head Constable.
Ahmed ... ...4th Grade Head Constable, in charge Town Station.

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Celestine Raberts... ... ... } Government Pilots.
B. Ally Bin Hassen ... ... }

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J. L. Frank ... ...Assistant Superintendent of Customs.
L. Subrama Putter... ...Head Clerk.

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D. Elcum, Surgeon Major ...Civil Surgeon.
A. John ... ...Apothecary.
M. Soobramoneya Pillay, Hospital Asst.....Civil Dispensary.

Telegraph Department.

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A. V. Gonsalves, Sub-Assistant Supt. ...Cochin Sub-Division.
J. Quinn, Tel. Master in charge ... ...Cochin.
K. Kusturi Iyer, Senior Signaller ... ...Cochin.
Syed Khan Sahib ... ...Telegraph Sub-Inspector.

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Mr. L. C. Pinto ... ...Post Master.
Mr. Stephen Leene... ... ...Head Clerk.
Mr. T. Ramen Menon ... ...Mail Overseer, Cochin—Alleppey line.
Mr. Chinna Pillay ... ...Mail Overseer, Cochin—Shoranore line.

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Morell Gomez ... ...Head Master.
R. M. Augustus ... ...First Assistant.
10 Teachers and other Assistant Masters.
About 270 students attend this Institution.
A boarding school of 20 boys is attached to this.

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B. M. D'Cruz ... ...Manager.
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and 4 Assistant Masters.

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B. M. D'Cruz ... ...Manager.
Miss [illegible]. D'Cruz ... ...Head Mistress.
and 2 Assistant Mistresses.

St. Mary's Convent School, newly established in the diocese of Cochin, under the charge of the Daughters [illegible] Ch[illegible]. Superioress of the Convent—Revd. Mother Ida Belg[illegible] are five nuns besides.

Head Mistress, Miss C. Vieyra, wit[illegible] lish Assistant Mistresses and two native Vernacular Assist[illegible] There is a Vernacular School attended b[illegible] native girls, attached to the Convent.

Revd. Fr. D. G. Everett ... ... [illegible]r.

BISHOPRIC OF COCHIN.

Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, made between His Holiness Pope Leo XIII and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Louis I.

The Right Revd. Dr. J. G. Ferreira—Bishop—Residence Cochin.
Rev. Fr. N. B. D'Cruz—Vicar General.
Fr. A. Dias D'Souza—Secretary to the Bishop.
" Francis D. D'Souza—Treasurer of the Bishopric.
" D. B. Videira—Director of Sta. Cruz College.

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Town Church ...	1	Vicar Rev. Fr. Everett.	5,000	High. 2	...	10	247	2	7	157	1
		Assistant Rev. Fr. F. D'Cruz	...	Coll. 1*	...	12	240	...	...	...	...
Amarabady ...	2	Rev. C. Sequeira.	1,909	...	2	2	70	...	...	...	...

* With boarding—English, Latin, Portuguese are taught.

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A. C. Cavendish ... ...Agent.
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Volkart Brothers—Agents.

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Volkart Brothers—Agents.

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Peirce Leslie & Co.—Agents.

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The Alliance Assurance Company.
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Aspinwall & Co.—Agents.

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[illegible]lan Line of Steamers.
Pei[illegible] Leslie & Co.—Agents.

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A. C. Cavendish—Agent.

Hope Co[illegible]e Company (Limited.)
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John Grieve & Co.—Agents.

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The Bank of Madras.
Messrs. John Grieve & Co.
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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Abstract of Legislative Enactments, Travancore.

Enacted by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th Coombhum, 1010, (*9th March* 1835.)—REGULATION I.—Extending powers vested in the Moonsiffs, and defining their jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

REGULATION II.—Authorizing Moonsiffs to assemble District Punchayets for the adjudication of Civil Suits within their respective jurisdictions and of Suits referred by the Zillah Courts to the Moonsiffs, and defining the powers and authority to be vested in Punchayets. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION III.—Empowering Moonsiffs to execute all decrees on decisions passed in Adawlut Cases by the Appeal, Zillah, and Moonsiff Courts, and by Punchayets. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION IV.—Extending jurisdiction of Zillah Judges. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

REGULATION V.—For the guidance of the Appeal Court.

REGULATION VI.—Giving greater efficiency to the System of Police established in Travancore.

REGULATION VII.—Constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of their respective Zillahs, and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges, and defining their respective powers.

Enacted on the 13th Toolam, 1023, (*28th October*, 1847.)—REGULATION I.—Investing the Sub-Officers of the different Districts in Travancore with authority to exercise the powers of Police Officers in their absence.

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1025, (*15th August*, 1849.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the number of Moonsiffs from twenty-five to sixteen, and relieving those Officers of the duty imposed on them by Regulation III of 1010, (*i. e.* of executing decrees passed by the Appeal and Zillah Courts), and empowering the Zillah Courts to enforce such decrees, and also better regulating the numbering and issuing of stamped cadjans. [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Meenum, 1025, (*12th March*, 1850.)—REGULATION II.—Providing for admission on the Files of the Law Courts, and for disposal of Suits "*in forma pauperis.*" [*Repealed by Regulation I. of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 6th Coombhum, 1032, (*16th February*, 1856.)—REGULATION I.—Abolishing the Circuit Courts, and establishing Sessions Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 2nd Edavum, 1035 (*13th May*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Establishing Port Dues at Alleppey.

Enacted on the 23rd Toolam, 1036, (*6th November*, 1860.)—REGULATION I.—Reducing the rate of Port Dues payable at Alleppey. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I. of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August* 1861.)—REGULATION I. —Abolishing the three Sessions and five Zillah Courts, and constituting the Appeal or Sadr Court and four Zillah or District Courts, the Courts of Joint Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction. [*Partly repealed by Regulation* I *of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 1st Chingum, 1037, (*15th August*, 1861.)—REGULATION II.—Simplifying the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Dated 29th Toolam, 1038, (*13th November* 1862.)—Rules of practice passed by the Sadr Court under Section 26 of Regulation I. of 1037 for the guidance of the Zillah Civil Judges and constituting them Judges of Small Causes.

Enacted on the 27th Edavum. 1039, (*7th June*, 1864.)—REGULATION I. —Providing for the protection of the British Electric Telegraph in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Carcadagum, 1039, (*13th August*, 1864.)—REGULATION II.—Securing Copy-right to the Authors of Books in Travancore for a space of 42 years.

Enacted on the 6th Magarum, 1040, (*17th January*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. —Providing specially against Criminal Breach of contracts on the part of Artificers, Workmen and Labourers.

Enacted on the 27th Magarum, 1040, (*7th February*, 1865.)—A Regulation for the appointment of duly qualified Vakeels to plead in the Courts.

Enacted on the 13th Chittray, 1040, (*24th April*, 1865.)—REGULATION II. —To provide for the adjudication of claims to Waste Lands, with rules for the sale of the same.

Enacted on the 12th Audy, 1040, (*26th July*, 1865.)—REGULATION III.—To provide for the Limitation of Suits.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1042.]

Enacted on the 19th Avvany, 1041, (*2nd September*, 1865.)—REGULATION I. Amending Regulation I of 1037. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 27th Chittray, 1041, (*8th May*, 1866.)—REGULATION II.—To provide for the revision of the Jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs in Travancore. [*Partly repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 28th Audy, 1041, (*11th August*, 1866.)—REGULATION III of 1041.—To provide for the admission of Approvers.

Enacted on the 29th Audy, 1042, (*12th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION I.—To establish an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

Enacted on the 31st Audy, 1042, (*14th August*, 1867.)—REGULATION II.—To amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the limitation of suits.)

Enacted on the 20th Purotasy, 1043, (*5th October* 1867.)—REGULATION I. To provide for the admission of Vakeels in Criminal cases.

Enacted on the 4th Magarum, 1047, (*16th January*, 1872.) REGULATION I of 1047.—To make clearer provision for the conduct of business in the Sadr Court of Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carcadagum 1047 (*16th July*, 1872.)—REGULATION II of 1047.—To redistribute Magisterial powers and provide certain rules of procedure in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction in Travancore.

Enacted on the 4th Cunny 1049, (*18th September*, 1873.)—REGULATION I of 1049.—To establish a Zillah Court at Alwaye. (*Repealed by Regulation I of* 1057.)

Enacted on the 29th Toolam 1050 (*13th November*, 1874.)—REGULATION I of 1050.—To provide against certain abuses in Native Passenger Ships.

Enacted on the 23rd Panguny 1051, (*3rd April* 1876.)—REGULATION I of 1051.—To provide against unauthorized lotteries.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1052, (*10th April* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1052.—To provide punishment for certain offences relating to marriage.

Enacted on the 1st Madom 1052 (*12th April* 1877.)—REGULATION II of 1052.—To vest in Magistrates and certain Sub-Magistrates co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Zillah Criminal Courts, to try cases of Criminal breach of contract.

Enacted on the 19th Mithunom, 1052 (*1st July*, 1877)—REGULATION III of 1052.—To amend REGULATION I of 1042, for the Registration of deeds.

Enacted on the 13th Dhanoo 1053, (*26th December* 1877.)—REGULATION I of 1053.—To empower the Sub-Officers of a District to dispose of Police cases during the Tahsildar's tours on duty.

Enacted on the 23rd Magarom 1053, (*3rd February* 1878.)—REGULATION II of 1053.—To revise the existing scale of Court fees and to impose fees on Vakaluths, Petitions and other documents presented to the Courts.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadakum 1054, (*17th July* 1879.)—REGULATION I of 1054.—To lay down clearly the law relating to the collection of the Abkary Revenue.

Dated 30th Carkadakum 1054.—RULES for registering transfers of property.

Enacted on the 31st Carkadakum 1054 (*14th August* 1879.)—REGULATION II of 1054.—To prevent thefts of Coffee.

Enacted on the 32nd Carkadakum 1054—(*15th August* 1877.)—REGULATION III of 1054.—To remodel the constitution of the Sadr Court [*Repealed by Regulation II of* 1057.]

Enacted on the 2nd Carkadakum 1055 (*15th July* 1880.)—REGULATION I of 1055.—Fixing the limits of time for the presentation of Appeals under Regulation I of 1054.

Enacted on the 12th Magaram 1056 (*23rd January* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1056.—Providing against trespass by Cattle.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056 (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION II of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Penal Code and the Whipping Act as the Penal Law for Travancore.

Enacted on the 23rd Mithunom 1056, (*5th July* 1881.)—REGULATION III of 1056.—Introducing the Indian Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1872, as the Code of Procedure for the Courts of Criminal Judicature in Travancore.

Enacted on the 3rd Carkadagom 1056, (*17th July* 1881.)—REGULATION IV of 1056.—Providing for the better regulation of the Police in Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1058.]

Enacted on the 27th Cunny 1057, (*11th October* 1881.)—REGULATION I of 1057.—Providing a consolidated and amended Law relating to the Zillah and Munsiff Courts in Travancore.

Enacted on the 7th Magaram 1057, (*18th January* 1882.)—REGULATION II of 1057.—Reconstituting the Sadr Court and for making provision for the better administration of Justice in Travancore.

Enacted on the 14th Magaram 1057, (*25th January* 1882.)—REGULATION III of 1057.—Destruction of useless records.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1058, *(5th April* 1883.)—REGULATION I of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1036. (Reducing Port dues at Alleppey.)

Enacted on the 19th Edavom 1058, (*31st May* 1883.)—REGULATION II of 1058.—A Regulation to amend Regulation IV of 1056. (a Regulation for the better management of the Police in Travancore.)

Enacted on the 13th Karkadagom 1058, (*27th July* 1883.)—REGULATION III of 1058,—To provide for the registration of titles in land, for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks and for the settlement of boundary disputes in the territories of Travancore.—[*Amended by Regulation II of* 1060.]

Enacted on the 24th Tye 1059, (*5th February* 1884.)—REGULATION I of 1059.—Regulation for re-imposing Stamp duties.

Enacted on the 18th Magaram 1060, (*29th January* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1060.—A Regulation for investing certain commissioners with power to summon witnesses &c. in connection with enquiries about the rights of jenmies and tenants.

Enacted on the 28th Magaram 1060, (*8th February* 1885.)—REGULATION II of 1060.—A Regulation to amend the Boundary Regulation (III of 1058.)

Enacted on the 30th Madum 1060, (*11th May* 1885.)—REGULATION III of 1060.—A Regulation to provide a Superannuation Fund for the Police.

Enacted on the 6th Vrichicum 1061, (*28th November* 1885.)—REGULATION I of 1061—Amending Regulation I of 1036 for levying Port dues at the Port of Alleppey.

Enacted on the 4th Meenum 1061, (*16th March* 1886.)—REGULATION II of 1061.—To amend Regulation II of 1057 (for constituting the late Sadr Court into a High Court.)

Enacted on the 22nd Meenum, 1061, (*3rd April* 1886.)—REGULATION III of 1061.—To provide for the due control of the export, import, manufacture and sale of arms, ammunition &c.

Enacted on the 3rd Mithunum 1061, (*15th June,* 1886.)—REGULATION IV of 1061.—To authorize the execution in Travancore of the decrees passed by the Civil Courts in British India and the Cochin State.

Enacted on the 22nd Chingum 1062, (*4th September* 1886.)—REGULATION 1 of 1062.—To modify and re-enact the Court Fees Regulation.

Enacted on the 25th Mithunum 1062, (*8th July* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1062.—Limitation Regulation.

Enacted on the 4th Margally 1063, (*18th December* 1887.)—REGULATION I of 1063.—Introducing "The Indian Companies' Act No. VI of 1882" as amended by Act No. VI of 1887, into Travancore.

Enacted on the 19th Meenum 1063, (*30th March* 1888.)—REGULATION II of 1063.—To provide for the establishment of a Legislative Council in Travancore.

Enacted on the 24th Meenum 1063, (*4th April* 1888.)—REGULATION III of 1063.—To amend the Travancore Stamp Regulation I of 1059.

Enacted on the 28th Meenum 1063, (*8th April* 1888.)—REGULATION IV of 1063.—To make provision for the protection of forests.

Enacted on the 30th Meenum 1063, (*10th April* 1888.)—REGULATION V of 1063.—To empower certain Revenue Officers to summon persons to be present or produce documents before them in connection with revenue enquiries.

Enacted on the 1st Mithunum 1063, (*13th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VI of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang.

Enacted on the 16th Mithunum 1063, (*28th June* 1888.)—REGULATION VII of 1063.—To provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore.

Enacted on the 29th Mithunum 1063, (*11th July* 1888.)—REGULATION VIII of 1063.—To amend the law relating to Tobacco.

Enacted on the 11th Karkadagam 1064, (*25th July* 1889.)—REGULATION I of 1064.—The Travancore Anchal Regulation.

Enacted on the 11th Dhanoo 1065, (*24th December* 1889)—REGULATION I of 1065.—To revise and amend the law constituting the High Court.

Enacted on the 11th Edavom 1065, (*23rd May* 1890)—REGULATION II of 1065.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Procedure of the Courts of Civil Judicature.

Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, (*1st November* 1890.)—REGULATION I of 1066.—To provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Enacted on the 17th Thulam 1066, (*1st November* 1890.)—REGULATION II of 1066.—To amend Regulation VIII of 1063 providing against offences relating to tobacco smuggling.

Enacted on the 25th Vrichigom 1066, (*9th December* 1890.)—REGULATION III of 1066—To amend the Travancore Civil Courts Regulation (I of 1057.)

Enacted on the 16th Edavom 1066, (*28th May* 1891.)—REGULATION IV of 1066.—To grant loans from the Government for agricultural purposes.

Enacted on the 25th Meenum, 1067, (*5th April*, 1892.)—REGULATION I of 1067.—To revise and amend the Travancore High Court Regulation I of 1065.

Enacted on the 31st Meenum, 1067, (*11th April* 1892.)—REGULATION II of 1067.—Government Land Conservancy Regulation.

Enacted on the 23rd Edavom, 1067, (*4th June* 1892.)—REGULATION III of 1067.—(Land Acquisition Regulation.)

Enacted on the 19th Karkadagom 1067, (*2nd August*, 1892.)—REGULATION IV of 1067.—To provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders.

Enacted on the 31st Karkadagom 1067, (*14th August* 1892.)—REGULATION V of 1067.—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Criminal Procedure.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 27th July 1889 corresponding with the 13th Karkadago... 1064.

WHEREAS, under para 19 of the Proclamation on the Revenue Survey and Settlement dated $\frac{\text{9th February 1886}}{\text{12th Kumbhom 1061}}$ the proportions in which the Government demand on wet lands is leviable are, with a few exceptions, one-half in kind and one-half in money in the Trevandrum and Padmanabhapurom Divisions, and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money in the Quilon and Cottayam Divisions, and whereas it is desirable to adopt these rates uniformly for all the localities in the Divisions to which they respectively apply, We are pleased to command, in modification of the provision in para 19 of the abovesaid Proclamation, that the rates shall, without exception, be

one-half in kind and one-half in money throughout the Trevandrum and Padmanabhapurom Divisions.

and one-fourth in kind and three-fourths in money throughout the Quilon and Cottayam Divisions.

This change is not intended to apply to the Sri Pandaravagay property.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Munney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Maharaja of Travancore, issued under date the 18th May 1891 corresponding with the 6th Edavom 1066.

Inasmuch as large areas of lands taken up for purposes of coffee cultivation have been abandoned in whole or in part, or have been allowed to remain or become inutilised in whole or in part, it is hereby notified that from and after the 16th day of August 1891 corresponding with 1st Chingom 1067 a tax of two annas per acre will be levied on all land which has been taken up for coffee or tea cultivation, whether under the memorandum of 8th March 1862 or the rules of the 24th April 1865, and whether such lands be under cultivation or not.

It is open to proprietors of all such lands to renounce and resign to Government the whole or any portion of such lands, in which case the tax upon the relinquished portions will be remitted, and in which case the proprietor will be charged with the cost of surveying and mapping the portion retained.

In case of non-payment of the land tax imposed by this Proclamation, the lands will be duly attached and sold in satisfaction of arrears in the manner usual for collection of arrears of land revenue. This Proclamation in no way affects the payment of export duty on coffee under the rules now existing.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1063.

A Regulation for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 18th December 1887 corresponding with the 4th Margaly 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the incorporation, management and winding-up of Trading Companies and other Associations, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

From and after the 1st of January 1888 corresponding with the 18th Margaly 1063, Act No. VI of 1882 in force in British India and known as "The Indian Companies Act 1882" as amended by Act VI of 1887 shall *Mutatis Mutandis* come into force throughout Travancore.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1063.

A Regulation to make provision for the protection of Forests passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 8th April 1888 corresponding with the 28th Meenom 1063.

Whereas We deem it expedient to make provision for the protection of Our forests, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. Our Government may constitute any land, not being private property, a reserved forest in the manner hereinafter provided.

2. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, Our Dewan shall publish a notification in Our Government Gazette—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of such land ;

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest ;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called the Forest Settlement Officer) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favor of, any person in any land comprised within such limits and to deal with the same as provided in this Regulation.

The officer appointed under clause (c) of this section shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest Officer ; but a Forest Officer may be appointed by the Dewan to attend, on behalf of Our Government, at the enquiry.

3. Except as hereinafter provided, no Civil Court shall, between the dates of the publication of the Notification under section 2 and of the Notification to be issued under section 12, entertain any suit to establish any right in any land included in the Notification published under section 2.

4. When a Notification has been issued under section 2, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in Our Gazette and at the head-quarters of each Taluq in which any portion of the land included in such Notification is situate and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a Proclamation—

(a) specifying, as nearly as possible, the situation and limits of the land proposed to be included within the Reserved Forests, and

(b) requiring persons claiming any right referred to in section 2 to prefer their claims before him within three months from the date of publishing such Proclamation in Our Gazette and to produce evidence in support thereof.

5. During the interval between the publication of such Proclamation and the date fixed by the Notification under section 12, no right shall be acquired in or over the land included in such Proclamation except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of the Government or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right or power to create the same was vested when the Proclamation was published or by succession from such person ; and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made on such land.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest Settlement Officer.

6. When a claim has been preferred under clause (b) section 4, the Forest Settlement Officer shall enquire into such claims, recording the statements and the evidence adduced by the persons preferring such claims in the manner prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in appealable cases. He shall also consider and record any objection which the Forest Officer (if any) appointed under section 2 may make to any such claim.

7. For the purpose of such enquiry the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers (that is to say) :—

(a) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same ; and

(b) the powers conferred on a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force for compelling the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

8. When the enquiry is completed, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

9. If such claim is rejected wholly or in part, the claimant may, within two months from the date of the order, prefer an appeal to the Zillah Court having jurisdiction in respect of such rejection only. If the Court decides that the claim or such part thereof as has been rejected should be admitted, the Forest Settlement Officer shall proceed to deal with it in like manner as if it had been in the first instance admitted by himself.

10. If such claim is admitted in the first instance wholly or in part, a like appeal may be preferred on behalf of Government by the Forest Officer appointed under section 2 or other person generally or specially empowered by the Government in this behalf.

11. When the following events have occurred (viz) :—

(a) The period fixed under section 4 (b) for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer; and

(b) If such claims have been made, the period fixed by section 6 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate authority;

the Forest Settlement Officer shall submit a report to the Dewan clearly setting forth the claims which have been finally rejected and those which have been admitted.

12. In regard to the claim (if any) admitted, the Dewan may (1) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right; or (2) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest; or (3) proceed to acquire such land according to the law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

13. When the proceedings prescribed in the preceding sections have been taken, Our Dewan may publish a Notification in Our Government Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date to be fixed by such Notification.

The Forest Settlement Officer shall, before the date so fixed, publish such Notification in the manner prescribed for the Proclamation under section 4.

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

14. Any person who without the permission of Our Government or of any Forest or other officer authorized by Our Government to grant such permission—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 5; or

who without permission in a reserved forest

(b) sets fire to the forest or kindles, or leaves burning, any fire in such manner as to endanger the same;

(c) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass;

(d) fells, girdles, marks, tops, taps, uproots, or burns any tree or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same;

(e) quarries stone, burns lime, or charcoal, or collects or subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest produce;

(f) clears, cultivates, or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(g) damages, alters or removes any wall, ditch, embankment, fence, hedge or railing; or

(h) who sets fire to jungles or forests other than those reserved by Government without taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of fire into such reserved forests;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred Rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting court may direct to be paid.

15. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, by Notification in the Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such Notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Regulation shall cease to be reserved.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved.

16. For the purposes of this Regulation,

the word "tree" shall include stumps, bamboos and brushwood:

the word "timber" shall include trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not: and

the words "forest officer" shall mean any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of Our Government to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Aminadar, Visharipoo or peon or to discharge any function of a forest officer under this Regulation or any rule made hereunder.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 13th June 1888 corresponding with the 1st Mithunam 1063.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Opium and Bhang, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Opium and Bhang Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Chingam 1063 corresponding with the 15th July 1888.

2. The term 'Opium' shall include also poppy-heads, preparations or admixtures of opium, and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy.

3. Except as permitted by this Regulation or by Rules framed under this Regulation, no one shall—

(a) import
(b) export
(c) possess
(d) manufacture or
(e) sell, Opium or Bhang.

4. The Dewan may assign either at a public auction or in some other suitable manner, for such period as he may think fit (not exceeding three years at a time) to any person or persons the exclusive privilege, during such period, of importing, exporting, manufacturing or selling Opium and Bhang within any part of Travancore, in consideration of a sum of money to be made payable at such time or place and by such instalments as the Dewan may from time to time fix.

5. The Dewan may, from time to time, by notification in the Government Gazette, prescribe rules and forms of licenses under which the importation, exportation, possession, manufacture or sale of Opium and Bhang shall take place.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, imports, exports, carries, conveys, manufactures, sells or has in possession any Opium or Bhang or attempts or intentionally abets any such act shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished for such offence with fine which may extend to 1,000 Rs. and in case of default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

7. In prosecutions under section 6 it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all Opium and Bhang for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily are Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence has been committed under this Regulation.

8. All Opium and Bhang in respect of which an offence under section 6 has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this section is found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it shall likewise be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any Opium or Bhang is acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate decides that the Opium or Bhang is liable to confiscation under this Regulation, such confiscation may be ordered by such Magistrate.

When an offence against this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when Opium or Bhang not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into and determined by the Magistrate of the District. Provided that no order of confiscation shall be made absolute until the expiration of thirty days from the date of a proclamation notifying the seizure (such proclamation shall be made by means of a written notification to be affixed in the Court-house of the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the Opium or Bhang intended to be confiscated has been found) and without hearing the persons (if any) claiming any right thereto and the evidence (if any) which they produce in support of their claims.

10. The Dewan shall from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate:—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium and Bhang or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudelpare or Constable, who may in right of his office be authorized by Our Government in this behalf and who has reason to believe, from personal knowledge, or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation under this Regulation is kept or concealed in any building, vessel, or enclosed place may—

(a) enter into any such building, vessel or place ;

(b) in case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry ;

(c) seize such Opium and all things which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation ; and

(d) detain and search and, if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such Opium or Bhang.

12. Such officer may also—

(a) seize in any open place or in transit, any Opium or Bhang together with the vessels, packages and coverings in which such Opium or Bhang is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such Opium or Bhang may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying the same and which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation or the rules made hereunder ;

(b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence under this Regulation or the rules to be made hereunder and if such person has Opium or Bhang in his possession, arrest him.

13. All searches under sections 11 and 12 shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. The officers of the several departments mentioned in section 11 shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

15. Any officer of any of the said departments who, without reasonable ground of suspicion, enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel or place, or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any Opium or Bhang or other thing liable to confiscation under this Regulation or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall for every such offence be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

16. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf either personally or in right of his office or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to Opium or Bhang, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building or vessel or place in which he has reason to believe Opium or Bhang liable to confiscation to be kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. Every person arrested and thing seized under section 11 or 12 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station ; and every person arrested and thing seized under section 16 shall be forwarded without delay to the officer by whom the warrant was issued.

Every officer to whom any person or thing is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

18. Whenever any officer makes any arrest or seizure under this Regulation, he shall, within 24 hours next after such arrest or seizure, make a full report of all the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior.

19. Any arrear due from any farmer of Opium or Bhang revenue may be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

20. The Proclamation relating to Opium dated 16th Edavom 1036 and section 38 Regulation VI of 1010 so far as it relates to smuggling of Opium and Bhang are hereby repealed.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1063.

A Regulation to provide for the protection of Salt Revenue in Travancore passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 28th June 1888 corresponding with the 16th Mithunum 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to re-enact the law relating to Salt Revenue, We are pleased to enact as follows :—

1. This Regulation shall be called 'The Travancore Salt Regulation' and it shall come into force on the 1st Carcadagom 1063.

2. Section 38 of Regulation VI of 1010, so far as it relates to salt, is hereby repealed.

3. In this Regulation,

The word 'Salt' includes all descriptions of chloride of sodium, however manufactured and from whatever substance derived, salt-petre, glauber's salts; all other substances manufactured from earth naturally impregnated with salt, and all kinds of earth, grass, straw and brine from which any of the above substances may be manufactured by lixiviation, or by any other process whatever.

The word 'Manufacture' includes collection, preparation, lixiviation, boiling or any one or more of these processes; and also the separation of salt from any substance which is impregnated with it, or with which it is mixed, or in which it is held in solution.

The words 'Contraband Salt' mean salt manufactured without license and salt imported from foreign territory or removed from any salt-works in contravention of this Regulation or of any Rules made hereunder.

The word 'Salt-work' includes all places used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt, and all houses, buildings, embankments, reservoirs, condensing and evaporating pans and waste places situated within the limits thereof; all drying grounds, platforms, places, buildings and premises at or in which salt is stored or which are intended for the storage of salt; and all lands on which salt is spontaneously produced.

4. No person shall manufacture salt in any part of Our territories, without a license granted by Our Dewan or by any officer who may be authorised by him to grant such license and except in such places and in such manner as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

Provided that the Ullams or salt pans in existence at the date on which this Regulation comes into force shall, until altered by Our Dewan, be deemed to be authorised places of manufacture under this Regulation, and every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt in such Ullams on such date shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt under this Regulation until a license shall be issued to him in due course.

5. No salt shall be removed from any salt-work except on account of Our Government or in such manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed by Our Dewan from time to time.

6. Importation into and exportation from Our territories of salt, whether by sea or land, are forbidden except by such routes as may be prescribed and under such Rules as may be passed by Our Dewan from time to time.

7. Any person.

(*a*) who manufactures, imports, exports or removes from any salt-work any salt in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation or of any of the Rules made thereunder; or

(*b*) who purchases, obtains, possesses or sells contraband salt knowing or having reason to believe the same to be contraband; or

(*c*) who is guilty of any act or omission in contravention of any of the provisions of this Regulation or of any Rule made or license granted under this Regulation; or

(*d*) who attempts to commit or abets the commission of any of the above acts;

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished for every such offence with imprisonment of either description, as defined in the Indian Penal Code, not exceeding three months or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs., or with both; and when a fine is imposed, the convicting Magistrate shall direct the offender in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned for a term which may extend to 6 weeks, and such imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

8. When any person accused of an offence relating to salt is convicted, the Court trying the case shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of all salt in

respect of which the offence has been committed as well as all the vessels, packages and coverings in which such salt is contained and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it.

When any such person is discharged or acquitted, but the court trying the case considers that any articles seized and produced before it ought to be confiscated, it shall cause such articles to be detained pending the orders of the Salt Peishcar who shall have power to adjudge the confiscation thereof.

When any offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Salt Peishcar shall have power to adjudge the confiscation of any articles which would have been liable to confiscation if the offender had been found and convicted.

The adjudication of confiscation by the Salt Peishcar shall be made under such rules and subject to such conditions as Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette, prescribe.

9. All Magistrates are authorized to issue warrants for the arrest of any person whom they have reason to believe to have committed an offence relating to salt or for the search of any house, building, vessel or place within their respective jurisdictions in which there is reason to believe that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, kept or concealed. The issue and execution of warrants under this section shall be governed by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force.

Provided that the Magistrate shall, before issuing his warrant, record in writing under his signature his reasons for so doing; and such warrant shall be directed to an officer of Police not below the rank of a Head Constable.

10. Any Police officer superior in rank to a Constable or any officer of any of the departments of Customs, Salt or Land Revenue who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any salt which he has reason to believe to be contraband and may arrest any person who in his view commits an offence against this Regulation.

11. Every person arrested and thing seized under the last section shall be forwarded without delay to the officer in charge of the nearest Police station; and such officer shall, with all reasonable despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the disposal according to law of such person or thing.

12. Any person who vexatiously and without reasonable ground seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing contraband salt or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

13. All officers of the Salt, Land Revenue, Customs and Police Departments shall, upon notice given or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation; and all land-holders, tenants and cultivators of land on which there shall be any manufacture of contraband salt shall, with all reasonable despatch after the existence of such manufacture shall have come to their knowledge, give information of the same to the nearest Magistrate or officer of the Salt Department or at the nearest Police Station.

14. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time make Rules for regulating

(*a*) the grant of licenses and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein;

(*b*) the manufacture, drying, storage, sale and removal of salt in and from salt-works and the export or import of salt by sea or land;

(*c*) the manufacture of salt-petre and other saline substances and the refinement of salt-petre;

(*d*) the issue of salt or fish-curing or other special purposes or on special conditions;

(*e*) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation; and

(*f*) generally for carrying out the provisions herein contained.

All such Rules shall, three months after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VIII OF 1063.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to Tobacco passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 11th July 1888 corresponding with the 29th Mithunom 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to Tobacco, it is enacted as follows :—

1. This Regulation may be called "The Tobacco Smuggling Regulation of 1063" and it shall come into force on the 24th day of July 1888 corresponding with 10th Audy 1063.

2. Section 38 Regulation VI of 1010 and Regulation VII of 1010 are hereby repealed in so far as they relate to Tobacco.

3. The word "Tobacco" shall include also snuff and cigars.

4. Whoever imports or brings into Our territories tobacco either manufactured or unmanufactured, shall conform to the Rules and be liable to pay the customs duty on the same now in force in Our Territories or which may hereafter be prescribed by rules issued with Our sanction and published in Our Government Gazette.

5. Our Dewan may also from time to time, by notification in Our Government Gazette, prescribe the routes by which tobacco shall be imported and may further regulate the mode and place of levying the duty.

6. Any person who, in contravention of this Regulation or of rules made and notified in the Government Gazette under this Regulation, shall wilfully import into Our Territories tobacco without paying the prescribed duty to the officer appointed in that behalf and conforming to the bonded rules now in force or hereafter to be brought into force regarding the same, or

who shall wilfully import or bring such articles by any route or at any port not legally sanctioned for that purpose, or

who shall wilfully attempt to commit any of the above acts, or

who shall aid any person in such commission or attempt, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 3 months, or with fine not exceeding rupees five hundred or with both. On second conviction he shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 6 months in addition to fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Explanation. It shall be presumed that the act was wilful until the person charged proves the contrary.

7. Whoever in order to the committing of any of the offences under section 6 is armed with fire-arms or other offensive weapons, or whether so armed or not disguised in any way, or being so armed or disguised, is found within Our Territories with any tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

8. In any case in which an offence under this Regulation has been committed—

(a) the tobacco in respect of which such offence has been committed ; and

(b) the vessels, packages and coverings in which such tobacco is found, and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such tobacco may be concealed and the animals and conveyances used in carrying it ;

shall be liable to confiscation.

9. When the offender is convicted, or when the person charged with an offence in respect of any tobacco is acquitted, but the Magistrate decides that the tobacco is liable to confiscation, such confiscation may be ordered by the Magistrate.

When an offence under this Regulation has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found or when tobacco not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, the case shall be enquired into by the Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, who may order such confiscation.

10. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time by notification in the Gazette make rules consistent with this Regulation, to regulate

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation ; and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation.

11. Any officer of any of the Departments of Excise, Police, Customs, Salt, Opium or Revenue, superior in rank to a Mudalpere or Constable, who may, in right of his office, be authorized by Our Dewan in this behalf, may seize in any open place or in transit any tobacco which he has reason to believe to have been

brought into Travancore without paying the duty, tax or toll leviable on the same, and may arrest any person who may be in possession of tobacco on which the duty, toll or tax leviable upon the same has not been paid.

12. Any officer of any of the said Departments who vexatiously and unnecessarily (1) seizes any tobacco or (2) arrests any person under the power given in the preceding section shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees and, in default of payment of fine, to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months.

13. The Division Peishcar or other officer authorized by Our Government in this behalf or a Magistrate of the first class may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence under this Regulation, or for the search, whether by day or night, of any building, vessel or place, in which he has reason to believe that tobacco, liable to confiscation, is kept or concealed.

All warrants issued under this section shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force in Travancore.

14. Every person arrested and all tobacco seized under section 11 shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest or seizure and every person arrested and tobacco seized under section 13 shall be produced without delay before the Magistrate or officer who issued the warrant.

15. All fines imposed under this Regulation shall be recovered in the same manner as fines imposed under the Penal Code are recovered.

16. Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Regulation, the officer ordering it may give the owner of the thing liable to be confiscated an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1064.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 25th July 1889 corresponding with the 11th Karkadagam 1064.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the better management of Our Anchal Service, for the regulation of the duties of postage and for the punishment of offences against Our Anchal Service, We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Commencement Short-title.

1. This Regulation shall come into force on the passing thereof and shall be called the 'Travancore Anchal Regulation.'

Interpretation.

2. In this Regulation

"Article."

(a) The term "Article" means a letter, card, newspaper, parcel, book or pattern packet.

"Mail."

(b) The term "Mail" shall include any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of this Regulation, as well as any bag or other receptacle or any boat, carriage, animal, messenger or other person employed or used by the Anchal office for the conveyance or safe custody of the mails.

"Imprisonment."

(c) The term "Imprisonment" means imprisonment of either description as defined in the Penal Code.

"Anchal Stamp."

(d) The term "Anchal Stamp" shall include Anchal cards and embossed envelopes.

Exclusive privilege of carrying letters in an organized manner vested in Government.

3. Wheresoever within Our Territories Anchal communication has been or shall be established by Our Government, there shall be no other organized system for conveying letters from one place to another or for any services incidental thereto. Provided that this prohibition does not apply to letters carried by the British Post under such arrangement as has been or may be made by Our Government from time to time.

Postage rates to be fixed by Government.

4. Postage on articles carried by the Anchal shall be charged at such rates as have been fixed or may hereafter be fixed by Our Government and published in the Gazette from time to time.

Power to Government to make rules.

5. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules for regulating (1) the kind or description of things which may or may not be sent by Anchal; (2) the time at which and the manner in which postage on letters or other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid; (3) the registration of letters or other articles sent by Anchal; (4) the re-delivery, to the senders, of letters or other articles delivered into any Anchal Office; (5) the disposal of letters or other articles sent by Anchal and which may be left unclaimed or refused or which may be reasonably suspected to contain contraband articles or any writing or enclosure in contravention of the provisions of this Regulation; (6) the manner of franking and certifying letters and other articles sent on Sircar Service; (7) the size, weight and the mode of packing of packets and parcels sent by Anchal; (8) rewards to be made to informers; and (9) generally the conduct of the Anchal Service and all matters relating to the posting, conveying and delivering of letters and other articles by Anchal and which have not been specially provided for in this Regulation.

Rules to have the force of law a month after publication.

All such rules shall, one month after their publication in the Government Gazette, have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation.

Proviso.

Provided that such Rules as are in force on the passing of this Regulation shall be considered as passed under this section.

Making false certificate to defraud Government.

6. Every person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Government, wilfully certifies by writing on any official or other letter or other article delivered at any Anchal office *for conveyance, that which is not true in respect of* such letter or other article or in respect of the whole of its contents, or knowingly sends or delivers or attempts to send or deliver for conveyance by Anchal any letter or other article with any such false certificate thereon and every person who knowingly sends or permits to be sent by Anchal under colour or pretence of an official communication, any letter, paper, writing or other enclosure of a private nature, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 Rs.

Punishment for detaining mails or opening mail bags.

7. It shall not be lawful for any person, unless acting by express order of *Our Government, to detain, except for a non-bailable offence*, an Anchal messenger whilst carrying the mails or to detain any animal, carriage or boat upon or in which the mails are being carried, or on any pretence to open a packet or mail bag in transit from one Anchal office to another and every person who commits any of the above mentioned offences shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Punishment for sending dangerous substances by Anchal.

8. Any person who knowingly sends or attempts to send by Anchal any explosive or other dangerous material or substance *shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court*, be punished with a fine not exceeding 200 Rs.

Punishment for retaining letters &c. delivered by mistake.

9. Every person, who fraudulently retains or wilfully opens, secretes, or makes away with, or keeps or detains, or being required to deliver up by an officer of the Anchal service neglects or refuses to deliver up, an Anchal letter or other article which ought to have been delivered to any other person, or a mail bag or packet containing a letter or other article which shall have been sent by Anchal, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for offences against section 3.

10. Every person who sends, carries, receives, tenders, delivers or collects a letter or letters contrary to the provisions of section 3 of this Regulation, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with fine not exceeding 500 Rs. or with both.

Punishment for misconduct on the part of persons employed to carry mails or deliver letters.

11. Every person employed to convey or deliver any mail bag or any letter or *other article*, sent by Anchal, who is guilty, while so employed, of drunkenness, carelessness or other misconduct, whereby the safety of any such bag, letter or other article, is endangered, or who loiters or who makes delay in the conveyance or delivery of any such bag, letter or other article, or who does not use proper care and diligence safely to convey or deliver any such bag, letter or other article, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs.

Punishment for stealing, &c. or opening letters, &c. by persons employed in the Anchal department.

12. Whoever, being in the employ of Our Government in the Anchal Department, steals, fraudulently misappropriates or wilfully secretes, destroys or throws away any letter or other article sent by Anchal, or anything contained in any such letter or other article, or mutilates or breaks open any such letter or other article, or mail bag, with the intention of appropriating anything therein contained, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for fraudulently altering marks on letters, &c. by persons employed in the Anchal Department.

13. Whoever, being in such employ, fraudulently puts a wrong mark on any letter or other article, or fraudulently alters, removes, or causes to disappear any mark or stamp which is on any letter or other article, or fraudulently uses upon any letter or other article, any stamp which has been removed from any other letter or other article, or, being entrusted with the delivery of any letter or other article, knowingly demands or receives any sum of money for the postage thereof other than the sum duly chargeable for such postage, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for incorrectly preparing or altering or secreting documents by persons employed in the Anchal department.

14. Whoever, being in such employ and being entrusted with the preparing or keeping of any document, does, with a fraudulent intention, prepare the document incorrectly or alter that document, or secrete or destroy that document, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for sending letters on which postage has not been paid or charged, by persons employed in the Anchal department.

15. Whoever, being in such employ, sends by Anchal or puts into any mail bag any unstamped letter or other article upon which postage has not been paid or charged in the manner prescribed in this Regulation intending thereby to defraud Our Government of the postage on such letter or other article shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment for refusing to supply stamps.

16. Any person appointed by Our Government to sell Anchal stamps, who refuses or unnecessarily delays without reasonable excuse to furnish stamps to any person desiring to purchase the same and tendering in current coins the full value thereof (such person having in his possession for sale sufficient stamps of the description and value required) shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Punishment for selling stamps for price higher than value denoted.

17. Any such person, who takes from a purchaser a higher price than the value denoted on the stamp sold, shall, on conviction before a Criminal Court, be punished with imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to refund to the purchaser the whole amount proved to have been taken in excess, such amount being recoverable in the same manner as any fine under this Regulation.

Punishment for abetting or concealing offences.

18. Whoever abets within the meaning of the Penal Code, or, being employed in Our Anchal service, conceals any offence made punishable by this Regulation, shall be punished with the punishment provided for such offence.

Government and their servants not liable for loss or damage.

19. Our Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of anything entrusted to the Anchal office for conveyance, and no person employed by Our Government shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless that person shall cause such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

SIGN MANUAL.

Passed by the Legislative Council on the 8th June 1889. / 27th Edavom 1064.

Certified that the above received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th July 1889. / 11th Karkadagom 1064.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

REGULATION II OF 1066.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore under date the 1st November 1890 corresponding with the 17th Thulam 1066, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation VIII of 1063 it is enacted as follows:—

Amendment to Section 6.

1. In Section 6, between clauses 2 and 3, the following clause shall be *inserted*: "Who shall wilfully or fraudulently carry, convey, sell or have in possession any tobacco which has been so imported or brought, or."

Amendment to Section 10.

2. To Section 10 the following proviso shall be added—

"Provided that such rules as are in force on the passing of this Regulation shall be considered as passed under this Regulation."

Amendment to Section 11.

3. In Section 11, the words "superior in rank to a Mudelpare or constable" shall be omitted and the words "by notification in the Government Gazette" shall be inserted between the words 'behalf' and 'may.'

Amendment to Section 13.

4. For the first twenty words in Section 13 the words "Any Magistrate" shall be substituted. In the same section the whole of the second para shall be omitted.

5. After Section 16, the following section shall be added:—

Procedure relating to searches, arrests, &c.

"17. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code for the time being in force shall be applicable to all searches and arrests made under this Regulation and to all other matters of procedure which are not specially provided for in this Regulation."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1066.

A Regulation to amend the Travancore Civil Courts' Regulation I of 1057, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 9th December 1890 corresponding with the 25th Vrischigom 1066, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend Regulation I of 1057 so as to extend the small cause jurisdiction of the Munsiffs and the final appellate jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges, it is enacted as follows:—

Amendment to Section 10.

1. In Section 10 of Regulation I of 1057, for the words "in which the value does not exceed twenty Rupees" the words "in which the value does not exceed thirty Rupees" shall be substituted.

Amendment to Section 11.

2. In Section 11 of the said Regulation, for the words "the value whereof shall not exceed Rupees fifty" the words "the value whereof shall not exceed Rupees sixty" shall be substituted.

Commencement and application.

3. This Regulation shall come into force on the 1st Magarom 1066. It shall not apply to suits instituted previous to that date nor to appeals arising out of such suits.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1066.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th May 1891 corresponding with the 16th Edavom 1066, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1065.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for making loans of money by Government for agricultural improvements, it is enacted as follows :—

Short title.
Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Agricultural Improvement Loans Regulation," and it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Purposes for which loans may be granted under the Regulation.

2. Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 12, loans may be granted by Our Government, or by such officer as may, from time to time, be empowered in this behalf by us, for the purpose of making any agricultural improvement, to any person having a right to make that improvement, or, with the consent of that person, to any other person.

Explanation. The term 'agricultural improvement' means any work which adds to the letting value of wet land, and includes the following, namely :—

(a) the construction of wells, tanks and other works for the storage, supply or distribution of water, for purposes of agricultre or for the use of men and cattle employed in agriculture ;

(b) the preparation of land for irrigation ;

(c) the drainage, reclamation from rivers or other waters, or protection from floods or from erosion or other damage by water, of land used for agricultural purposes, or waste land which is cultivable ;

(d) the reclamation, clearance, enclosure or permanent improvement of land for agricultural purposes ;

(e) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works or alterations therein or additions thereto ; and

(f) such other works as Our Government may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be improvements for the purposes of this Regulation.

Application for loans.

3. Application for loans under this Regulation may be made to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the land on which improvement is proposed to be made is wholly or partially situate. The application shall specify the land on which the improvement is proposed to be made, the nature and extent of the applicant's title to such land, the nature of the proposed improvement, the amount of the loan applied for and the security offered for the same.'

Mode of dealing with application for loans.

4. (1) When an application is made under the last preceding section, the Tahsildar shall publish a notice in such manner as the Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe, calling upon all persons objecting to the loan or to the security offered to be given for the due application and repayment of the loan, to appear before him at a time and place fixed therein and submit their objections.

(2) The Tahsildar shall consider every objection submitted under sub-section (1) and make an order in writing either admitting or over-ruling it.

Provided that, when a question raised by an objection is, in the opinion of the Tahsildar, one of such a nature that it cannot be satisfactorily decided except by a Civil Court, he shall postpone his proceedings on the application until the question has been so decided.

Enquiry by the Tahsildar and submission of the papers to the Division Peishcar.

5. If no objection is made by any person, the Tahsildar shall, subject to the rules which may be passed under Section 12, make an inquiry into the application and submit the papers to the Division Peishcar with his opinion.

Power of Division Peishcar to grant loans up to 250 Rupees.

6. The Division Peishcar, after examining the records and making such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, may—

(1) if the loan applied for does not exceed 250 Rs. and if he is satisfied that there is no objection to granting it, grant the same ; and

(2) if the loan applied for exceeds 250 Rs., submit the records to the Dewan with his opinion.

Power of Dewan to grant loans of higher amounts.

7. The Dewan may, after satisfying himself that there is no objection to grant the loan applied for, grant the same:

Provided that no loan in excess of 3,000 Rs. to a single applicant shall be granted without Our previous sanction.

Period of repayment of loans.

8. Every loan granted under this Regulation shall be made repayable by instalments (in the form of an annuity or otherwise) within such period from the date of the actual advance of the loan, or, when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of the actual advance of the last instalment, as may, from time to time, be fixed by rules made under this Regulation.

Recovery of loans.

9. Subject to such rules as may be made under Section 12, all loans granted under this Regulation, all interests (if any) chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in making the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable—

(a) from the borrower or from his surety (if any) as if they were arrears of land revenue due by him, or

(b) out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted or the property comprised in the collateral security (if any), as if they were arrears of land revenue due in respect of that land.

Provided that when any sum due on account of any such loan, interest or costs is paid by a surety or an owner of property comprised in any collateral security, or recovered from a surety or out of any such property, such sum shall, on the application of the surety or the owner of such property, be recovered on his behalf from the borrower or out of the land for the benefit of which the loan has been granted, in manner provided by this section.

Order granting loan conclusive on certain points.

10. A written order under the hand of the Dewan or Division Peishcar, as the case may be, granting a loan to, or with the consent of, a person mentioned therein, for the purpose of carrying out a work described therein, for the benefit of the land specified therein, shall, for purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence—

(a) that the work described is an improvement within the meaning of this Regulation;

(b) that the person mentioned had at the date of the order a right to make such an improvement; and

(c) that the improvement is one benefiting the land specified.

Appeal against orders.

11. Every order passed by a Tahsildar under this Regulation shall be appealable to the Division Peishcar and every order passed by a Division Peishcar refusing an application for a loan shall be appealable to the Dewan within 3 months from the date of the order appealed against.

Power to make rules.

12. The Dewan, with Our previous sanction, may, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, make rules consistent with this Regulation to provide for the following matters, namely:—

(a) the manner of making applications for loans;

(b) the manner of conducting inquiries relating to application for loans, and the powers to be exercised by officers conducting those inquiries;

(c) the nature of the security to be taken for the due application and repayment of the money, the rate of interest at which and the conditions under which loans may be granted, and the manner and time of granting loans;

(d) the inspection of works for which loans have been granted;

(e) the instalments by which and the mode in which loans, the interests to be charged on them and the costs incurred in the making thereof, shall be paid;

(f) the manner of keeping and auditing the accounts of the expenditure of loans and of the payments made in respect of the same; and

(g) all other matters pertaining to the working of this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1067.

A Regulation to revise and amend Regulation I of 1065 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 5th April 1892 corresponding with the 25th Meenam 1067 under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to revise and amend the law relating to Our High Court, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be cited as the "Travancore High Court Regulation of 1067" and it shall come into force on the day of Chittray 1067 corresponding with the 12th April 1892.

Enactments repealed.

2. Regulation I of 1065 is hereby repealed; but the appeals and applications pending before the Royal Court of Final Appeal on the date this Regulation comes into force, and those which may be preferred from the decrees or orders of the High Court, passed before that date and which are appealable to Us under Regulation I of 1065, shall be disposed of in the manner provided in part III of Regulation I of 1065.

PART II.

The number of Judges. Pundit.

3. The High Court shall ordinarily consist of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; and a Pundit may, as at present, be attached to it. The appointments made under Regulations II of 1057 and I of 1065 shall be considered as made under this Regulation.

Declaration to be made by a Judge on appointment.

4. The Chief Justice and every Judge who shall, from time to time, be appointed to the High Court, whether permanently or temporarily, shall, previous to entering upon the duties of his office, make and subscribe the following declaration before any one of the Judges of the High Court:—

"*I, A. B., appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court, Travancore, do solemnly declare that I will faithfully perform the duties of my office, to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment.*"

Seal.

5. The High Court shall have and use, as occasion may require, a Seal bearing the device of Our Royal Arms, with a label surrounding the same, with this inscription:—"The Seal of the High Court of Travancore." The Seal shall be in the custody of the Chief Justice.

Powers.

6. The High Court shall exercise all the powers vested in it by this and any other Regulation now in force or which may hereafter be passed, and also the powers vested in the late Sadr Court by Regulations not repealed.

Powers of the High Court to admit Vakils and to make rules for admission.

7. The High Court is empowered to approve, admit and enrol such and so many Vakils as the said Court shall deem proper, and to make rules, subject to the approval of Our Government, for the qualification and admission of suitable persons as Vakils in the several grades of Courts; and the said Court is also em-

powered to remove or to suspend from practice, on reasonable cause, any of the said Vakils.

Saving of the existing rules.

The existing rules shall continue until they are cancelled.

Powers of a single Judge.

8. A single Judge of the High Court is invested with the following powers:—

(1) To call for information from the lower Courts with a view to superintend their working and to correct errors of law or practice;

(2) To revise calendars and other returns in Criminal cases;

(3) To examine the returns submitted by the Civil Courts.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for such Judge to refer any question for the decision of a Division Bench, or of a Full Bench consisting of three Judges.

Inspection by Judges.

9. It shall be competent to such Judge or Judges of the High Court as We shall, from time to time, nominate for the purpose, to visit the Courts subordinate to the High Court, to correct errors of their procedure and practice, to bring to the notice of Government, through the High Court, the requirements of the different courts in respect of buildings, jails, furniture, custody and arrangement of records, and generally to examine and report on the working of the Lower Courts.

Powers of Chief Justice.

10. The conduct of business in the High Court shall be regulated by the Chief Justice. In his absence, his duties shall devolve on the Senior Puisne Judge present.

Powers of Division Benches of 2 Judges.

11. A Division Bench, consisting of two Judges of the High Court, is empowered:—

(1) to hear and determine all appeals, Civil and Criminal, preferred from the decrees, orders or sentences of the District and Sessions Courts, where the same are allowed by law, except the appeals provided for in Section 13;

(2) to transfer Civil or Criminal cases from one Court to another;

(3) to dispose of references made by Lower Courts in non-appealable Civil cases and to revise, on its motion or otherwise, the proceedings of the Civil Courts in non-appealable cases;

(4) to pass orders on references made by Sessions Judges and Magistrates, and, in cases called up by the High Court on its own motion or otherwise, to revise sentences or orders passed by the Criminal Courts; and

(5) to pass orders on all petitions and applications, Civil or Criminal, not falling under any of the preceding clauses.

Provided that, during the annual recess of the High Court, a single Judge of that Court, acting as Vacation Judge, shall have power to dispose of applications for staying execution of decrees of Civil Courts; to suspend sentences of Criminal Courts and to release, in non-bailable cases, any person accused or convicted, on bail or on his own personal recognizance and to transfer Civil or Criminal cases from one subordinate Court to another.

12. In any case, Civil or Criminal, if the two Judges forming a Division Bench agree as to the order or sentence to be passed, their decision shall be final. But if they disagree, they shall refer the matter for the opinion of another Judge and the decision of the majority shall be final.

Civil and Criminal cases.

Provided that if, in a criminal case, the sentence or order passed be one of death or imprisonment for life, it shall be subject to Our confirmation.

Provided also that in any case, Civil or Criminal, of a special or novel character, or involving an important point of law, the Judges of a Division Bench may refer the case to a Full Bench of three Judges. The decision of the Full Bench, or in case of difference of opinion the decision of the majority, shall be final.

Provided further that the Judges of a Division Bench may direct that any Civil appeal, falling under the preceding Section, be heard and determined along with any appeal falling under Section 13 of this Regulation, if, in their opinion, both the appeals are connected with each other.

13. A Full Bench of three Judges shall hear and determine all appeals from the decrees of the District Courts in suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is not less than Rs. 2,500 and the amount or value of the matter on appeal is not less than that sum. The judgment and decree of the Full Bench, or the judgment and decree of the majority, if there be difference of opinion, together with the records of the case shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan in order that the decree may be confirmed by Our Sign Manual.

Civil appeals of 2,500 Rs. and upwards.

Explanation. For the purpose of this section,

(1) The value of a suit or appeal shall be determined with reference to the provisions of the Court Fees' Regulation for the time being in force;

(2) all the appeals preferred against one and the same decree shall be treated as one appeal; and

(3) objections filed by the Respondents under Section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be treated as an appeal.

14. In cases decided under Section 13 of this Regulation, a Full Bench of the High Court may admit a review of judgment, subject to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. If on review, a fresh judgment and decree be passed, such judgment and decree together with the records of the case shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for confirmation under Our Sign Manual.

Review of judgment.

15. All general rules and circular orders issuing from the High Court shall be signed by not less than 3 Judges.

Rules and circulars to be signed by not less than 3 Judges.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1067.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 11th April 1892 corresponding with the 31st Meenom 1067 under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to restrict the unauthorized occupation of Government lands. We are pleased to enact as follows :—

Short title

Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Government Land Conservancy Regulation of 1067" and shall come into force from the date of the passing thereof.

Interpretation clause.

2. In this Regulation—

Government lands.

(1) "Government Lands" shall mean and include all lands, whether occupied or not, which are at the disposal of Government and which are not registered in the names of private individuals.

Explanation. Land in excess of the registered measurement or extent, but lying within the specified boundaries of a registered land, does not fall within this definition.

"Poramboke"

(2) "Poramboke" shall mean unassessed Government lands connected with public works, or used or reserved for public purposes, such as, public roads and margins within their defined boundaries, public lanes and pathways, beds and banks of rivers, irrigation and drainage channels, traffic canals, tanks, lakes and backwaters, markets, burial grounds, landing ghats.

"Occupant"

(3) "Occupant" shall mean person actually in possession of a Government land.

Poramboke not to be occupied without permission.

3. From and after the date on which this Regulation comes into force, it shall not be lawful for any person to occupy a Poramboke without permission from Our Government.

Power to extend the prohibition to other lands.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government to extend the prohibition contained in this section to all other Government lands in such local areas as Our Government may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe.

Punishment for occupying a Poramboke.

4. Whoever occupies a Poramboke contrary to Section 3 shall be punished with fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, and shall also be liable either to pay such prohibitory assessment as may be imposed on the land so occupied or to be evicted from such land.

Punishment for occupying a Government land which is not a Poramboke.

5. Whoever occupies, without permission from Our Government, a Government land which is not a Poramboke in areas to which this Regulation has been extended, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees, in addition to such assessment as may be imposed on such land under the Rules for the time being in force for assessment of lands.

Provided that occupation by any person of a Government land other than Poramboke, after three months from the date of receipt of application by the Tahsildar or other officer authorized to receive the same, for permission to occupy such land, shall not render the occupant liable to any fine under this section, if, in the interval, no order has been passed on such application. The Tahsildar or other officer receiving such application shall give a receipt therefor, and such receipt, and, in case the application is sent through the Sircar Anchel registered and prepaid for acknowledgment, such acknowledgment received through the Anchel shall, for purposes of this proviso, be deemed to be sufficient evidence of the occupant having made such application.

Provided further that in case of occupation of a Government land under a *bona fide* belief, the burden of proving which shall lie on the occupant, that such land was not a Government land, the occupant shall not be liable to any fine under this or the last preceding section.*

Provided also that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the right of Government to refuse registry of any Government land in case it is wanted for Government purposes and to evict the occupant.

Occupant to pay the value of useful trees.

6. In cases of occupation of Government lands under Section 4, the occupant shall, in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable under that section, pay to Government the value of any useful trees destroyed or appropriated by him.

Intimation of prior occupation of Government lands to be given within one year.

7. In respect of Government lands which may have been occupied prior to the date on which this Regulation comes into force, it shall be the duty of the occupant to give intimation of such occupation within one year from such date.

The intimation shall be in writing and shall specify the name and residence of the occupant, the date from which he has been in possession, the situation and extent of the land, the use to which it has been put and such other particulars as may be prescribed in the Rules passed under Section 16; and it shall be presented to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the whole or any portion of such land is situate or to any other officer whom Our Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf; and the Tahsildar or other officer aforesaid shall give a receipt in writing acknowleding such intimation. The occupant may send the intimation through the Sircar Anchel, registered and prepaid for acknowledgment, and the acknowledgment received through the Anchel shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence of his having given the intimation.

Provided that this section shall not apply to cases where such applications have been already publicly recorded either on application received or under any authorized system of field inspection.

Failure to give such information punishable.

8. Whoever continues to occupy any Government land referred to in the last preceding section, without giving the intimation required therein, shall, unless reasonable cause is shown for the failure to give such intimation, be liable to be dealt with under Section 4 or 5 as the case may be.

9. Where the requisition made under Section 7 has been complied with, the occupant shall not be liable to the fine prescribed in section 4 or 5, but may be dealt with under the other provisions contained in those sections.

Compliance with section 7 not punishable.

Provided that the occupant, in case his occupation is not confirmed, shall be entitled to reasonable compensation for any improvement made on the land, before this Regulation comes into force, and the occupant shall, to the extent of the sum received by him as compensation, be liable to the person legally entitled to the value of such improvements.

Explanation—The term "improvement" shall include buildings.

10. Division Peishcars are authorised to exercise all the powers under Sections 4, 5, 8 and 9 and the power to determine the value of trees destroyed or appropriated under Section 6 of this Regulation.

Division Peishcar authorized to exercise certain powers.

11. The Division Peishcar shall, before passing an order under this Regulation, give notice to the occupant or other person likely to be affected by the order, and record any statement which such occupant or person may make and any evidence which he may adduce within a reasonable time; and all orders passed by a Division Peishcar under this Regulation shall be in writing and under his hand.

Division Peishcar to give notice to the occupant.

The Division Peishcar may require any subordinate officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar to hold the enquiry as prescribed in para 1 of the section and submit the record to him. On such record the Division Peishcar may pass orders.

For purpose of Section 193 of the Penal Code, the proceedings taken by a Division Peishcar under this section shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings.

12. The eviction contemplated under this Regulation shall be conducted by the Division Peishcar or any officer authorized by him in writing in that behalf, and the Division Peishcar or such officer may take possession of the land from the occupant and, if need be, remove him or any other person who refuses to vacate the property.

Eviction how to be conducted.

13. All fines and assessments imposed under this Regulation, and damages for trees destroyed or appropriated, shall be realized in the same manner as arrears of public revenue are recovered.

Fines &c. to be levied as arrears of public revenue.

Provided that such assessments shall cease from the date on which the land concerned is relinquished.

14. All orders passed by a Division Peishcar under this Regulation shall be appealable to the Dewan provided that the appeal is preferred within thirty days from the date of the order appealed against.

Orders passed by Division Peishcar appealable to and may be revised by the Dewan.

The Dewan may, without such appeal, for sufficient reason, revise such orders but not so as to enhance the penalty imposed by such Division Peishcar.

No order to be passed without previous notice to the party to be affected by it.

15. No order under this Regulation shall be passed without previous notice to the party to be affected by such order.

The Dewan to make rules.

16. The Dewan shall, with Our sanction, make rules consistent with this Regulation in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may, with the same sanction, alter and add to the Rules so made.

Civil Courts not to entertain suits against Government.

17. No suit against Government shall be entertained in any of Our Civil Courts in respect of any order passed under this Regulation except upon the ground that the land in respect of which such order has been passed is not a Government land.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1067.

A Regulation for the acquisition of land for public purposes passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 4th June 1892 corresponding with the 23rd Edavom 1067 under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Land Acquisition Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1068, corresponding with the 15th August 1892.

Interpretation clause. "Land."

2. In this Regulation,

The expression "land" includes benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

"Pers on interested."

The expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Regulation.

"Division Peishcar."

The expression "Division Peishcar" includes any officer above the grade of a Tahsildar appointed by Our Government to perform the functions of a Division Peishcar under this Regulation.

When land is required the same to be notified.

3. Whenever it appears to Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a Notification to that effect under the signature of the Dewan shall be published in the Gazette, and the Division Peishcar shall cause public notice of the substance of such Notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality by beat of tom-tom.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer, either generally or specially authorized by Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen, to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality; to dig or bore into the subsoil; to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose; to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon; to make such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches, and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle.

Power to enter and survey.

Power to mark out line.

Power to clear land.

Provided that such officer shall offer payment for any damage which may be done by the acts aforesaid, and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount to be paid, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Division Peishcar, and in case such officer is a Division Peishcar, to the decision of the Dewan. Such decision shall be final and payment shall be made accordingly.

Payment for damage.

Provided, further, that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Previous notice of entry.

4. Whenever it appears to Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of the Dewan.

Declaration that land is required for public purpose.

The declaration shall be published in the Gazette and shall state the Taluq, Proverty, and Moori in which the land is situated, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

Contents of declaration.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for such purpose.

Declaration to be evidence.

5. The Division Peishcar shall thereupon cause the land to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured, and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same.

Land to be marked out & measured. Plan.

6. The Division Peishcar shall then cause public notice to be gvien by beat of tom-tom at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him.

Notice to persons interested.

Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and shall require all persons in any way interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Division Peishcar at

Contents of notice.

a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice) and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land, particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, and the amount of compensation which they may claim.

Publication of the notice.

Such notice shall also be published in the Gazette, and shall be deemed to be sufficient notice to all persons interested in the land in connection with all proceedings under this Regulation as between Government and such persons.

Notice to occupiers.

The Division Peishcar shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the Division in which the land is situate.

In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post registered.

Power to require statement as to names and interest.

7. The Division Peishcar may require any person that appears before him to deliver to him a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any enterest in the land, or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, of the annual rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof and such other particulars as the Division Peishcar or the claimant may consider necessary.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this or the last preceding section shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of Sections 175 and 176 of the Penal Code.

Enquiry into value and amount of compensation.

8. On the day so fixed the Division Peishcar shall proceed to enquire into the value of the land and determine the amount of compensation which should be allowed therefor.

Procedure in cases of conflicting claims.

If, upon an enquiry under this section, any question respecting the title to the land or any rights thereto or interests therein arise between or among two or more persons making conflicting claims in respect thereof, the Division Peishcar shall, by a written order, refer the parties to a Civil Court for adjudication of their claims or rights.

Powers of a Division Peishcar.

9. For purposes of such enquiry the Division Peishcar shall exercise all the powers of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure; and shall record evidence, judgment and decree in the manner prescribed in the said Code for appealable cases.

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

10. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall take into consideration:—

First, the market value, at the time of awarding compensation, of such land;

Secondly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

Thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of awarding compensation, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and

Fourthly, if in consequence of the acquisition, he is compelled to change his residence, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

11. But the Division Peishcar shall not take into consideration:—

First, The degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition:

Secondly, Any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired:

Thirdly, Any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit:

Fourthly, Any damage which, after the time of awarding compensation, is likely to be caused by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put:

Fifthly, Any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired:

Sixthly, Any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put: or

Seventhly, Any outlay or improvements on such land made, commenced, or effected after the publication of the notice under Section 6 or declaration under Section 4, with the intention of enhancing the compensation to be awarded therefor under this Regulation.

The amount of compensation to be awarded.

12. Where the person or persons interested has or have made a claim to compensation, pursuant to any notice mentioned in Section 6, the amount awarded shall not exceed the largest amount claimed.

Award in case of agreement as to the amount of compensation.

13. If the Division Peishcar and the persons interested agree as to the amount of compensation to be allowed, the Division Peishcar shall, with the previous sanction of Our Government, make an award under his hand for the same.

Award to be filed and to be evidence.

Such award shall be filed in the Division Peishcar's office and shall be conclusive evidence, as between the Government and all persons interested, of the value of the land and the amount of compensation allowed for the same.

Power to take possession.

14. When the Division Peishcar has made an award under Section 13 or passed a decree under Section 9, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all claims and encumbrances.

Power to take possession in cases of urgency.

15. In cases of urgency, whenever the Government so directs, the Division Peishcar may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in Section 6, take possession of any land needed for public purposes.

Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all claims and encumbrances.

Appeal from the decision of the Division Peishcar.

16. An appeal shall lie against the decree of the Division Peishcar under Section 9 to the Zillah Court within whose jurisdiction the land in respect of which such decree was passed is situated.

Provided that if the amount claimed or decreed as compensation exceeds Rupees 250, such appeal shall lie to the High Court. The decree passed on appeal shall be final.

Who shall be the respondent.

17. When an appeal is preferred by a person interested, the Government shall be the Respondent; and when it is preferred by Government, the person or persons interested, who appeared at the enquiry before the Division Peishcar or who were served with special notices under the last 2 paras of Section 6, shall be the Respondent or Respondents. The Court to which the appeal is preferred is empowered to admit, as Appellant or Respondent as the case may be, any person claiming an interest in the land who did not appear before the Division Peishcar, and to hear his objection as to the amount of compensation and pass such order as may seem proper.

Payment of compensation to whom made.

18. Payment of compensation shall be made by the Division Peishcar, according to the decision, award or decree, to the persons named therein, after one and within two months from date of such award, decision or decree, and in cases referred to in para 2 of Section 8, payment shall be made within 15 days from the date of the production before the Division Peishcar of the final decree of the Court adjudicating on the conflicting rights. If there be any delay in payment on the part of Government, the person interested shall be entitled to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. In cases in which the Government intends to prefer an appeal, it shall be competent to the Division Peishcar to demand security from the person claiming the amount and withhold payment until such security is furnished: and no interest shall be claimed for the period during which payment is withheld pending the tender of security.

Proviso.

Provided that the payment of the amount of compensation under this Section shall completely exonerate Government from all further liability in respect of such amount. But any person, to whom the whole or any portion of the amount of compensation is paid under this Section, shall be liable to pay the whole or any part of such compensation to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

Provision of Code of Civil Procedure made applicable in enforcing decision &c.

19. The decision, award, or decree passed under this Regulation shall be enforceable in the same manner as a decree of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.

Government not bound to complete acquisition.

20. Nothing in this Regulation shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land, unless an award shall have been made or a decree passed under Section 9.

But whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Division Peishcar shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage (if any) to such land under Sections 3 and 5, and not already paid for under Section 3, and shall pay such amount to the person injured.

Compensation when acquisition is not completed.

21. The provisions of this Regulation shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired.

Part of house or building not to be taken.

22. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorised by Section 3 or Section 5, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages, or displaces any trench or mark made under Section 3, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty Rupees or both.

Obstruction to Survey &c. Filling trenches. Destroying land marks.

23. If the Division Peishcar is opposed or impeded by any person in taking possession, under this Regulation, of any land, he may remove such person from such land, using such force as may be necessary.

Division Peishcar to enforce surrender.

24. No suit shall be brought to set aside a decision, award or decree made under Sections 3, 9 or 13 of this Regulation.

Bar of suits to set aside awards under this Regulation.

And no suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Regulation, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends, nor after the expiration of 6 months from the accrual of the cause of action.

Limitation of suits for anything done in pursuance of this Regulation.

25. The Dewan may, with Our sanction, make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may, from time to time, alter and add to the rules so made. All such rules shall be published in the Gazette.

Power to make rules.

26. The provisions of the Limitation Regulation and the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of regular appeals in ordinary suits shall, so far as may be, apply to proceedings before the Courts under this Regulation.

Provisions of Limitation Regulation and Code of Civil Procedure made applicable.

All proceedings under this Regulation shall be exempt from the provisions of the Court Fees Regulation and Stamp Regulation.

Exemption from Stamp duty and Court fees.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1067.

A Regulation to provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 2nd August 1892 corresponding with the 19th Karkadakom 1067 under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Whereas it is expedient to provide Reformatories for male youthful offenders;

Preamble.

We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Reformatories Regulation of 1067"; and it shall come into force on such day as Our Government, by notification in the Gazette, directs in that behalf.

Interpretation-clause "youthful offender."

2. In this Regulation "youthful offender" means any boy who being at the time under the age of sixteen years has been convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment.

Illustration. A, born on the 15th June 1876, will be under the age of 16 years up to the 14th June 1892.

Power to establish and discontinue Reformatories.

3. Our Government may establish Reformatories at such places as it thinks fit; and direct that any Reformatory, so established, shall cease to exist as such.

Requisites of Reformatory.

4. Every Reformatory, so established, must provide:—

(*a*) sufficient means of separating the inmates at night;

(*b*) proper sanitary arrangements, water supply, food, clothing and bedding for the youthful offenders detained therein;

(*c*) the means of giving such offendors industrial training; and

(*d*) an infirmary or proper place for the reception of such offenders when sick.

Power of Courts to direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory.

5. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to imprisonment by the High Court or a Sessions Court or by a Magistrate of the first class, and is, in the judgment of the Court by which he is sentenced, a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory, the Court or Magistrate may direct that, instead of undergoing his sentence, he shall be sent to a Reformatory and be there detained for a period which shall be not less than two years and not more than seven years.

Provided that no youthful offender shall be sent to the Reformatory, if under ten years of age, for a less period than seven years, and, if over ten years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of eighteen.

Court may direct youthful offenders to be sent to Reformatory when accommodation becomes available.

6. It shall be competent to the Court or Magistrate, passing an order under Section 5, to direct further, in case no space is available in any Reformatory at the time of passing the sentence, that the offender shall be sent to a Reformatory as soon as accommodation becomes available. Provided that the sentence has not expired at the time the accommodation becomes available.

Power of subordinate Magistrates to report for orders of District Magistrate cases of youthful offenders.

7. Whenever any youthful offender is sentenced to imprisonment by a second or third class Magistrate and is in his judgment a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory, such Magistrate shall submit the case to the Magistrate of the District for orders. The Magistrate of the District shall deal with the case as an appeal from the conviction and sentence of the second or third class Magistrate, and, if he upholds the conviction and sentence or passes a fresh sentence of imprisonment, shall deal with the offender under Sections 5 and 6 of this Regulation.

Court to take evidence on the age of the offender.

8. A Court or Magistrate making an order under Sections 5 and 6, and in cases falling under Section 7, the Magistrate making the reference shall specifically enquire into the age of the youthful offender and reduce to writing all the evidence and the finding on the same.

High Court to revise orders under Sections 5, 6 and 7.

9. Orders passed under Sections 5, 6 and 7 may be revised by the High Court; an order passed under the said Sections shall be considered as cancelled as soon as the sentence of imprisonment passed against the youthful offender is quashed on appeal or revision.

Government to determine Reformatory to which youthful offenders shall be sent.

10. Every youthful offender, so directed by a Court or Magistrate to be sent to a Reformatory, shall be sent to such Reformatory as Our Government may, from time to time, appoint for the reception of youthful offenders so dealt with by such Court or Magistrate.

Boys above eighteen not to be detained in Reformatory.

11. Nothing contained in Sections 5, 6, 7 or 10 shall be deemed to authorize the detention, in a Reformatory, of any person after he attains the age of eighteen years.

Discharge or removal by order of Government.

12. Our Government may, at any time, order any youthful offender—

(*a*) to be discharged from a Reformatory;

(*b*) if so discharged before the expiration of his sentence, to undergo the residue of such sentence at such place as Our Government thinks fit; or,

(*c*) to be removed from one Reformatory to another, so that the whole period of his detention in a Reformatory shall not be increased by such removal.

Appointment of Superintendent and Committee of Visitors.

13. Every Reformatory shall be under the control and management of a Superintendent and a Committee of Visitors to be appointed by Our Government from time to time.

Superintendent may license youthful offenders to employers of labour.

14. Every Superintendent may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, permit any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory, who has attained the age of fourteen years, by license under his hand, to live under the charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the license or any officer of Government being an employer of labour and

willing to receive and take charge of him, on the condition that the employer shall keep such offender employed at some trade, occupation or calling.

The license shall be in force for six months and no longer, but may, at any time before the expiration of the period for which the offender has been directed to be detained, be, with like sanction, renewed from time to time for six months.

Cancellation of license.

15. The license shall be cancelled at the desire of the employer named in the license; and, if it appear to the Superintendent that any complaint made by the employer of misconduct on the part of the youthful offender is just, no other license in respect of the same offender shall be given until twelve months after the expiration of the former license.

Determination of license.

16. If, during the term of the license, the employer named therein dies or ceases from business, or the period for which the youthful offender has been directed to be detained in the Reformatory expires, the license shall thereupon cease and determine.

Cancellation of license in case of ill-treatment.

17. If it appears to the Superintendent that the employer has ill-treated the offender or has not adequately provided for his lodging and maintenance, the Superintendent may cancel the license.

Duties of Committee of Visitors.

18. Every Committee of Visitors, appointed under Section 13 for any Reformatory, shall, from time to time, subject to such rules as may be made by Our Government—

(*a*) visit the Reformatory to hear complaints and see that the requirements of Section 4 have been complied with and that the management of the Reformatory is proper in all respects;

(*b*) examine the punishment book;

(*c*) bring any special cases to the notice of Government; and

(*d*) see that no person is illegally detained in the Reformatory.

Power of Government to make rules.

19. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate—

(*a*) the education and industrial training of the youthful offenders;

(*b*) visits to and communication with youthful offenders;

(*c*) punishments for offences committed by youthful offenders;

(*d*) the granting of licenses for employment of youthful offenders; and

(*e*) generally all matters connected with the management of Reformatories.

Penalty for abetting escape of youthful offenders.

20. Whoever abets an escape, or an attempt to escape, on the part of a youthful offender, from a Reformatory, or from the employer of such youthful offender, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees, or with both.

Penalty for taking forbidden articles.

21. Whoever takes, or causes to be taken, into a Reformatory, for any youthful offender, any money, tobacco, snuff, or other forbidden articles, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty Rupees.

22. A Police officer may, without orders from a Magistrate, and without a warrant, arrest any youthful offender sent to a Reformatory under this Regulation, who has escaped from such Reformatory or from his employer, and take him back to such Reformatory or employer.

Arrest of escaped youthful offenders.

SIGN MANUAL.

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council passed under Section 7 of Regulation II of 1063.

MEETINGS.

1. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business of the Council, whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day or to any part of the same day.

2. Notice of all meetings and adjournments shall be given to each member of the Council by the Secretary.

3. Any business not disposed of at the time of any adjournment shall, on the next meeting of the Council, take priority of all other business whatever at such next meeting, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Dewan.

4. If at the time appointed for the holding of any meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting there be not present the quorum required by section 5 of Regulation II of 1063, then the members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan. In such case an entry shall be made in the journal of the Council, by the Secretary to the Council, of the hour at which the adjournment may have taken place and of the names of the members present.

5. Every question before the Council shall be decided by the majority of votes.

DISCUSSIONS.

6. The President shall regulate the course of business at each meeting of the Council, shall preserve order and regularity in the proceedings of the Council and shall decide all disputed points of order without debate.

7. Any member may notice a violation of order by drawing the President's attention to it. When a member is thus addressing the President, any other member who may be then speaking shall cease until the point of order is settled.

8. The decision of the President on a point of order shall be heard in silence and shall be final.

9. If two or more members speak at the same time, the President shall decide which member is entitled to pre-audience and such decision shall not be open to question.

10. No member shall be allowed to speak except upon a question before the Council.

PETITIONS.

11. Petitions to the Council must relate to some Bill or other business actually under the consideration of the said Council. Every such petition shall be superscribed "To the Legislative Council" and shall be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners. It shall be in respectful and temperate language, and shall conclude with a distinct prayer.

12. All petitions as aforesaid shall be transmitted to the Secretary to the Council.

13. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be framed in conformity with Rule No. 11, he shall bring the petition under the consideration of the Council; whereupon such petition shall be deemed to have been received in the Council.

14. If in the judgment of the Secretary the petition be not framed in conformity with Rule 11, or if he have reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and shall report the fact to the Council; in which case the petition shall be rejected by the Council and the reason of such rejection shall be communicated, and the petition returned. to the petitioner or petitioners.

15. Any member may make a motion upon any petition received and not rejected as aforesaid. If no motion be made upon such a petition, a note of the fact shall be made by the Secretary on the petition, and it shall be deposited amongst the records of the Council.

16. If a Bill be pending, peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an order may be made upon the motion of a member allowing the petitioner to be so heard at a stated time, provided the petition be received by the Secretary to the Council before the matter to which the petition relates has been finally disposed of by the Council.

17. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or his counsel. If the petitioner or his counsel do not appear at such stated time such leave shall lapse.

18. Any member may move that the hearing of any petitioner or of his counsel shall cease if such petitioner or his counsel be unduly prolix or irrelevant.

BILLS.

19. Any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to bring in a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Regulation, provided that three days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary. If the motion be carried in the affirmative, the member shall send the Bill to the Secretary with a full statement of objects and reasons and any other papers which he may consider necessary.

20. The Secretary will furnish each member with a copy of the Bill and of the statement of objects and reasons.

21. On the day fixed for the introduction of a Bill or on any subsequent day, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed. If the question be resolved in the affirmative, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for report, and together with the statement of objects and reasons shall be published in the Official Gazette.

22. The publication of a Bill may be suspended until it has been considered by the Select Committee and reported to the Council, if the Council at the time of referring it to the Select Committee shall so order.

23. A Bill may be sent to the Secretary when the Council is not in session and the Dewan may order its publication together with the statement of objects and reasons which accompanies it. In that case it shall not be necessary to move for leave to bring in

the Bill, and if the Bill be afterwards introduced it shall not be necessary to publish it again.

24. When such period has elapsed from the publication of a Bill as the Council may have ordered, the Select Committee shall make a report thereon.

25. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and may report on Bills or on other matters referred for their consideration, although the Council is not in session.

26. The Secretary shall send copies of reports of Select Committees for the use of each member whether the Council be in session at the time or not. The report and the Bill or any sections thereof, if altered, shall at the same time be published in the Official Gazette.

27. The report of the Select Committee shall be taken into consideration by the Council as soon as conveniently may be, but not until a week after the report has been furnished to the members.

28. Any member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the principle or substance of a Bill, as settled by a Select Committee, shall send the amendment to the Secretary at least five days before the meeting of the Council at which the Bill is to be considered. The Secretary shall send a copy of such amendment for the information of each member.

29. If any amendment be proposed of which notice has not been given, the President shall decide whether such amendment shall be considered by the Council at the meeting at which it is proposed or be deferred to the next following meeting.

30. Amendments shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

31. If no amendment be made by the Council in a Bill as settled by the Select Committee, the Bill may at once be passed and submitted to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' assent. If any amendment be made, the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting but shall be brought forward again to a future meeting and may then be passed with or without further amendment.

32. When it may not be deemed necessary to refer a Bill to a Select Committee under rule 21, a day shall be fixed for its consideration by the full Council, provided that a reasonable period shall always intervene between the introduction of a Bill and its consideration by the whole Council.

33. After the passing of a Bill, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

34. Each Bill as finally settled by the Council shall be signed by the President and forwarded by the Secretary to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

35. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to the Council by certificate in writing on the face of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

36. It shall not be competent to any member of the Council to make any motion upon or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council the exercise of His Highness' prerogative of disallowing a Bill by withholding His Highness' assent from it.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

37. After the President shall have taken the chair, petitions

and other communications received by the Secretary shall be reported and notices of Bills given by members intending to introduce them. The Council shall then proceed to the disposal of the business left unfinished at the last meeting unless otherwise specially determined by the President.

38. Strangers may be admitted into the Council chamber during the sittings of the Council on the order of the President. Application for orders of admission should be made to the Secretary.

39. The President on the motion of any member may direct at any time during a sitting of the Council that strangers withdraw.

SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL.

40. A Secretary shall be appointed to the Council by the Government, whose duties shall be

(1) To take charge of all the records of the Council.

(2) To keep the books of the Council.

(3) To keep a minute book in which he shall enter at the time all the proceedings of the Council in the order in which they occur and the names of the members present thereat.

(4) To assist the Council in framing Bills.

(5) To carry on all correspondence relating to the Council.

41. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to the Council after the passing of a Bill to revise and complete the marginal notes thereof.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

42. A journal shall be kept in which all the proceedings of the Council shall be fairly entered. The journal shall be submitted after each meeting to the President thereof for his confirmation and signature, and when so signed shall be the record of the proceedings of the Council. The proceedings of each meeting of the Council shall be published in the next official Gazette after such meeting or as soon afterwards as can conveniently be arranged.

43. A register shall be kept of all petitions received by the Council in which shall be entered the date of receipt by the Secretary, a general designation of the petitioners, the object of the petitions, the manner in which it has been disposed of and the date of disposal.

44. A register of all letters received and despatched shall be kept.

45. The President for sufficient reasons may suspend any of the foregoing rules.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances for officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Judges and Munsiffs, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided that in the case of Zillah Judges and Munsiffs, the leave taken without previous reference to the High Court under this para shall not exceed 5 days at a time, and intimation of the fact shall be given to the High Court immediately on the officer's return to duty from casual leave.

2. Judges or their subordinates who, with th[illegible] of superior authority, remain on duty at their s[illegible] annual recess of the Courts, shall be entitled to p[illegible] with full pay) for such period of the vacation as th[illegible] duty at the station. This may be allowed to accu[illegible] more than three months. The whole or any part [illegible] be granted, subject to the exigencies of the public [illegible] officer seeking it has not for six months previousl[illegible] privilege leave.*

The High Court will report to Government fro[illegible] names of the Judges remaining on duty at their s[illegible] vacation. No more than one Judge shall so re[illegible] time.

3. Public servants, who have continuously serve[illegible] for a period of six years, shall be entitled to leave [illegible] for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on [illegible] substantive pay. This leave can be taken in ins[illegible] total period of such leave, during the whole service [illegible] not exceed one year.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a [illegible] tant Surgeon or Apothecary, or, when the leave gra[illegible] ceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the [illegible] may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leav[illegible] exceeding three years at a time. The absentee a[illegible] officer during the first 18 months of his leave shal[illegible] half, and during the remaining 18 months to o[illegible] substantive pay.

5. No leave of one description shall be allowe[illegible] continuation of another, without the special sanctio[illegible] except in case of sickness.

6. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs c[illegible] in anticipation of sanction.

7. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with th[illegible] of departments to grant leave *without allowances* t[illegible] dinates for a period not exceeding one year during the whole period of their service.

8. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed, without loss of pay, joining time as follows :—

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day.

Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

9. An officer who overstays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without the special order of Government.

10. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance, and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

11. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem, shall be entitled to privilege leave, or to leave on private affairs, or to more than six months' sick leave with allowances.

* Modified by Notification dated 27th April 1891.

12. The authority which is competent to fill the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided that the High Court may, under these rules, grant leave to District Munsiffs and Judicial ministerial servants whose salary exceeds Rs. 30 per mensem, for a term not exceeding one month, and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

13. Without the special sanction of Government, no arrangements to fill a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant shall be made, which shall subject the Government to additional expense.

14. The person appointed to act, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he holds no permanent appointment, he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

15. An application for leave must be submitted through the immediate superior to the authority which is competent, under rule 12, to grant the leave. It must state, with full particulars, the nature of the leave solicited, the claims of the applicant to such leave and the reasons for applying for the same.

16. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the provisions of the Notification dated the 27th April 1891, modifying the General Leave Rules and published at page 437 of the current volume of the Government Gazette, have been made applicable also to the officers of the Judicial Department, whose leave and leave allowances are regulated by rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 20th March 1886.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan,

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th June 1891.

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following proviso is added to section 14 of the Rules regulating leave and leave allowances to officers in the Judicial Department, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 20th March 1886.

"This, however, does not interfere with the discretion of the Heads of Departments to disburse to the acting incumbent the full pay of an officer on leave when the leave granted is without allowances and his whole pay is available."

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
22nd June 1892.

Rules to regulate leave and leave allowances to Officers in the Travancore Government service sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{18th June 1887.}}{\text{5th Mithunom 1062.}}$

1. Casual leave for a few days at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Heads of Departments, who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Casual leave.

Provided that in the case of the Head of a Department, the leave taken under this para without previous reference to the Dewan shall not exceed 5 days at a time:

Provided also that he shall not leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of the Dewan. If the officer goes out of his station or jurisdiction a report shall be made to the Dewan immediately on his return to duty.

2. An officer may be allowed privilege leave i. e. leave with full pay at the rate of one month for every eleven months' continuous service. Leave under this rule accumulates but not to more than three months. When privilege leave due is taken in instalments, no second instalment will be granted before six months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of the instalment last taken.

Privilege leave.

Privilege leave under this rule is not admissible to officers serving in Departments in which regular vacations are allowed during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty.

3. Public servants who have continuously served the Government for a period of 6 years shall be entitled to leave on private affairs for a period not exceeding 6 months at a time on one-half of their substantive pay. This leave can be taken in instalments, but the total period of such leave during the whole service of an officer shall not exceed one year.

Leave on private affairs.

4. On production of a medical certificate from a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon or Apothecary, or when the leave granted does not exceed one month, on such proof of sickness as the head of the office may require, an officer shall be entitled to sick leave for a period not exceeding 3 years in all but not for more than 2 years at one time. The absentee allowance of such officer during the first 12 months of his leave shall be equal to one-half and during the remaining 12 months to one-fourth his substantive pay.

Sick leave.

5. Furlough to Europe may be granted, as follows, to officers not holding their appointments under a special covenant and who have not had leave on private affairs;

Furlough to uncovenanted officers.

after 10 years' service, one year or any less period; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years, one year or any less period; or after eighteen years' service, two years or any less period; and thereafter, at intervals of not less than 8 years, one year or any less period.

Provided that not more than three years in all may be granted.

An officer entitled to furlough is also entitled to one month's preparatory leave each time on full pay.

An officer when on furlough is entitled to half his average salary during the past 3 years.

6. To any officer permitted to present himself at any examination which must be passed before he is eligible for promotion &c., examination leave may be granted for the number of days actually necessary to enable him to attend at the examination. During this absence which is expected to be short, no deduction will be made in the officer's salary unless such deduction is deemed necessary for making arrangements for the conduct of his duties.

Examination leave.

7. No leave of one description shall be allowed to be taken in continuation of another without the special sanction of Government except in case of sickness.

Leave not to be taken in continuation without special sanction.

8. No privilege leave or leave on private affairs or furlough can be availed of in anticipation of sanction.

Leave not to be taken in anticipation of sanction.

9. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the power of Heads of Departments to grant leave *without allowances* to their subordinates for a period not exceeding one year in the whole period of their service.

Saving of the power of Heads of Departments.

10. An officer transferred from one station to another, either on promotion or otherwise, shall be allowed without loss of pay joining time as follows:

Joining time.

7 days for preparation from the day following that on which he receives the order of transfer at his old station, and the time occupied in the journey calculated at 20 miles per day. Fractions of 20 miles shall, for the purposes of this rule, be taken as 20 miles.

11. An officer who over-stays his leave or joining time shall be entitled to no pay and allowance for the period of excess. If the period of excess exceeds two weeks, he shall not be allowed to join his appointment without the special order of Government.

Provision when an officer over-stays his leave.

12. An officer absenting himself without leave shall be entitled to no pay or allowance and shall forfeit his appointment after an absence of two weeks.

When he is absent without leave.

13. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no public servant who draws a salary not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem shall be entitled to privilege leave for more than a month or to leave on private affairs, or to furlough, or to more than six months' sick leave, with allowances.

Exception in the case of public servants drawing 20 Rs. and under.

14. The authority which is competent to fill up the vacancy finally is alone competent to grant leave in accordance with these rules. Provided the Head of the Department may under these rules grant leave to his subordinates for a term not exceeding one month and make arrangements to carry on the work of the absentee.

The authority competent to grant leave.

15. Without the special sanction of Government no arrangements to fill up a temporary vacancy caused by the absence of an officer or public servant shall be made which shall subject the Government to *additional expense*.

Special sanction necessary for acting arrangements entailing additional expense.

16. A person appointed to act temporarily in another appointment, if already in service, shall draw one-half of his permanent pay and one-half of the pay attached to the office in which he is acting; but if he is not in the service he shall draw half of the pay attached to the office in which he acts.

Acting allowance.

17. The application for leave should be submitted in duplicate through the immediate superior if any. It should be in the annexed form.

Application for leave to be submitted through the immediate superior in the prescribed form.

The applicant should sign his name in column 7 and he shall be responsible for the correctness of the entries in the application.

18. When an application for privilege leave is submitted to higher authority for sanction, the head of the office shall certify whether, in his opinion, the appointment of a substitute is necessary.

Application for privilege leave to be accompanied by certificate from Head of Department.

19. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no leave of absence except leave on medical certificate can be claimed absolutely as of right. Leave of absence of any description whatever except sick leave may at any time be refused or revoked according to the exigencies of the public service.

No leave, except sick leave, to be claimed as of right.

20. These rules shall not apply to officers holding their appointments under a special covenant or to the Military and Judicial Departments, who are governed by their own rules.

Leave to covenanted officers and to those belonging to the Military and Judicial Departments.

Form of application for leave.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Applicant's name.	Office.	Pay and allowances if any	Nature and extent of the leave applied for.	Grounds for the application.	Particulars of previous leave taken.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks of the immediate superior through whom the application is transmitted.	Order of the officer competent to grant the leave.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that Rule I of the Rules to regulate Leave and Leave allowances to officers in the Travancore Government Service dated 18th June 1887 and published on page 595 of the Travancore Government Gazette of the 12th July 1887 / 20th Aunny 1062 is modified as follows :—

1. Casual leave *for not more than five days* at a time, but not exceeding in the aggregate 15 days in a year, may be availed of by all Heads of Departments who may also allow such leave to their subordinates.

Provided that in the case of the Head of a Department, he shall not leave his station or jurisdiction without the sanction of the Dewan. If the officer goes out of his station or jurisdiction, a report shall be made to the Dewan immediately on his rteurn to duty.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
13th April 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction the omission of the following words in para 2 of the Leave Rules passed under date the 18th June 1887 / 5th Mithunom 1062 viz. "when privilege leave due is taken in instalments, no second instalment will be granted before six months have elapsed from the date of the expiry of the instalment last taken."

His Highness has also been pleased to sanction the cancellation of the notification dated 13th April 1889 limiting to five days the extent of casual leave taken on any one occasion.

It is to be understood however that casual leave cannot be taken in conjunction with leave of any other description, except in case of ill health. Neither will cumulative casual leave be allowed, i. e., casual leave due in one year, but not availed of in that year, cannot be availed of in a subsequent year, the year for this purpose being the Malayalam year commencing on the 1st Chingom.

Huzur Cutcherry,
on circuit Peermade,
27th April 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that in the case of officers going on furlough to Europe no preparatory leave will in future be allowed, when there is a vacation preceding the furlough to enable the applicant to prepare to go to Europe.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
16th Feb. 1892.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the reciprocal service of Processes between British India and Travancore, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the $\frac{\text{11th January 1890.}}{\text{29th Dhanu 1065.}}$

1. His Highness the Maha Rajah having been pleased to sanction the reciprocal service of Processes proposed by the Government of India, it is hereby ordered that all Processes received from the Civil Courts in British India for service in Travancore, shall be served by the Courts in this State *free of charge.*

2. All Processes received from the Civil Courts aforesaid shall be served in Travancore by the Zillah Courts within whose local jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed reside, as if such Processes had been originally issued by those Courts.

3. When the Process received for service within Travancore is in a language, other than English, Malayalam or Tamil, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English or Malayalam translation of the same.

4. The Courts of Travancore receiving Processes for service from the Civil Courts in British India, shall accept the certificate endorsed on the Processes by the Court issuing the same as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid, and shall deliver such Process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the Process, to the Court by which such Process was transmitted with a return in the form appended and with the endorsement of the Process-server showing in what manner service has been effected, and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the Process-server.

5. The return &c. referred to in Rule 4 shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the Process by British Post "*Service Bearing,*" and the covers shall be franked by the Zillah Judge, or the Registrar of the High Court, as the case may be.

6. The Courts in Travancore shall send their Processes for service in British India to the District Court within whose local jurisdiction the person to whom the Process is addressed resides and no remittance on account of Process-service-fees need accompany such Processes; but a note shall be entered on it that the necessary fee has been levied and attested by the signature of the presiding Judge and in the High Court, by the Registrar.

Processes intended for service within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes within whose jurisdiction the Processes are to be served.

7. The Processes of the Travancore Courts for service in Malabar may be drawn up in Malayalam and those for service in the Tamil Districts, such as Tinnevelly, Madura &c. in *pure* Tamil characters. Processes for service in other Districts shall invariably be accompanied by English translations.

8. Munsiffs' Courts issuing Processes for service in British India shall forward them for service through the Zillah Court within whose jurisdiction they are.

9. The practice of sending Processes to the parties direct by post shall be discontinued.

10. On Processes to be forwarded to British India for service, the Process-fees prescribed by the Rules now in force for Processes to be served within Travancore shall alone be levied.

11. When the Process issued for service in British India is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowance he is entitled to under the Rules should be remitted with the Process either in Postage Stamps, Currency Notes or by Money Order.

12. Travancore Processes forwarded for service in British India shall always be sent "*Post-paid.*" All expenses in the way of postage, payment of bearing charges &c. incurred in connection with service of Processes shall be met from the collections of the Court and debited to the Process Service Fund.

K. Krishnaswamy Row, Chief Justice.
W. E. Ormsby,
T. Kunhi Raman Nair,
A. Sitaram Iyer,
A. Govinda Pillay,
} Judges.

Form

In the Court of at
Civil Suit No. of 18

The day of 18

A. B. of
against
C. D. of

Read proceeding from the
forwarding
for service on
in
Civil No. of that
Court.

Read Nazir's endorsement on the back of the Process stating that the and proof of the above having been duly taken by me on the (oath or) affirmation of and it is ordered that the be returned to the with a copy of this proceeding

Seal.

Judge.

Petition rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 26th May 1887. / 14th Edavom 1062.

1. All complaints on Revenue matters should be preferred by means of written petitions and should be presented to the officer having power to dispose of them in the first instance.

If any petition thus addressed refers to a matter which the receiving officer is not competent to dispose of, he shall refer the petitioner by endorsement to the proper officer.

2. All Revenue officers should set apart portions of certain days (not less than 3) in each week for personal communication with ryots having complaints to prefer and for the disposal of such complaints.

3. (a) If the petition should set forth matters admitting of immediate disposal, the officer receiving it should dispose of it forthwith, making a note of his order;

(b) if a reference to the records of the office is necessary for the disposal of a petition, it should as a rule be disposed of within 3 days from the date of its receipt; and

(c) if a reference to a subordinate office is necessary for local enquiry, it shall be despatched to such office not later than the day following that on which the petition is received with clear instructions to furnish the required information, which should be specified. Great care should be taken that no unnecessary references are made under this rule.

4. The officer to whom the petition is referred for enquiry under clause (c) of rule 3 should without avoidable delay make the necessary enquiry and furnish the required report. The report should be complete as far as possible, so that no futher reference may be necessary on the part of the referring officer. Immediately on receipt of such report the officer to whom the petition is addressed should dispose of the petition.

5. In the case of every such disposal a written order should be placed on record stating the grounds of the decision and a copy of such order shall be endorsed on the petition under the seal and signature of the disposing officer or granted separately as soon after the passing of the order as practicable.

6. Every party affected by the order passed shall be entitled on his applying for them to copies of correspondence or other papers on which the officer has based his order—the copies being furnished at the expense of the applicant.

Provided however, no copies shall be granted which by any standing orders the officer is precluded from furnishing.

7. All copies under the foregoing rule shall as a rule be granted within 3 days at the latest from the date on which paper and fees have been produced.

8. Any party feeling aggrieved by any order passed as aforesaid shall be at liberty to appeal to the next superior authority, and eventually to the Government.

Appeals.

9. No appellate authority shall receive on appeal a petition on any matter unless it is accompanied by the endorsement of the officer below or an authenticated copy of his order or unless it shall be satisfactorily proved that such officer has refused to give an endorsement or a copy of his order.

10. Appeal petitions should as far as possible set forth the grounds on which they are preferred, and should be accompanied by any documents which the appellant may wish to produce in support of his case.

11. If a reference is found necessary to the officer who decided in the first instance before the appeal can be disposed of, the petition shall be despatched to such officer for report or explanation as the case may be and such report or explanation shall be submitted within 5 days as a rule from the date of the receipt of the requisition to report. A longer time will be necessary when the reference involves the summoning and examination of individuals and the recording of evidence or reference to a local official and these grounds shall be stated in explanation of any delay which may occur beyond the prescribed time in replying to the requisition.

12. All petitions referred by the appellate authority should be returned along with the report or reply.

13. When petitions are referred by a superior to a subordinate officer simply for consideration or disposal and not for report, the latter should still give the petitioner an endorsement embodying his order on it, so that the superior authority may be able without further reference to dispose of the petition in the event of the petitioner appealing to him.

14. When an appeal has been once disposed of, no second petition on the same subject will be received unless it sets forth some new or important matter.

15. Petitions will not be received regarding any matter which forms the subject of judicial proceedings in a Court or which falls within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or is an appeal from the final decision of a Court of law, whether Civil or Criminal, relating to the administration of Civil or Criminal Justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations.

16. Government will receive petitions only from principals; addresses running in the name of a Vakil or agent will receive no attention unless accompanied by due powers of attorney.

17. Anonymous petitions will as a rule not be noticed.

Miscellaneous.

18. All petitions should have the seal or the initials of the receiving officer and the dates of receipt and disposal marked on them by the officers receiving them. Where a petitioner is referred by endorsement to an officer, the dates of the receipt and re-transmission of the endorsement should likewise be noted.

19. A register in the form annexed should be kept in every office of petitions received showing the date of receipt and disposal, an abstract of its contents, and a transcript of the order passed on it. Serial numbers should be given to the petitions in the order of the dates of receipt.

20. If a complainant happens to be present when his petition is disposed of a copy of the order should be handed to him forthwith. In all other cases the order or copy will be sent to the petitioner "Cujeli Bearing" with the words "Endorsement on petition" written on the cover.

21. Superior officers when out on circuit in the districts, should see that these rules are acted upon by their subordinate officers and should in particular examine the petition register and the file of undisposed petitions and notice any neglect or unnecessary delay in keeping the former or in disposing of the latter.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trevandrum.

T. RAMA ROW, Dewan.

Register of petitions kept in *Office for the year.*

Serial No.	Name of Petitioner.	Date of Petition.		Date of its receipt.		Abstract of Petition.	Date of order.	Transcript of order.	Remarks.
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.				

Rules for the registry of Puthuval lands.

1. The officer deputed to inspect Puthuval lands in connection with their registry shall proceed to the spot in company with a proverty accountant and Thadasthers and with the necessary accounts, and shall carefully ascertain by an inspection of the locality and with the aid of the accounts, whether the land is an unregistered waste, or Nirathel—(i. e. land originally entered in the Ayacut, but subsequently abandoned.)

2. If the officer is satisfied that the land is unregistered waste and not Nirathel he shall obtain the statements of the Thadasthers, the neighbouring ryots and of any other person not being an applicant for the land and residing at the spot, as to when and by whom the land was first cleared and the person in whose enjoyment it is at the time. The officer shall then determine in whose name the land has to be registered.

3. If the Puthuval land be paddy land it shall be measured by the rod or Dennoo in the usual way and an Oloogoo of the same prepared showing the result of such measurement, its equivalent in square rods calculated at the rate obtaining in the particular locality, the extent and the four boundaries of the land; and it shall be assessed according to the rate of the average assessment on pattom lands in its immediate neighbourhood. If the adjoining lands are all of Otti tenure the full assessment on such lands inclusive of the interest on the Otti amount should be calculated and the average taken to fix the assessment on the Puthuval in question. Where, however, there are no lands adjoining, the Thadasthers shall determine the assessment to be levied. An account shall be prepared showing the assessment charged; and the amount of arrears calculated from the time from which the land is proved on enquiry to have been rendered productive.

4. If the Puthuval land be a garden, it shall be measured in the same manner as before, and an Oloogoo prepared showing its measurement in square rods, the assessment leviable thereon with reference to the rates obtaining in that locality, and if there are any trees bearing fruit, the tree assessment calculated at the fixed rates. From such tree-assessment a fourth part should be deducted as Nadavukur, and the resulting amount added to the Payattu Pattom or ground-tax or the Payattu Pattom alone as the case may be, together with the arrears of assessment due from the time the land became a garden, should be entered in an account known as the "Karampathichakanaku."

5. Arrears of assessment shall not include remissions granted in past years under Royal Proclamation.

6. The Oloogoo prepared as above described shall contain the names of the person in enjoyment of the land, of the Thadasthers, and of any persons residing on, and in the neighbourhood of, the land, and shall be signed by them. Such Oloogoo as well as the Karampathichakanaku or rent-roll shall also be signed by the Proverti Pillai and by the officer conducting the enquiry.

7. Where there are more claimants than one for the land, any documents in the possession of either the Sirear or of any individual may be called for to ascertain by whom the land has been cleared and enjoyed, and any other enquiries may be made serving to establish the identity of such person. All such evidence shall be explained to the adverse party and his statement obtained in answer thereto. Further, when any person is examined, both the contending parties shall be present and shall be required to sign the deposition given by such person.

8. Where any dispute exists that the land applied for as Puthuval is comprised within Devasom or Brahmaswom lands or is included in the limits of Desa Olivu, the statement of the Jenmies, of those in actual enjoyment and of any other persons to whom the latter may refer, shall be taken. They shall also be required to produce any documents in their possession. Copies of such documents shall be made and filed with the records. A list shall be prepared from the Ayacut and other records to show under what head, if any, the land has been registered therein, and shall likewise be filed. If the land has not been registered in the Ayacut at all, it should be ascertained whether in that locality there are any Puthuval lands already brought to account, and if there are, under what head they have been registered. A list should then be prepared containing the above information as also a plan showing exactly the relative position of such lands and of the disputed spot. Such list shall also be filed. If the disputed spot is mentioned in the accounts as forming the boundary of any other registered lands, copies of the Oloogoo or field register in so far as it relates to such lands shall be made and likewise filed with the records.

9. All the above enquiries shall be conducted, and the records of the case submitted to the Taluq, by the officer deputed as referred to in para 1. The Tahsildar shall examine such records and, if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue a notice inviting any person having any objection to the land being registered to appear and state his objection within 15 days, either before himself or at the Proverthy Cutcherry. Such notice shall be published by beat of tom-tom and copies of the same put up at the places resorted to by the public, in front of one of the buildings, if any, situate on the land, or if there is no such building in front of any building situated close by. If within the time fixed in the notice no objection is raised by any person to the registry of the land, the Proverthicar shall report the fact to the Tahsildar with a statement to that effect from the ryots residing in the neighbourhood of the land.

10. The Division Peishcar to whom the records will be forwarded shall have the same carefully examined and if satisfied that the prescribed procedure has been correctly followed, and that there can be no objection in having the land registered, shall issue orders in writing for the registry of, and the realisation of the arrears due on such land, provided that the land is of such description as he is authorized to register under the Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th Edavom 1062.

With regard to such of the lands as he is not empowered to register, he shall forward the records of the case to the Huzur.

11. When the records submitted to the Division Peishcar relate to an application for Puthuval lands to be registered on Nintham i. e. free of tax for a certain number of years, the Peishcar shall issue a notice prescribing a period of 30 days within which any person may offer to take the land on higher pattom or tax or for a lesser period of Nintham, and shall, on the expiry of the time specified in the notice, cause a statement to be made of such notice and the result thereof and shall forward such statement along with the other records to he Huzur.

12. Where it is disputed that lands applied for as Puthuval are not really such, but are only the excess now found in the measurement of registered lands (owing to the original measurement having been inaccurate) it should be ascertained from the accounts whether within the limits of such registered lands there was any unregistered waste; and if from the accounts and by other enquiries it be found that there was such waste ground, the land applied for may be registered as a Puthuval. But should it be found that there was no such waste, the land shall be allowed to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

13. When applications are received for the registry as gardens of wet lands artificially raised from their original level, and for the registry as wet lands of gardens lowered from their level, the necessary enquiries should be made, and if it should be found that a higher pattom is leviable than the Munkarom or Ayacut tax, the matter should be reported to the Huzur with the Peishcar's opinion. If however the Munkarom is not exceeded, an endorsement should be granted to the applicant that the land cannot be registered in his name as applied for.

14. When waste lands not taken up by any person for cultivation are applied for, the persons owning lands or residing in the neighbourhood should be asked if they wish to take them up. If they do, steps should be taken to settle the lands on them. If however they are not and if there are more applicants than one, it should be ascertained who the first applicant is and the lands granted to him.

15. When subsequent to the registry of a Puthuval garden, trees planted therein begin to bear fruit and the amount by which the assessment on such garden should be enhanced is estimated, the Dewan Peishcar shall, on receipt of the usual statements and accounts, examine them, and, if he finds them satisfactory, shall issue orders for levying the enhanced assessment.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Salt Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\textit{25th August } 1889.}{\textit{11th Chingom } 1065.}$

1. No salt shall be imported into any part of Travancore except on account of Government or with their special sanction.

2. The Dewan may from time to time make such arrangements as he may deem proper for importing salt on account of Government; and no contractor or other person who may be engaged by the Dewan for importing salt on account of Government shall import a larger quantity or in any other manner or by any other route than is specified in the contract.

3. Any *bona fide* traveller carrying for immediate personal use small quantities of salt not exceeding ¼ seer may be allowed to take the same.

4. Licenses in the form appended hereto or in such other form and embracing such other conditions as may hereafter be prescribed by Government from time to time shall be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar to all monopoly manufacturers at present on the registers of the Salt factories. A register of the licenses granted shall be kept in the Salt Deputy Peishcar's office and a copy thereof submitted to the Huzur.

5. Any manufacturer refusing or neglecting for the space of one year from the date on which these rules come into force to obtain or accept the prescribed license shall forfeit all right to secure the same and a license for the manufacture of salt in such salt work may be granted by the Salt Deputy Peishcar with the sanction of the Dewan to any other person.

6. The Salt Deputy Peishcar is empowered to make temporary arrangements for the cultivation of pans left waste from any cause, pending further proceedings.

7. The manufacturers shall conform to the instructions from time to time issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and the Factory officers in regard to the laying and preparation of beds, channels, ridges and pathways, the irrigations of brine, scrapings and removals of salt in the proper time and manner and all other operations connected with manufacture.

8. The Factory Officers shall inspect and supervise these operations carefully and in time and see that only sufficiently condensed brine is let into the crystallizing beds, that salt is scraped at the proper time so as to prevent the injurious admixture of other salts, that bitterns or refuse mother liquor is periodically removed, and generally that the instructions issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar under the last rule are duly followed by the manufacturers. They shall also record in their diaries observations showing, amongst other matters, the density of brine in the reservoirs, springs, condensers and evaporating beds, the density and depth of the brine irrigated, the mother liquor and the prepared brine in the beds scraped.

9. Every care should be taken that nothing but good and pure salt is scraped and that salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter or of a dirty colour is rejected at the earliest stages possible. All such rejected matter should be dissolved at once in the reservoirs at the expense of the manufacturer.

10. All salt allowed to be scraped shall be kept on the ridges and shall at once be scrutinized and estimated by the Factory Officers, the estimate of scrapings being entered in a book. No salt shall be removed to the drying grounds (Thattumedu) until the quantity scraped has been so estimated.

11. No salt scraped shall be removed from the ridges to the drying grounds or from the drying grounds to the place of storage except with the leave and in the presence of the Factory Officers.

12. All salts scraped and kept on the ridges shall if possible be removed to the drying ground before sunset on the day of scraping. If any salt is allowed to be left on the ridges, it shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer and removed to the drying ground the next day.

13. Salt removed to the drying grounds shall be kept there only in such places as may be pointed out by the Factory Officer upon prior application made by the licensees and shall be duly stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer.

14. On drying grounds salt shall be heaped in the form of long ridges. These should, so far as possible, lie in the direction of the prevailing winds and should be commenced at the windward end of the ridge. When storage commences as much of the older end of each ridge as is fit for the purpose should be taken away without any risk of the intermixture with new wet salt.

15. Salt shall be removed from the drying grounds only to the place of

storage and to the place of storage only for the purpose of storage, after permission to store has been obtained from, and at such hours and in such quantities as may be ordered by, the Factory Officer.

16. The Factory Officer may refuse to allow the storage of salt which he considers to be insufficiently dried for storage. Storage shall, as a rule, follow the order of age as well as dryage of the heaps on the drying grounds.

17. All storage shall be made under the supervision of the Chief Factory Officer and the number and the estimated quantity of salt in each store shall be recorded in a book.

18. All heaps stored shall be stamped with a seal by the Factory Officer on the same day as stored. The Salt Deputy Peishcar should periodically inspect these heaps and satisfy himself, in the best way he can, whether the estimates are correct.

19. Removals of salt from stores (Koottadis) shall be permitted only on the days other than authorized holidays and between 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. at all the Factories. But the Salt Deputy Peishcar may extend the hour for removals provided that weighment is not continued later than 5 P. M. and that no other work is interfered with thereby. All salt weighed out for removal must be removed before sunset on the same day.

20. Licensees and their servants shall be permitted to enter the pans for the purpose of engaging in their work at any hour after sunrise. but no one after once entering the pans shall be allowed to leave them at any other hours than noon and sunset except with the special leave of the Factory Officer.

21. No one shall be allowed, on any pretext whatever, to enter or remain in the pans after sunset except under a special order from the Chief Factory Officer.

22. All the operations in the pans connected with manufacture, dryage, storage &c. shall, as far as possible, be personally directed and supervised by the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

23. The Salt Deputy Peishcar should also occasionally personally satisfy himself whether the deliveries of salt to selling Depots correspond with the permits given. He should also, as far as possible, personally superintend the shipping of salt for Koodoochundrums.

24. All salt confiscated under section 8 of Regulation VII of 1063 shall be sent to the nearest Salt Depôt or Bankshall. It shall be weighed, as soon as it is received by the Depôt Officer who shall give a receipt therefor to the officer from whom it is received and report the fact together with a sample of the salt through the proper channel for the orders of Government. When the article confiscated is other than salt, it shall be sold in auction by the Officer confiscating it and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

25. The District Magistrate and the Salt Deputy Peishcar are authorized to give rewards to persons who give information which leads to detection of offences under the Salt Regulation according to the following scale, out of the sale proceeds of the goods which may be confiscated :—

If the value of the goods confiscated is 100 Rs. or less, 75 per cent; if above 100 Rs., 50 per cent.

Provided that no rewards exceeding Rs. 100 shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan and that rewards under this Rule may be paid to public servants as well as others, if the circumstances justify such a course.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

LICENCE TO MANUFACTURE SALT.

I, Salt Deputy Peishcar do hereby license in to manufacture salt in the places and on the conditions below specified.

	Particulars of the salt work to which this License applies.			
	Nos. of the fields or pans.	Area.		Boundaries.
Name of Factory.		A.	C.	

CONDITIONS OF THE LICENSE.

1st. That the licensee shall commence and close manufacture within such dates and shall manufacture salt in such quantities as may be prescribed by the Salt Deputy Peishcar and shall conform to the rules and instructions which are and may hereafter be prescribed and issued by Government or by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in respect of manufacture, dryage, storage, removal of salt and other like matters.

2nd. That the licensee shall conform to the orders issued by the Salt Deputy Peishcar in regard to the proper laying out and construction of beds, broad ridges and pathways, suitable embankments, receptacles for bitterns, the necessary minor channels, drying grounds and such other works; and shall keep and maintain in good repair all such works in the manner prescribed by and to the satisfaction of the Salt Deputy Peishcar.

3rd. That pure salt and salt of the best quality only shall be manufactured and scraped and on the most approved methods. Such salt upon being delivered shall be paid for at the existing rate of Kudivarom, on the same terms as to other monopoly manufacturers. All salt mixed with sand, silt, mud or other foreign matter, dirty salt and salt not coming up to the standard approved of by the Salt Deputy Peishcar shall be immediately destroyed.

4th. That on failure of the licensee to execute, perform or do any of the works devolving on him by the aforesaid conditions or others which may hereafter be prescribed, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may call upon him to do the same. If the licensee shall then refuse or neglect so to do, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may impose a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. for such non-fulfilment. Should the licensee persist in the omission after the fine, the Salt Deputy Peishcar may take such steps as he may think fit, for the execution, performance and doing of such works and may recover from any sums which may be due or become due to the licensee from Government on account of salt manufactured by him, the amount of such fine and any additional expenditure which the Salt Deputy Peishcar may have incurred owing to such refusal or neglect and may also with the sanction of the Dewan cancel or suspend the license.

5th. That this license is also liable to be revoked or cancelled, if the pans be left unworked for 2 continuous seasons or if any of the other conditions of the license be not fulfilled.

6th. That the licensee shall give up the license for any amendment which may be necessary under the above conditions or others which may be prescribed hereafter, and obtain a fresh license.

Given at this day of under my hand and seal.

Salt Deputy Peishcar.

NOTIFICATION.

The following rules framed under sections 8, 14, 48 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation have received the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah and are published for general information :—

CHAPTER I. PRELIMINARY.

Date of operation.

1. These rules shall come into force in Travancore on the 1st Vyeansi 1059. / 12th May 1884.

Import of words and expressions.

2. All words and expressions used in these rules and defined in the Travancore Stamp Regulation shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Regulation.

Kinds of stamps to be used.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Travancore Stamp Regulation, namely :—

(a) Impressed stamps—including impressed sheets—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of stamps of different values engraved thereon and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these rules.

Impressed labels—to be affixed and impressed as directed in chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Chapter II. Of Impressed Sheets.

Instruments to be written on impressed sheets.

4. All instruments chargeable with duty may be written on impressed sheets and, except as provided by section nine of the said Regulation and by these Rules, shall be so written.

How to be written when two or more sheets are used to make up the duty.

5. (a) When two or more impressed sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

How, when one sheet does not suffice to write the instrument.

(b) When a single sheet is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on that sheet which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument: provided that in every such case the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

Chapter III. Of Impressed Labels.

How to indicate payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore.

6. (a) The payment of duty on instruments executed out of Travancore and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in Travancore shall be indicated by impressed labels.

Impressed labels to be affixed and stamped by proper officer.

(b) The Dewan or such officer as he may authorise for the purpose shall, upon any such instrument being brought to him and application being made to him for the purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping machine and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

Further procedure when the duty comes to 5 Rs. and more.

(c) When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees and upwards, the Dewan or such officer as aforesaid shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the Stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

Procedure when such dutiable instruments are taken to Division Peishcar.

(d) When any such instrument is taken to the Division Peishcar under section 16 of the Regulation, the Division Peishcar shall send the instrument to the Dewan, remitting at the same time the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument; and the Dewan or other officer aforesaid shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this Rule and return the same to the Division Peishcar for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

Chapter IV. Adhesive Stamps.

Instruments to be stamped with adhesive stamps.

7. Bills of exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

Different kinds of adhesive stamps.

8. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows:—

(a) Bills of exchange, Cheques and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of Travancore, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."

(b) Transfers by endorsement of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."

(c) Notarial Acts, with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps.

Chapter V. Miscellaneous.

How duty paid on one instrument is denoted in another under section 14.

9. When it is necessary under section fourteen of the said Regulation to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Division Peishcar or the Registering officer on the former instrument.

Payment under section 28 to be in cash.

10. Every payment made under section twenty-eight of the said Regulation shall be made in cash.

Procedure to be adopted by the Division Peishcar on claims for refund or renewal.

11. The Division Peishcar may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under chapter VI of the said Regulation, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Division Peishcar may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his agent.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th March 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules issued and published by the Dewan under Sections 52 and 53 of the Travancore Stamp Regulation with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Ex-Officio Vendors and Licensed Vendors.

1. The Huzur Treasurer, the Head Sumprethy of each Taluq and such other officers as the Dewan may from time to time appoint shall be *ex-officio* vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Dewan or other officer empowered by him to grant licenses shall be *licensed* vendors.

What stamps they shall vend.

2. *Ex-Officio* vendors shall sell stamps of all values to all applicants: provided that the Huzur Treasurer will not be bound to sell stamps except adhesive stamps to any person except licensed vendors. *Licensed* vendors shall sell only such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

License.

3. Every license shall be in the following form. It shall be signed by the authority granting it and be revocable by him:—

"I. A. B. Dewan do hereby license D to vend all stamps prescribed by the Travancore Stamp Regulation not exceeding Rs. 50 each in value (or certain specified descriptions of stamps only) at E., in the Taluq of F. in the————Division." Before the license is issued, the licensee must execute an agreement in the following form:—

Agreement by licensee.

"I. A. B. in consideration of my being licensed to sell stamps by the Dewan of Travancore do hereby bind myself to His Highness' Government in the sum of Rs. 200 to obey all such orders concerning the sale and custody of stamps as the Dewan may from time to time issue to me, to keep a sufficient stock of all stamps which I am licensed to sell, to sell stamps at the place where I am licensed to sell them between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days except authorised holidays, to keep such accounts and make such reports and returns as are prescribed by the Dewan from time to time, to allow any person duly authorised by the Dewan at all times to inspect my accounts, books, and stock to make good all losses caused by want of reasonable care on my part or on the part of any person employed by me, and generally to fulfil all duties devolving on me as stamp vendor honestly and properly."

Rates of discount to licensed vendors.

4. The following rates of discount will be allowed to licensed vendors on their purchases :—

(a) 6¼ per cent on purchases of one anna stamps to the amount of not less than 5 Rupees.

(b) 5 per cent on purchases of stamps of the individual value of 5 Rs. and under, (except one anna stamps) to the amount of not less than 5 Rs. and

(c) 3 per cent on purchases of stamps of greater value than 5 Rs. each, but not greater than 50 Rs. each.

Whenever the sale of stamps at any place where they are sold on the discount system is so large that the rates of discount now prescribed are unnecessarily high, the Dewan or any officer authorised by him for the purpose may call for tenders stating the rate of discount for which competitors will undertake the sale of stamps at that place.

No discount in certain cases.

5. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rs. 50 in value, nor on any stamps applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself nor on any lesser quantity purchased than that described by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamps.

Ex-Officio Vendors not entitled to discount.

6. No *ex-officio* vendor shall be entitled to any discount on his sales nor to purchase stamps at a discount.

Licensee's place of vend to be indicated by sign-board.

7. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of stamps" in English and the Vernacular language of the place. He shall also have in the place of vend the Regulation and the Schedule referring to the stamps sold by him, together with these rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

Particulars of sale to be endorsed on Stamp paper and entered in Register 1.

8. Every *ex-officio* vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper, which he sells, the serial number, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purpose for which it is purchased, and the value of the stamp in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a register to be kept by him in form I, annexed to these rules. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, will render himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code as adopted by Regulation II of 1056.

Punishment for false entries.

No endorsement on adhesive stamps.

9. The endorsement required by the last preceding Rule shall be made on all stamped papers sold except adhesive stamps. The serial number will begin with the first stamped paper sold in the Malabar year and end with the last. When an *ex-officio* vendor sells stamps to a licensed vendor there will be no serial number or endorsement, but a register of sales will be kept in form II.

Serial number how and in what case given.

10. Whether in register I or II, entries must be made as each sale is effected. If the vendor takes a stamp from the stock for his own private use, it must be considered a sale and entered in the book all the same. Adhesive stamps of the same value sold at the same time to the same purchaser will be entered in a lump, but the number of such stamps must be shown in the proper column. The entries will be totalled at the close of each day and the account will then be initialled by the vendor.

All sales to be entered in Registers I and II and totalled.

11. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in British or Travancore currency.

Vendors not to delay applicants.

12. No *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps the use of which has been ordered by the Dewan to be discontinued.

Discontinued stamps not to be sold.

13. Every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Dewan or other officer duly authorised by the Dewan for the purpose, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and, if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

Stamps to be delivered on demand of proper authority.

14. *Ex-officio* vendors shall indent* on the Dewan or such officer as he may appoint, once at the beginning of each Malabar month and oftener if necessary, for such stamps as may be required for sale or for supply to licensed vendors. The Head Sumprethy must see that there is always a fifteen days' supply in the Taluq Treasury. The Tahsildar will make a monthly examination of the stock and accounts and certify that he has done so in form V. When sales are made on discount to licensed vendors, the vendor must pay the value of the stamps less the discount on delivery. The full value of the stamps will be entered as a credit in the stamp accounts and in the Taluq and *Huzur accounts, and the discount* will be shown as a payment in the latter.

* In form VII.

Ex-Officio vendors to indent for stamps monthly.

Monthly examination of stock by the Tahsildar.

15. Licensed vendors must maintain on hand a sufficient stock of such stamps as they are licensed to sell. If a licensed vendor who has purchased stamps on discount should die, or if his license expire or be revoked, the Dewan or other officer authorised for the purpose may grant a special license for a limited period to enable the vendor or his heirs and assigns to sell off the balance of stock.

Licensed vendor to have a supply always ready.

Special license in case of his death.

16. The following accounts shall be kept by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors :—

Forms of accounts and returns.

Form III. A Stock Book.

In this will be entered all stamps as they are received. On the last day of each month the vendor will add up such receipt

sand enter in one line the total for the whole month. Below this line he will enter the sales of the month obtained from form IV. The sales will then be deducted from the receipts and the remainder will be the opening balance of the next month.

FORM IV. OR ABSTRACT OF DAILY SALES.

In the first column the denominations of stamps sold should be shown, each day's sales will be totalled at the close of the day and the month's sale at the end of the month.

FORM V. OR MONTHLY ABSTRACT OF STAMPS RECEIVED AND SOLD.

This will be prepared by all *ex-officio* and licensed vendors and submitted to the Dewan at the beginning of each month.

FORM VI. OR MONTHLY RETURN OF DISCOUNT PAID TO LICENSED VENDORS.

This will be submitted by *ex-officio* vendors only and will show the value of stamps sold, and the discount paid to licensed vendors in each month.

Issue of books of forms.

Books containing these forms will be issued to *ex-officio* and licensed vendors as required. The issuing officer will see that the pages are numbered and that the number of pages is certified on the first page under his signature. None of the books will be destroyed without the written permission of the Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
4th April 1884.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

FORM NO. I.

Daily account of sales of Stamps, during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Serial No.	Name of the party to whom sold.	Purpose for which it is purchased.	Description of stamps.	Number.	Value.		Total of each day.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
							Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1059 Vycausi.	1st	1	Ramen Narayanen Poothenvedoo, Challay Trevandrum, Ryot	For an Otti deed by Ramen Narayanen to Krishnen Pudmanaben for Rs. 500 ...	5 Rs. impressed sheets...	1	5	...	...	...
,,	,,	2	Siven Soobramanian, merchant, Challay, Trevandrum ...	For a Pattom deed by Thanu Iyen of Karamanay to Joseph Pinto, Tycaud for Rs. 150 for 3 years	1 Do. Do.	1	1	...	...	...
,,	5th	3	Madaven Madaven, clerk, Huzur Jemabanthy	For a sale deed by Vasudaven Govindan Potti of Thirooveللah to Kesaven Potti Vencataswaran Potti of Trevandrum for Rs. 50	8 Annas Do. ...	1	..	8	6	...
					1 Anna receipt label ...	5	...	5		
,,	,,	...	... ...	... ...						
			So on up to the end of the month.	... ...	... ...	...	...	...	...	13

N. B. In the case of adhesive labels, columns 2, 3 and 4 need not be entered.

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM NO. II.

Daily account of sales of Stamps to licensed vendors during the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Name and address of the Vendor.	Description of stamps sold.	Number.	Value.		Total value of stamps sold to each vendor.		Discount paid. 6¼ per cent.			5 per cent.			3 per cent.			Total discount paid.			Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5		6		7			8			9			10			11
					Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
1059 Vycausi.	1st	Narayana Pillay, Vendor, Challay Trevandrum ...	1 anna Receipt Labels ...	200	12	8		...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			2 annas Impressed sheets..	100	12	8		...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	8		...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			8 Do. Do. ...	50	25	...		...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...		...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			2 Rupees Do. ...	50	100	...		...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6 Do. Do. ...	30	180	...	442	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	18	9	6	
,,	,,	Mathaven Pillay, Vendor, Cantonment, Trevandrum.	1 anna Receipt Labels ...	100	6	4	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			2 annas Impressed Sheets..	50	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			4 Do. Do. ...	50	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			1 Rupee Do. ...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			6 Rupees Do. ...	50	300	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	15	5	3	
		So on up to the end of the month.					867	8	1	2	9	18	7	...	14	5	...	33	14	9	

(Signature.) Ex-Officio Vendor.

FORM NO. III.

Stock Book of Stamps for the month of Vycausi 1059.

Date.		Particulars.	Impressed Sheets.																Adhesive labels.				Total Number.	Total value.		
			2 Annas.	3 Annas.	4 Annas.	8 Annas.	1 Rupee.	2 Rupees.	4 Rupees.	5 Rupees.	6 Rupees.	7 Rupees.	8 Rupees.	9 Rupees.	10 Rupees.	12 Rupees.	15 Rupees.	20 Rupees.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.	3 Annas	4 Annas.		Rs.	A.	P.
1059 Vycausi.	1st	Balance brought forward ...	50	...	80	20	10	8	6	1	2	3	...	...	4	1	...	2	100	50	25	25	387	239	11	...
		Received from the Huzur....	...	25	...	10	10	4	6	10	6	...	6	6	12	12	12	10	200	50	40	40	459	919	15	...
		Do ,, Do. ...	...	...	...	20	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	..	72	220	...	...
		So on up to the end of the month ...																								
		Total,.....	50	25	80	50	40	32	12	11	8	3	6	6	22	13	18	12	300	100	65	65	918	1,379	10	...
		Sold in the month.....	35	20	51	4	32	30	10	9	...	...	3	3	16	13	17	10	250	20	10	12	545	1,044	14	...
		Balance...	15	5	29	46	8	2	2	2	8	3	3	3	6	...	1	2	50	80	55	53	373	334	12	...

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. IV.

Abstract of daily sales for the month of Vycausi 1059.

Description of Stamps.	Number sold.																															Total No.	Value.	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th		Rs.	A.
Impressed Sheets.																																	
2 Annas Paper	4	8	...	...	...	16	...	20	40	4	8	16	50	...	...	8	...	...	8	4	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	24	...
4 Do. Do.	2	20	...	12	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	10	20	...	8	...	12	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	6	10	12	12	10	2	156	39	...
8 Do. Do.	...	...	...	4	8	20	...	30	...	1	40	...	...	8	6	...	...	2	8	10	16	2	4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	62	31	...
1 Rupee Do.	...	...	2	...	3	6	2	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	2	...	...	37	37	...
2 Rupees Do. and so on...	4	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	...	4	...	8	...	1	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	57	114	...
Total.....	10	28	2	16	11	50	2	54	52	7	64	26	78	8	18	10	16	5	20	16	18	9	5	10	14	11	14	14	11	5	604	295	...
Adhesive Labels.																																	
1 Anna Stamp	20	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	130	8	2
2 Do. Do.	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	50	6	4
4 Do. Do.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	6	...	...	5	...	31	7	12
Total.....	20	...	2	40	3	...	4	2	...	30	9	...	11	...	...	24	13	6	...	1	6	2	8	2	8	6	2	...	11	...	211	22	2

(Signature.)

Vendor.

FORM No. V.

Return of Stamps received and sold by *for the month of Vyeausi* 1059.

Particulars.	Balance brought forward.			Received in the Month.			Total.			Sold in the Month.			Balance.		
	No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.		No.	Value.	
1	2			3			4			5			6		
		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans		Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
IMPRESSED SHEETS.															
4 Annas	10	2	8	20	5	...	30	7	8	20	5	...	10	2	8
8 Do.	8	4	...	30	15	...	38	19	...	30	15	...	8	4	...
1 Rupee	12	12	...	50	50	...	62	62	...	60	60	...	2	2	...
2 Rupees	2	12	...	10	20	...	16	32	...	10	20	...	6	12	...
Total,.....	36	30	8	110	90	...	146	120	8	120	100	...	26	20	8
ADHESIVE LABELS.															
1 Anna	100	6	4	200	12	8	300	18	12	250	15	10	50	3	2
2 Annas	10	1	4	100	12	8	110	13	12	100	12	8	10	1	4
4 Do.	20	5	...	100	25	...	120	30	...	100	25	...	20	5	...
Total.....	130	12	8	400	50	...	530	62	8	450	53	2	80	9	6

Date Signature Ex-Officio Vendor.

I hereby certify that I have examined the stock of stamps in the Treasury and found the balance above shown to be correct.

Signature Tahsildar.

N. B. A similar certificate to be furnished regarding the stock in the hands of licensed vendors by the officer appointed to examine the same.

FORM NO. VI.

Return of discount paid to Licensed Vendors in the month of Vycausi 1059.

Name of Vendor.	Value of stamps sold @ 6¼ per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 5 per cent.		Discount.			Value of stamps sold @ 3 per cent.		Discount.			Total value of stamps.		Total amount of discount.		
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	P.
Krishna Pillay, Licensed Vendor, Challay, Trevandrum...	100	..	6	4	...	250	...	12	8	..	300	...	9	...	...	650	...	27	12	...
Narayana Iyen, Licensed Vendor, Cantonment Trevandrum.	200	...	12	8	...	150	...	7	8	...	200	...	6	...	...	550	...	26	...	...
Total	300	..	18	12	...	400	..	20	...	..	500	..	15	..	..	1,200	...	53	12	...

Date (Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor (Signature) Tahsildar

FORM NO. VII.

Indent for Stamps on the Huzur Cutcherry by *dated*

Quantity in Store.					Quantity and value of stamps required.					Quantity supplied.				
Description.	No.	Value.			Description.	No.	Value.			Description.	No.	Value.		
Impressed Sheets.		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
2 Annas	20	2	8	.	2 Annas ..	200	25	...	..	2 Annas	200	25	...	...
4 Annas	16	4			4 Annas	200	50	...	..	4 Annas	100	25	.	...
8 Annas	10	5	..	..	8 Annas	200	100	...	..	8 Annas	100	50	.	...
1 Rupee	21	21	..	..	1 Rupee	150	150	...	.	1 Rupee	100	100	...	...
2 Rupees	12	24	..	..	2 Rupees	100	200	...	.	2 Rupees	50	100	..	...
4 Rupees	5	20		..	4 Rupees	100	400	...	.	4 Rupees	50	200	...	...
10 Rupees	3	30	..	..	10 Rupees	100	1000	...	..	10 Rupees	20	200	...	...
50 Rupees	...	..	..	..	50 Rupees ...	5	250	..	.	50 Rupees	4	200	...	...
Adhesive Labels.														
1 Anna	30	1	14	..	1 Anna	1000	62	8	..	1 Anna	500	31	4	...
2 Annas	18	2	4	..	2 Annas	500	62	8	..	2 Annas	300	37	8	...
4 Annas	20	5	...	...	4 Annas . .	250	62	8	..	4 Annas	200	50	...	...
Total.....	155	115	10	..	... ...	2805	2362	8	..	... ..	1624	1018	12	...

(Signature) Ex-Officio Vendor.

Rules for the Payment of Pensions, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Pension Orders (Form A.) will be issued from the Huzur to Treasury Officers making payment of pensions, directing them to pay the amount of each claim.

2. The Treasury Officers to whom pension orders may be issued will also be furnished with the counterpart of the orders, which such officers must deliver over to the pensioners.

3. The pensioner shall be required to affix his signature to the order retained in the Treasury in order to compare it with his signature on the receipt that may be presented afterwards.

4. Pension should be paid upon the production by the claimant of the counterpart of the Pension Order and a separate receipt (Form B.)

5. When a Pensioner is unable to write, additional precaution should be taken by noting the personal appearance of the Pensioner with reference to his descriptive roll in the Treasury Officer's portion of the Pension Order, which the Pensioners shall not be permitted to see.

6. Upon the death of a pensioner, the Treasury Officer shall at once report the circumstance to the Huzur and return the order. The claimant's counterparts of cancelled orders shall also be recovered, when practicable, and returned to the Huzur.

7. Transfers of pensions from one station to another will be made by the Dewan on the application of the Pensioner. Upon the receipt of authority for transfer, the Pension order and its counterpart shall be transmitted to the Huzur by the Treasury Officer with a note of last payment, in order that a fresh order may be issued upon the Treasury from which the pension is to be paid in future.

8. All male Pensioners should appear and be identified by comparison with the descriptive Roll in the Pension order, but, in cases where men of rank object to appear in public for purposes of identification, this may be effected in private or at the Treasury Officer's house.

9. Female pensioners who cannot appear in public, male pensioners of high rank, and such pensioners as are disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, may be paid through a duly constituted agent, upon the production of the counterpart of the Pension Order and the Pensioner's receipt and a life certificate signed by an Officer of Government not below the rank of a Parvathicar. In such cases, however, the Treasury Officer should take such precautions as he may deem advisable to prevent imposition and periodically require proof not only of the existence of the Pensioner, but also of his inability to attend at the Treasury.

10. When the Pension is not of a permanent nature, but settled only for a limited period, such as, until the marriage of the Pensioner, or until the Pensioner attains a certain age or the like, such pensioners shall be required to produce, in addition, a certificate that they have not been married, or attained the prescribed age &c., signed by an Officer of Government not below the rank of a Parvathicar.

11. Pensions should be paid to Agents, only when the necessity for that course is clearly proved, and then with great caution.

12 A general permission to draw through an agent can only be granted to women of condition, or, after special reference and special orders, to men of high rank to whom appearance would be a reasonable grievance and who are of such importance that their death could not be concealed for a day. At the time of payment, the signature of the person receiving the money must be taken across the receipt.

13. When payments of pensions are made, the amounts shall be recorded on the reverse of the Pension Order and of its counterpart, the addition to the entry in the cash book. When the reverse of the order shall have been filled up it must be returned to the Huzur together with its counterpart, whereupon a fresh order will be issued.

14. For purposes of easy reference, every Treasury Officer should keep a separate register (Form C.) of the Pension Orders issued to him.

15. These rules do not apply to those whose pensions are hereditary and to Thumburans and other political pensioners.

Trevandrum,
25th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Reverse of Treasury Officer's Half.

This document is to be retained by the Disbursing Officer so long as the authority remains in force in such manner that the pensioner shall have no access to it. Every separate payment is to be recorded below :—

When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.	When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.

FORM A.

Treasury Officer's Half.

Signature of Pensioner .....

Original date of pension.	Personal identification.	Height.		Date or approximate date of birth.	Sex or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.
		Feet.	Inches.				

No.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum 189

To,

The Officer in charge of
Treasury.

On the expiration of every month, pay to .....
until .....Rs.....
being the amount of his pension as .....
upon the production of the counterpart hereof, taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form.

Dewan.

FORM A.

Pensioner's Half.

Name of Pensioner .....

Original date of pension.	Date or approximate date of birth.	Sect or caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.

No. Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum.....189

To.

The Officer in charge of
Treasury.

On the expiration of every month, pay to .....
until .....,Rs.....
being the amount of his pension, as.....
upon the production of the counterpart hereof, taking from the claimant a receipt for the amount according to usual form.

Dewan.

NOTE.—On the decease of the pensioner this order should be immediately returned by his family to the Treasury Officer with a report of the date of his decease.

Reverse of Pensioner's Half.

Every separate payment is to be recorded below by the Disbursing Officer.

When paid.	For the month of.	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.	When paid.	For the month of	Amount.	Initials of Disbursing Officer.

FORM B.

Received from ..... Treasury the sum of Rs. .....
.....
being the amount of my pension as .....
for the month of .....106.....
as per Pension Order No. .....
Rupees .....

Signature.

.....189

FORM C.

Register of Pension Orders issued on.....*Treasury.*

No. of order	Date of order.	Name of Pensioner.	Amount of pension.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—When an order is cancelled, a note to that effect should be entered in the remark column.

Rules issued by the Dewan under Regulation VIII of 1063, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

I. Except with the special sanction of Government no tobacco shall be imported into Travancore by any route or routes other than the following:—

Routes.	Description of tobacco.
1. Aramboly Pass	Tinnevelly tobacco raw and confected.
2. Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Trevandrum...	Jaffna, Vedaranium and Coimbatore.
3. Areecooty backwater (during the time that the ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Trevandrum are closed in the Monsoon i. e. from the month of Vycausy to Alpasi, both inclusive) ...	Do.
4. Munombum Chowkey on the Alwaye estuary...	Coimbatore only.

II. The following shall be the minimum quantities of tobacco which can be imported at a time.

Description of tobacco.	Quantity of tobacco.
1. Tinnevelly tobacco, raw and confected...	5 Candies.
2. Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco...	2 Candies.
3. Coimbatore tobacco ...	2 Candies.

III. Persons desirous of importing tobacco direct from Coimbatore via the Munombom route shall previously obtain a permit (in the form A appended hereto) from the Cottayam Division Peishcar and such permit shall accompany every consignment.

IV. The officers in charge of the Customs houses at the routes named in Rule I shall, on arrival of the tobacco there, inspect it as hitherto, determine its description and weight and then send it under a pass and guard to the Government ware-houses or bankshalls where it is to be kept in bond.

V. The following are the ware-houses where the several descriptions of tobacco shall be bonded.

Description of tobacco.	Ware-houses.
Tinnevelly tobacco both kinds ...	1. Kottar and 2. Trevandrum.
Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco..	1. Trevandrum. 2. Quilon and 3. Alleppey.
Coimbatore tobacco	1. Paravoor. 2. Alwaye and 3. Moovattupulai.
Do. (on payment of the same duty as on Jaffna tobacco).	1. Quilon and 2. Alleppey.

VI. On arrival of the tobacco at the ware-houses named in Rule V. the officers in charge of them shall verify the description and weight of such tobacco with the passes issued under Rule IV by the Customs officers, and, if there is any excess or deficiency, report the matter at once to the Division Peishcar (in the case of Alleppey to the Commercial Agent). All excess found shall be at once credited in the Government accounts against the importer but in the case of deficiency no allowance shall be made.

VII. All tobacco arriving at the ware-house shall be entered in the accounts immediately on its arrival.

VIII. Tobacco shall be allowed to remain in bond in the ware-houses named in Rule V until the import duty is paid. The following import duties now in force will continue to be levied until they are altered viz :—

Description of tobacco.	Amount of import duty.		
1. Tinnevelly tobacco dry ...	British Rs. 130 per	candy of	600 Dutch pounds.
2. Tinnevelly tobacco confected.	British Rs. 60	Do.	Do.
3. Jaffna and Vedaranium tobacco...	British Rs. 90	Do.	Do.
4. Coimbatore tobacco (when issued out of bond from the ware-houses at Paravoor, Alwaye and Moovattupulai) ...	British Rs. 30 *	Do.	Do.
5. Coimbatore tobacco (when issued out of bond from the ware-houses at Alleppey and Quilon) ...	British Rs. 90	Do.	Do.

IX. It shall not be necessary that the duty on the whole of the tobacco bonded by any person in a Government ware-house should be paid at one time, but he shall be at liberty to remove any portion of it not less than one bale at a time on payment of the duty thereon.

X. All tobabco removed from a Government bankshall or ware-house shall be accompanied by passes in the form B hereto appended.

XI. Tobacco bonded in a Government ware-house shall pay godown rent as specified below :—

(1) In the Alleppey and Quilon bankshalls 2 annas per bale irrespective of the time during which the tobacco was in bond.

(2) In the other bankshalls one anna a week per bale after the expiry of 6 months from date of bond, during which no rent shall be chargeable.

XII. Notwithstanding anything stated in the foregoing rules any *bona fide* traveller carrying by any public route for immediate personal consumption tobacco not exceeding 5 Kalanchoos, snuff not exceeding 1 Kalanchoo and cigars not exceeding 4 in number may be allowed to take the same.

XIII. Magistrates of all classes may dispose of by public auction tobacco in respect of which an offence has been committed and credit the proceeds thereof to Government; provided such proceeds are not less than the duty under Rule VIII. If the tobacco is so bad as would not fetch such price, it shall be sent to the

* Duty raised to Rs. 90 vide Notification No. 2,400 dated the 14th Edavom 1067 / 7th June 1892. published at page 600 of the Travancore Gazette dated the 20th Vycausy 1067.

Division Peishcar who may cause it to be burnt in his presence. But no order to credit to Government the sale proceeds of confiscated tobacco or to burn it shall be executed until two months have elapsed from the passing thereof.

XIV. Appeals from the decisions of officers subordinate to the Division Peishcars regarding confiscation under Section 13 shall lie to the Division Peishcars and appeals from the decisions of the latter shall lie to the Dewan. Provided that the appeal in each case is preferred within 30 days from the date of the promulgation of the orders appealed against.

XV. All Magistrates and Division Peishcars shall send to the Dewan, within 48 hours, copies of orders passed by them in regard to confiscations under Section 13.

XVI. The Division Peishcars are empowered to order rewards to be granted to all informers and detectors of the smuggling of tobacco at the following rates :—

(a) The whole of the value realized minus the duty due thereon, if both tobacco and smuggler are detected and handed over ; and

(b) One half of the value minus the duty, if tobacco alone is detected and delivered.

Provided that no rewards exceeding 500 Rs. shall be paid without the previous sanction of the Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

FORM A.

Permit issued by the Division Peishcar, Cottayam.

of Vedoo Moori Proverthy trading at is hereby authorized to import bales containing candies of Coimbatore tobacco from Coimbatore, Palghat and other places. The tobacco shall be brought through Karoopadanai to the Munambum chowkey, where it shall be weighed and taken to the bankshall under *this permit.*

No one shall obstruct the transit of tobacco covered by this permit either at Thuroothipooram in Travancore or in any part of the Cochin State. No tobacco shall be carried through any part of Travancore between sunset and sunrise.

This permit will be valid for days from the date thereof.

Dewan Peishcar.

FORM B.

Pass issued on 106 .

Name of merchant.	Name of consignee and place of consignment.	Date of first weighment and No. of the bales.				Description and weight of tobacco exclusive of tare.
		Year.	Month.	Date.	Number.	

This pass shall always accompany the tobacco issued from the bankshall and shall be produced before Government officers whenever required. Any tobacco *not* covered by a pass will be considered contraband.

Superintendent
Clerks
Merchant

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah Rule IV of the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891 has been cancelled and the following substituted:—

The officers in charge of the Customs Houses at Aramboly, Trevandrum, Areccootty and Munombom shall, on arrival of the tobacco there, inspect it as hitherto, determine its description and weight and then send it under a Pass and Guard to the Government Warehouses or Bankshalls where it is to be kept in bond. At Alleppey and Quilon where the Chowkeys are in close proximity to the Warehouses, it is enough if the Customs officials ascertain the number of bales landed and see that they are taken to the Bankshall.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
28th Nov. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW
Dewan.

Rules under Regulation IV of 1066, Section 12, passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. Applications for loans under this Regulation shall be made in the annexed form to the Tahsildar of the Taluq in which the land to be improved is situate. If the land is situated partly in one Taluq and partly in another, the application may be presented to the Tahsildar of either of such taluqs.

2. Every application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be attested by the Proverticar or by two respectable inhabitants of the Proverti in which the land to be improved is situate, or in which the applicant resides.

3. The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary, but he may be required at any time to appear in person or by duly authorised agent, and, in case of default, the application may be rejected.

4. The application shall contain full and accurate information on the following points:—

(1) The name in full, caste or religion, profession and residence of the applicant;

(2) The amount of the loan applied for and whether the applicant proposes to supplement it by any private capital, and, if so, to what extent;

(3) The nature and description of the improvement proposed to be made;

(4) The security offered for the repayment of the loan;

(5) The probable total cost of the proposed improvement and the time required to complete it;

(6) The Proverti and Muri or Pakudi in which the land to be improved is situate, the position, character and area of such land, and if it consists wholly or in part of registered lands, the number or numbers of the same;

(7) The applicant's rights or interests in the lands to be improved, and in the land offered as security for repayment of the advance, and whether there are any, and, if so, what encumbrances on such rights or interests;

(8) The advantages expected to result from the improvement;

(9) The manner and extent to which the proposed improvement will affect adjoining or other lands:

(10) The amount and number of the instalments by which the applicant is prepared to repay the loan with interest.

5. If it be found that any of the particulars required by the above rule has not been specified in the application, the Tahsildar may either return it for correction or supplement it from the oral statements of the applicant or his authorised agent. Such addition should be signed and attested as required by rule 3.

6. The applications shall be serially numbered and entered in a register to be called "Register of applications for Agricultural loans."

7. As soon as the application has been received and registered, the Tahsildar shall prepare a notice and send the same for publication in the Government Gazette. A copy of the notice shall also be posted in the Taluq and the local Proverti Cutcheries and also in some conspicuous part of the land proposed to be improved. The notice shall specify the time and place at which persons objecting to the loan or to the security offered for its repayment should appear, either in person or by a duly authorised Agent or Vakil, and submit their objections. It shall be the duty of the Tahsildar to see that the notice is duly posted and published.

8. On the day fixed in the notice, the Tahsildar shall hear and record the objections, if any, submitted by any person either to the loan or to the security offered, and may, for reasons which must be recorded, adjourn the hearing to a subsequent day.

9. After hearing the objections and the explanations, if any, offered by the applicant, if the Tahsildar considers that the application should not be granted, he shall reject it, recording fully his reasons for so doing.

10. If the Tahsildar considers that the objections raised are such that it would be expedient to refer the parties to the Civil Court, he shall do so, recording his reasons for the same.

11. If no objections have been raised or if the objections raised are considered by the Tahsildar immaterial or unreasonable, he shall proceed to enquire into the truth of the statements required by Rule 4 to be entered in the application, and to ascertain the *bona fide* and solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered.

12. The enquiry referred to in the last rule shall as far as possible be conducted on the spot, *i. e.* on the locality in which the land to be improved is situate. The Tahsildar shall proceed to the spot and after assembling the parties concerned, the Proverti officials and some of the respectable ryots of the place, shall examine the site of the proposed improvement for the purpose of satisfying himself that the work is not likely to injure any public or private interests. He shall then test the accuracy of each of the statements set forth in the application, and shall ascertain and record everything necessary to

arrive at a correct decision. He will especially take note of all objections made to the proposed work or to the security offered and of all evidence bearing on such objections. Attention should be particularly directed to ascertaining the *bona fide* and the solvency of the applicant and the sufficiency of the security offered, and careful enquiries must be made regarding the rights of the parties in the land to be improved and the land offered as security, to make sure that the person offering his land as security is the rightful owner and that the land is free from encumbrances.

13. If the amount of the loan applied for does not exceed 100 Rs., the Tahsildar may depute his deputy to make the enquiry required by the last rule.

14. The Tahsildar or other officer making an enquiry under the last two rules may summon and examine any person whose evidence he may consider absolutely necessary and call for the production of any document relevant to the subject-matter of the enquiry. And every person summoned shall be bound to attend and give evidence or to produce the document as the case may be.

15. On the completion of the enquiry, the Tahsildar shall forward to the Division Peishcar all the papers connected therewith together with his own opinion.

16. On receipt of the papers, the Division Peishcar shall examine the same and if he considers that the application should not be granted, reject it, recording his reasons for so doing. If he thinks further enquiry necessary, he may either make such enquiry himself or remand the case to the Tahsildar who made the first enquiry, for the purpose of a further investigation.

17. If on a review of the enquiry and of the further enquiry, if any, made under the last rule, the Division Peishcar is satisfied that the loan may be made or that a smaller sum than that asked for will suffice for the purpose, he shall record a decision to that effect. The decision shall specify the number and amount of the instalments, if any, by which the loan is to be issued, the dates on which each instalment is to be paid and the number and amount of the instalments by which and the dates on which the amount is to be recovered. It shall also prescribe the time within which the proposed work should be completed.

18. On recording the decision under the last rule, the Division Peishcar may, if the amount of the loan does not exced 250 Rs., at once give effect to the decision. If the amount of the loan exceeds that sum he shall forward the records to the Dewan.

19. On perusal of the same, the Dewan may, if he thinks that the loan should not be granted, refuse to grant it, or may order further enquiry if he sees fit to do so. If he is satisfied that the loan may be properly granted he shall record a decision to that effect, and, if the amount of the loan does not exceed 3,000 Rs., at once give effect to his decision. If the amount of the loan exceeds that sum, he shall submit the papers to His Highness the Maha Rajah for His Highness' commands.

20. Before the granting of any loan, the applicant shall be made to execute, in manner required by law, the necessary documents binding himsef to repay the loan with interest in terms of the decision. The necessary documents shall also be taken from the surety or sureties of the applicant.

21. The interest charged on loans under these rules shall for the present be 4 per cent per annum.

22. The value of the security offered shall exceed by at least one-fourth the amount of the loan granted.

23. Besides land, Government Promissory notes may be accepted as security for the repayment of loans. No other security shall be taken without the sanction of the Dewan.

24. Loans may be granted either in a lump sum or in instalments according to the discretion of the authority granting the same. All works for which loans are made shall be inspected and reported upon by the Tahsildar, as soon as possible, after the date on which their completion was directed in the decision.

25. If the work for which a loan has been granted is one requiring professional skill, the Dewan may arrange for its inspection by a professional officer.

26. Whether the loan has been granted in a lump sum or by instalments, the Division Peishcar shall make provision for the proper and periodic inspection of the works, for the purpose of ascertaining that such loans are duly applied to the purpose for which they are granted.

27. The loans granted under these rules shall be repayable with interest by annual instalments. The number and amount of the instalments shall be determined with reference to the merits of each case by the authority granting the loan. Ordinarily, the number of instalments shall not be more than ten if the amount of the loan does not exceed 500 Rs., and the number shall not exceed 20 in any other case. The first instalment shall be repayable one year after the date fixed for the completion of the work in the decision or order granting the loan. It is however open to the person receiving the loan to repay it at an earlier date than that fixed in the decision.

28. Ordinary payments of the loan shall be made from, and repayment made into, the treasury of the Taluq in which the land to be improved is situate. But the Dewan may, if he sees fit, direct the payments being made from or into any other treasury.

29. If at any time the Division Peishcar is satisfied that any person who has received a loan has failed to fulfil any of the conditions under which it was granted, he may, with the sanction of the Dewan, proceed to recover from such person or from any security of such person any sums which remain due together with any interest payable thereon.

30. Every order passed by a Tahsildar under these rules shall be appealable to the Division Peishcar, and every order passed by a Division Peishcar whether in the first instance or on appeal shall be appealable to the Dewan. Provided that the appeal shall be presented within three months from the date of the order appealed against.

31. It shall be the duty of every officer passing an order under these rules, to furnish without delay the persons affected by it with copy of the same on application and on payment of the usual stamp and other fees.

32. A monthly return shall be submitted to the Huzur by the Tahsildar and Division Peishcar respectively.

33. The Dewan may at any time call for and revise any orders passed by the Division Peishcar or the Tahsildar under these rules.

The application form to be printed and copies circulated among the Peishcars who shall sell them at the rate of one chuckrom per copy to the person who applies for the same.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum.
4th September 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Application for a loan under Regulation IV of 1066.

The name in full, caste or religion, profession and residence of the applicant.	The amount of the loan applied for, and whether the applicant proposes to supplement it by any private capital and if so, to what extent.	The nature and description of the improvement proposed to be made.	The security offered for the repayment of the loan.	The probable total cost of the proposed improvement and the time required to complete it.	The Proverti and Moori or Pakudi in which the land to be improved is situate, the position, character and area of such land, and if it consists wholly or in part of registered lands, the number or numbers of the same	The applicant's rights or interests in the lands to be improved and in the land offered as security for repayment of the advance and whether there are any and, if so, what encumbrances on such rights or interests.	The advantages expected to result from the improvement.	The manner and extent to which the proposed improvement will affect adjoining or other lands.	The amount and number of the instalments by which the applicant is prepared to repay the loans with interest.

Signature of applicant

Date

Signature of Proverticar or Thadasthars.

Rules for grants-in-aid to English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in Travancore.

With a view to extend and improve English education in the chief centres of population in Travancore, His Highness' Government proposes to give grants-in-aid to English and Anglo-Vernacular schools under private management in accordance with the conditions set forth in the following Rules.

1. Applications for grants-in-aid under these rules should be addressed to the Superintendent of District Schools, and must be accompanied by a statement in the form subjoined. Each school applying for a grant must be under the supervision of one or more suitable persons, who will be responsible to Government for its proper management and permanence.

2. All applications for grants must be made at least six months before the commencement of each Malabar year.

3. Every school receiving a grant should comply with the following conditions :—

(a) It shall be open to Government inspection during school hours.

(b) Any changes in the school staff and management during the course of the year shall at once be communicated to Government through the Superintendent of District Schools.

(c) All returns and statements, from time to time called for by Government, shall be duly furnished.

(d) Regular registers of admission, attendance and fee collections shall be kept, and shall be submitted for inspection to the Government officer, when called for.

4. Before any grant is made to a school, the following conditions must be satisfied :—

(a) That the school premises are healthy, and well ventilated, and contain sufficient accommodation and furniture for the pupils attending the school.

(b) That the staff of teachers is competent and adequate.

(c) That the studies are conducted in accordance with a time-table approved of by the inspecting officer.

(d) That the rate of fees levied is approved of by Government.

5. No school shall be eligible for a grant which has not been in existence for a full year before date of application for a grant, and which has not, if a school for boys, an average daily attendance of 35 pupils ; if a school for girls, of 20 girls.

6. No school shall be entitled to a grant unless in the case of boys' schools, it teaches up to the Third Class standard, and in the case of girls' schools, up to the Second Class standard of the English District Schools. The standard of instruction in these schools is given below.

7. It is to be understood that the Superintendent of District Schools has power to refuse recognition of any class higher than the Lower Fourth class of the District Schools so far as a grant is concerned, if he finds good reason for doing so.

8. All aided schools shall be required to adhere to the following rules for regulating the admission of pupils :—

(1)* A pupil shall not be admitted to any school receiving a grant without a certificate from the last school attended by him, stating in what class the pupil has been learning and whether he has paid all fees due by him.

(2) In no case shall a pupil be admitted to a higher class than that stated in his certificate.

(3) No pupil shall be refused a leaving certificate on any other ground than non-payment of fees.

(4) The Head Master or responsible Manager shall alone be entitled to grant such certificate.

9. Any grant may be withheld or reduced, if the attendance or efficiency of any school has fallen off, or if, in the opinion of Government, there appears to be any other cogent reason for so doing.

10. The amount of the grant will generally be one-fourth of the income of the school derived from fees. The maximum grant obtainable under these rules shall ordinarily not exceed Rs. 50, but should any higher grant be sought, it must be specially applied for, the application stating the grounds on which Government is asked to make the exceptional grant.

11. If the funds at the disposal of Government do not permit of every application for a grant being complied with, the condition of each school and the requirements of each locality will be taken into consideration in giving a preference to one school over another so far as conferring a grant is concerned.

12. As soon as an application is approved, the Government will, through the Superintendent of District Schools, inform the Managers from what date the school will receive the grant, and arrangements will be made for its disbursement from the local Treasury either in monthly or quarterly instalments.

13. Government reserves to itself the right, should the interests of education require it, to modify, cancel or add to these rules.

STANDARD OF INSTRUCTION IN THE ENGLISH DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Second Class.

English Reading—2nd English Book, Madras English Series.

Do. Writing.

Do. Dictation.

Do. Grammar.—Oral lessons in all the parts of speech.

The Grammatical portion of the Second English Reader.

Translation from English into Vernacular and Vernacular into English—The whole as contained in the Second English Book.

Vernacular Reading—Malayalam Third Book, Mateer's Anthology, Tamil Second Reader Madras Series, Anthology No. I.

Vernacular Writing.

Do. Dictation.

Do. Grammar—Malayalam Garthwaite's Essentials, Tamil, Pope's No. II.

Arithmetic—The Compound Rules.

Geography—Travancore, in the Vernacular.

Third Class.

English Reading—Third Reader, Madras English Series.

Do. Writing.

Do. Dictation.

Do. Grammar—Manual of Grammar C. V. E. S.

Translation from English into Vernacular and *vice versa*—The Exercises in appendix E of the English Reading Book.

Vernacular Reading—Malayalam, Select Biographies of Eminent Men Part I published by P. Govinda Pillay B. A., Panchatantram Part I. Tamil, The Third Reader, Madras Series. *Anthology* No. II.

Vernacular Grammar -Malayalam, Garthwaite's Catechism of Grammar, Tamil, Pope's No. II.

Vernacular Dictation.

Do. Writing.

Arithmetic—Reduction, Miscellaneous questions on the application of the Simple and Compound Rules, Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Easy Vulgar Fractions.

Geography—General Geography of India, Europe and Asia in the Vernacular.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th July 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Form of application for a grant-in-aid.

Name and locality of school.	Class of school (*i. e.*) whether for boys or girls.	Date of establishment.	Names of responsible Managers.	Area of building and its condition.	Particulars of furniture and condition thereof.	Number of classes and number of pupils in each.	Names and ages of the teachers, with examinations passed.	Rate or rates of fees levied.	Amount of fees received during the 12 months preceding the application.	Average attendance of pupils during the same period.	Name and address of Secretary or correspondent with Government.	Remarks.

Declaration.

We, the responsible Managers of the above school, hereby promise to comply strictly with all the conditions of aid laid down in the Grant-in-aid Rules.

Rules for cattle grazing on the Cardamom Hills, sanctioned by Huzur No. $\frac{3747}{\text{R. } 626}$ *dated 31st July* 1891.

I. Each estate is allowed the right of getting up 500 head of cattle free of tax for grazing.

II. The right is transforable from one estate to another as per Dewan's No. $\frac{1981}{\text{R. } 275}$ dated 8th May 1885.

III. The tax (3 annas per head) must be paid in advance to the Sircar Agent at Kombai, or any other official appointed in his behalf for the purpose, and a refund will be made after the tickets have been examined and the cattle counted.

IV. If the right of grazing is transferred from one estate to another, the fact must be notified to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills.

V. The name of the estate to which cattle are going must be entered on the Grazing Pass in the case of grazing rights being transferred, the name of the estate to which cattle are going must be entered and not the name of the estate that has transferred the right.

VI. The Pass to be in printed form, numbered and sent, and must be initialled by the Peon at the Chowkeys and Mettoos.

VII. Cattle found on the Hills without a Pass will be charged double tax viz. 6 annas per head.

VIII. Cattle-men must produce their tickets at any time when called upon to do so by any authorised Sircar Officer.

IX. When cattle are found on an estate or grazing ground different from that mentioned in the Pass, a fine of annas three will be inflicted.

If cattle roam about from one grazing ground to another, it is impossible to check the numbers and the Sircar is defrauded.

X. When the cattle have been counted and the tickets examined, the Sircar Officer will note the fact by signing the ticket.

XI. When it is desired to move cattle from one estate or grazing ground to another, it is necessary to apply to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills and send the tickets to him, and an order for their moving will be granted and no fine will be enforced as per Section IX of these rules.

XII. Calves and cattle under 12 months of age are not taxed.

XIII. The Sircar has the right to impound cattle if the tax or fine is not promptly paid on application. When a fine is paid, the officer who receives it will give an acknowledgment in a printed form.

XIV. Cattle grazing on the Periaur Project land must pay the prescribed duty and are under these rules; but milch cows which are kept permanently at the Works are exempt from the tax.

J. S. SEALY,
Acting Superintendent and
Magistrate Cardamom Hills.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital at Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. The hospital will be located in the open ground adjoining the Kanjiravilagam pagoda on the main road from Chakai.

2. The hospital with its establishment will be under the control of an officer to be styled the "Veterinarian."

3. The hospital will be adapted for the accommodation of a dozen animals at a time.

4. The public may send animals for treatment in the hospital at the following scale of charges:—

A. *Horses, ponies and cart bullocks.* ½ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

B. *Cattle (other than cart bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs.* ¼ Rupee per head for advice, and cost of medicines supplied.

5. Animals may be stabled or stalled at the hospital during treatment to the extent of the accommodation available, provided an additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head, under groups A and B respectively, is paid for their accommodation. The feeding of the animals should be undertaken by the owners themselves according to the directions given by the Veterinarian.

6. No animal will be admitted to or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the sanction of the Veterinarian.

7. The hospital will be open 3 hours daily, Sundays excepted, to all persons who may wish to seek aid or advice. The particular hours when it will be open will be duly notified in the Government Gazette and also indicated on a board which will be fixed to the outer door of the hospital.

8. The Veterinarian shall keep such books and registers and submit such periodical returns and in such forms as may be prescribed by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All monies received as fees for advice, charges for accommodation and cost of medicines supplied will be carried to the credit of Government.

10. The fees are liable to revision at the discretion of His Highness' Government. Any revised scale will be duly published in the Gazette, before it comes into operation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
14th August 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for Medical Scholarships for Women of Travancore.

1. During the nine years beginning with 1st October 1892, the Travancore Government will grant two scholarships to enable young women, born and educated in Travancore, to study for the certificate of apothecary or a medical degree, and two scholarships to enable young women, being natives of and educated in Travancore, to study for the certificate of hospital assistant.

2. The scholars must pursue their studies in the Madras Medical College and will be under the supervision of the Committee of the Madras Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

3. The age of a candidate must not exceed 21 years on the 1st July of the year to which the scholarship appertains.

4. A candidate must possess the general educational qualifications prescribed for the certificate or diploma for which she agrees to study.

5. Candidates must produce certificates of qualification for the profession of medicine and satisfactory testimonials of character, and they should state the vernacular or vernaculars they know.

6. The Government will suspend a scholarship on the recommendation of the Committee, if the holder of it misbehaves in any way, shows a want of zeal, or is likely to prove inefficient.

7. The scholarship for the apothecary grade or for a diploma will carry a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 tenable for 4 years. Each scholar will be provided with the necessary books and instruments subject to a limit of Rs. 180, on an indent signed by the Principal of the Medical College and approved by the Committee. Scholars must bear their own travelling expenses.

8. The scholarship for the hospital assistant grade will carry a monthly stipend of Rs. 30 tenable for three years. Each scholar will be provided with the necessary books and instruments subject to a limit of Rs. 60, on an indent signed by the Principal of the Medical College and approved by the Committee.

9. The Government may hereafter, by notification, make the entering of the Medical service of Travancore a condition of holding a scholarship, but no scholar, on completing her course successfully, shall be required to enter such service, unless such a condition was imposed on her when the scholarship was granted to her.

10. The scholarships will be awarded by the Madras Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. In awarding scholarships, due consideration will be given to the position taken by a candidate in the public examination, which is the general test of the Medical Grade for which the candidate purposes to study.

11. Applications for scholarships should be addressed to the Secretary to the Madras Committee of the Lady Dufferin Fund not later than the 10th September 1892.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
31st August 1892.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan.

Notice offering land on low elevations to natives of the country for the cultivation of tea free of tax for 5 years and on Payattu Pattom tax thereafter with a view to encourage such cultivation.

JAMABUNDI No. 8178 DATED 8TH MITHUNAM 1063.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following Notification is published for general information :—

His Highness' Government understand that in Peermade and other adjacent tracts within the boundaries of Travancore tea is largely cultivated, but that the natives finding it inconvenient to settle in those parts to carry on such cultivation are shut out from the advantages accruing therefrom.

There being however waste lands in the low country suited for the cultivation of tea, His Highness' Government with a view to encourage the industry hereby notify that such lands will be granted to ryots for the purposes of tea cultivation free of any tax whatever for a period of five years under the following conditions : -

1st. that not more than 10 acres of such land shall be granted to each applicant,

2nd. that after the expiry of the above period of five years the usual Payattupattom tax shall be levied on the land, and

3rd. that if within a year after the grant of the land no preparations are begun for the cultivation of tea, Payattupattom tax shall be levied from the date of the grant.

Persons desirous of undertaking the cultivation of tea under the conditions specified above should, after selecting the requisite land, apply for registration of the same through the Cutcherries of the Taluq or the Division in which the land is situate.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Notice offering Government waste land on both sides of the Channankaray canal and in the Ulloor and Puttam Adhigarams on advantageous terms viz., free of tax for five years and on Payattupattom tax thereafter for the cultivation of casuarina and other trees fit for fuel.

JAMABUNDI No. 8179 DATED 8TH MITHUNOM 1063.

The following Notification is, under the command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, published for general information.

It is hereby notified that His Highness' Government have resolved to register in the name of willing applicants unregistered or waste lands lying on both sides of the Channankaray Canal and belonging to the Ulloor and Puttam Adhigarams for the purpose of encouraging the planting and cultivation of casuarina, cashewnut and other trees fit for fuel. The land so registered shall be exempt from payment of any tax whatever for a term of five years, at the expiry of which period the usual Payattupattom assessment shall be levied thereon. If the lands are not cleared and other operations preparatory to cultivation begun within the space of a year, the Payattupattom assessment shall be levied and realised from the date of such grant.

Persons willing to abide by the conditions specified above should make the necessary application either to the Trivandrum Taluq or the Division Cutcherry.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

No. R. 505.

NOTIFICATION.

Whereas portions of the Vembanad backwater along the shore within the Taluqs of Ambalapulay, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Yettoomanoor, Vycome and Shertallai may advantageously be reclaimed for agricultural purposes, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased, with a view to facilitate such reclamation, to sanction a sum of 50,000 Rs. being set apart to be advanced during the ensuing year 1064, under the following Rules to such ryots as may be willing to undertake the work:—

Rule 1. The loans shall be granted only for reclaiming the sides of the Vembanad backwater, bordering on the taluqs of Ambalapulay, Chunganacherry, Cottayam, Yettoomanoor, Vycome and Shertallai.

2. The amount of loan in each case shall not exceed Rs. 5,000. The interest chargeable on the same shall be 4 per cent per annum.

3. Applications for loans shall be made to the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the portion of the backwater, proposed to be reclaimed, is situated.

4. The application shall specify the following particulars:—

(1) The name in full, house-name, and residence (Moori, Proverthy and Taluq) of the applicant.

(2) The amount of money applied for.

(3) The situation and extent of the portion of the backwater proposed to be reclaimed.

(4) The security proposed to be given. If the security be land, its extent, tenure, and the nature of the applicant's or his surety's interest therein should be specified.

5. On receipt of the application the Division Peishcar shall, without unnecessary delay, make an enquiry as to the character and position in life of the applicant, the *bona-fides* of his application, the feasibility of his scheme, and the validity and sufficiency of the security proposed to be given. If he is satisfied on these points, the Peishcar shall submit the application to Government with a full report on the result of the enquiry held by him.

6. If, from the enquiry made, the Peishcar is satisfied that the applicant is not a proper person to receive the loan, or that the security is bad or insufficient, he may make an order in writing rejecting the application. The party affected by such order shall have the right of appealing to the Dewan against the same, within 30 days from date thereof.

7. On receipt of the report referred to in Rule 5, or of an appeal under rule 6, the Dewan may, according to his discretion, send for and examine the records of the enquiry held by the Peishcar and, after making such further enquiries as he may deem necessary, pass an order granting or rejecting the application.

8. Every loan granted under these rules shall be repayable either in a lump sum or by instalments within such periods as may be specified by the Dewan from time to time.

9. All loans granted under these rules, all interest chargeable thereon and costs, if any, incurred in making the same, shall, when they become due, be recoverable by the Division Peishcar from the borrower and from his surety, if any, as if they were arrears of land revenue due by them.

10. The borrower shall begin operations as soon as possible after receiving the money from the Treasury, and if he does not commence work within 12 months from such date, he shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the date on which the loans shall be granted.

11. It shall be the duty of the Division Peishcars and the Tahsildars to inspect periodically the works in their respective jurisdictions, for which the loans are granted. A quarterly report of the progress of such works in each Taluq should be submitted by the Tahsildar to the Division Peishcar and the latter shall submit a similar report half-yearly to the Huzur.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th June 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

As it is the desire of His Highness' Government to encourage the cultivation of pepper in the taluq of Neduvengaud where they understand waste lands adapted for this purpose are to be found, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah :—

(1) That persons willing to undertake the cultivation of pepper in the said Taluq may apply to the local Tahsildar or the Division Peishcar for any Sircar waste lands on the cart road from Trevandrum to Shencottah and lying within one mile on either side of it.

(2) That after the usual enquiries and should the Government see no objection, steps will be taken to grant the lands applied for free of tax for the first ten years and thereafter on the Payattupattom tax then in force.

(3) That persons obtaining the grant of such lands shall not be at liberty to fell any timber of State Monopoly or trees which pay seigniorage, that may be growing thereon, except such as it is absolutely necessary to remove to admit of the grounds being opened up for cultivation, and the trees thus removed should be made over to the Forest Department. They should clear and cultivate pepper on the lands within two years from the date of obtaining the grant, failing which they will be bound to pay the Sircar the usual Payattupattom tax on the lands from the date of the grant.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
17th January 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Resolution of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore relative to the connection of officers in the service of Government with the Press.

1. No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any newspaper or publication. Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such for instance as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

2. Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the Public Press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to contain themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion; and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. In case of a departure from these rules or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the Press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

3. The Government will decide, in case of doubt, whether any engagements of officers with the Press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

Attengal,
21st January 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under para 2 of Section 61 of the Registration Regulation (1 of 1042) it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that for article 9 of the Table of fees under the above Regulation, the following scale of fees shall be substituted from the 1st Coombhom 1066 corresponding with the 11th February 1891.

For the first year in the books of which search is made for each entry or document—1 Rupee.

For every other year in the books of which the search is continued for each entry or document—quarter of a rupee.

Provided that no fee for any one entry or document under this article shall exceed the sum of Rupees five.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum,
21st January 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Circular Order No. 9398 dated the 8th Auny 1065, published in the Government Gazette of the $\frac{\text{29th Oct. 1889}}{\text{11th Alpasy 1065}}$ at page 1218, giving the rates of gratuity to Sircar servants not entitled to pension, it is further notified that the above rates are also applicable to the servants on the permanent establishment of all other Departments not specified in the circular and not having any special rules of their own. Heads of such Departments are therefore requested, in recommending gratuities to their subordinates, to conform to the rates prescribed viz.:—

Public servants	of 15	years' service	6	months' pay.
Do.	of 17½	Do.	7	Do.
Do.	of 20	Do.	8	Do.
Do.	of 22½	Do.	9	Do.
Do.	of 25	Do.	10	Do.
Do.	of 27½	Do.	11	Do.
Do.	of 30 years & upwards		12	Do.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th Feb. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that, except in cases where the publication of official papers is duly authorized by Government, the communication of such documents to the Newspapers or to any private person, except as provided for in the orders relating to giving copies to interested parties, is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
7th April 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified that public servants are prohibited from accepting valedictory or other complimentary addresses or testimonials of any kind when transferred or promoted from one district or office to another.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has had under consideration the attitude which should be maintained by officers in the service of Government towards political or quasi-political movements with which they may be brought in contact. Servants of Government have not the same liberty of action as private individuals, and are bound to hold themselves aloof from many movements which are perfectly legitimate in themselves and which private persons are free to promote. Their participation in such movements is open to objection, because their connection with them is likely to create, and even to be appealed to for the purpose of creating, a false impression in the minds of ignorant persons that such movements have the countenance of Government, and because their influence with the community at largo is liablo to be impaired by their identifying themselves with the class by which the movement is promoted.

2. For these reasons His Highness the Maha Rajah is pleased to command that the following rules bo observed by all Government servants :—

(a) As a general rule, no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting, where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting or agitation.

(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the Huzur through the Head of the Department.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
19th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

With reference to the Malayalam Circular No. 3173 of the 16th Mausi last published in page 197 of the Gazette of the 21st Mausi, it is hereby notified that the restrictions, therein referred to, do not apply to the promotions of those already in service from one place to a higher place in the same branch or grade. For instance, a Gumastah on 7 Rs. may be promoted to a Gumastah's place on 10 Rupees. But if it is desired to promote him to an Accountant's place, he must pass the Accountant's test. Peons cannot be promoted to other than menial offices, without passing the examination required by the rules.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
14th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that until further orders the Notification dated 29th September 1890, published in page 1093 of the Government Gazette dated 7th October 1890, shall not apply to appointments up to 10 Rs. per mensem, in the Oottupera, Devasom, Cardamom and Forest Departments.

Persons appointed under this Notification shall not be promoted to appointments above 10 Rs., unless they have passed the prescribed examinations.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
31st July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Instances having come to the notice of His Highness' Government of public servants remaining at home on account of illness and doing there such light duties as they can, it is hereby notified under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah that this practice will not be allowed hereafter. If a public servant is so ill that he cannot attend his office or perform all the duties (whether in-door or out-door) appertaining to the post he holds, he should take such leave as he is entitled to. Medical officers attending on public servants who are unable to attend their offices are required to send sick certificates to the Head of the Department in the case of subordinate officers, and to the Dewan where the patient is the Head of a Department.

The practice of public officers absenting themselves from their offices and remaining at home on plea of doing duty there during office hours is also strictly prohibited—excepting in the case of the officers noted in the margin, for whom office accommodation is provided in their official residence or whose offices are built in close proximity to their houses on account of the nature of their duties,

The Commandant and officers of the Nayar Brigade.
The Chief Engineer.
The Durbar Physician.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
14th Sept. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Proceedings of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government dated the 13th November 1891 *No.* $\frac{5740.}{M.\ 2393.}$

1. His Highness the Maha Rajah has had under careful consideration the subject of affording more efficient protection to public servants against dismissal or suspension except on well-established grounds.

2. His Highness feels that so long as a public servant can be dismissed by the head of a department, without a full inquiry into and proof of misconduct, his tenure of office is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the temptation, therefore, is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. The power of arbitrary dismissal also engenders in many cases a habit of servile dependence on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. His Highness therefore resolves to lay down for the guidance of all heads of departments the following general principles by which the dismissal or other punishment of public servants should in future be regulated.

I. The Dewan may, when there is sufficient reason for so doing, appoint a commission consisting of one or more officers for the purpose of inquiring into any charge of misconduct against any public servant not removable from office without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Provided that when the enquiry to be instituted is against an officer drawing 200 Rs. and above, or a Tahsildar or Magistrate, such commission shall not be appointed except with the previous sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

II. The conduct of inquiries under the last preceding para shall be regulated by the Commissioner when the commission consists of one member only, and by the President of the commission when the same consists of more than one member. Power should be given to the Commissioner or President of a commission to summon and examine witnesses.

III. On receiving the report of such Commissioner or Commissioners, the Dewan shall, when the officer charged is one drawing a salary of 200 Rs. and above, or a Tahsildar or Magistrate, submit the record of the inquiry together with his opinion thereon to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

IV. When the officer charged is other than one drawing a salary of 200 Rs. and above or a Tahsildar or Magistrate but not removable from office without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the Dewan may, on receipt of the report of inquiry, and, if he sees sufficient reason for doing so, suspend such officer for a period not exceeding 3 months, or fine him in any amount not exceeding a month's salary. If higher punishment is necessary, the Dewan shall submit the case with his opinion to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

V. No head of a department shall institute any public inquiry against any public servant subordinate to him whom he is not empowered to dismiss. But this rule shall not prevent him from reporting against such officer for misconduct, to the Dewan for such orders as he may deem fit to pass.

VI. Nothing in these rules shall be construed to affect the power of the Dewan or of the head of a department to remove, suspend or fine without such formal inquiry, any subordinate whom

he is now empowered to remove, suspend or fine to the extent of the authority vested in him.

VII. But no public servant shall be dismissed except for fraud, dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, gross insubordination, offences involving moral turpitude or proved incompetency.

Provided, however, that the services of a public servant in a temporary establishment may be dispensed with whenever there is no further occasion for them.

VIII. In case of dismissal on the ground of continued negligence, or incompetency, instances of such negligence or incompetency should have been placed on record before the present intention to dismiss was conceived, and gross insubordination must be such as cannot be atoned for by an apology or otherwise.

IX. As it is but just and proper that greater protection should be given to old servants, no public servant on a permanent establishment having a service of 15 years shall be dismissed by the head of any department, except under the sanction of the Dewan, whatever his present powers may be. Nor shall the Dewan dismiss a public servant of 15 years' standing and drawing a pay of 50 Rs. and above without the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

X. In every case where the dismissal or suspension of any public servant or the imposition of a fine on one drawing a salary of 100 Rs. and above or on a Magistrate is intended, the specific charge against him should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific act of fraud or dishonesty is charged, it shold be proved in the presence of the party accused, and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which the accusation within the category are built; but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof but not the less leading to a moral conviction. The rule therefore on this head ought not to be rigorous.

XI. In every case in which a fine is inflicted under powers possessed by the head of a department the specific ground on which it is imposed shall be recorded, and not merely in general terms such as "neglect of duty" or "for insubordination."

XII. Even in the case of fines under the above para the explanation of the public servant concerned should be taken in writing as far as possible before the penalty is inflicted.

XIII. The public servant affected will be entitled to copies of all proceedings held, and orders passed, for purposes of his defence or appeal on his paying the usual stamp and copying fees, and he shall also be allowed to read and, if desired, to make for himself, in the office, a copy of such other records as may be necessary for his defence or appeal, except such as are confidential.

XIV. All appeals to superior authority shall be preferred within two months from date of obtaining copies of proceedings had, and of order passed in the case.

XV. These proceedings do not apply to the Military nor to the Judicial Department in so far as the procedure of the latter is regulated by the rules passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 14th Meenom 1059. Nor do they apply to peons and other menial servants or to labourers and others whose wages are reckoned by the day.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Proceedings of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government dated the 18th February 1892 *No.* $\frac{836.}{M.\ 348.}$

It being very desirable to improve the sanitation of the town of Trivandrum and better ensure its conservancy, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to command that a standing Committee, composed of the gentlemen named in the margin, be appointed to thoroughly consider the subject and suggest from time to time such measures as may be necessary to protect the health of the town. The prevention of nuisances being committed on the public roads, lanes and thoroughfares and of the fouling of drinking water, tanks, rivers and channels—the provision of public latrines in suitable places, their maintenance in a clean condition, the removal of filth and rubbish from private dwellings and their disposal, means for preventing the accumulation of such, the proper drainage of swampy places, provision for the free circulation of air, and of open air spaces to serve as lungs for the town, should be among the subjects for consideration and report by the Committee. Any legislative enactment that may be necessary for the protection of the public health should also be suggested.

The Dewan Peishkar Trivandrum.
The Superintendent of Police.
Mr. Soobramony Iyer, M. A., M. B. & C. M.

The officers named are accordingly invited to form themselves into a Committee and hold their first meeting at an early date. Regular periodical meetings should be arranged and extraordinary meetings that may be necessary called by any one of the three members.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

BRITISH POSTAL RULES.

INLAND POSTAGE RATES.

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets.		Parcels.		
					Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Postage payable in cash.		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
½	½	½	1	1	½	½	4	8	4
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.

UNPAID POSTAGE CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY.

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.
For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.
For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

VALUE-PAYABLE COMMISSION. When the amount specified for realisation does not exceed			INSURANCE FEES. When the value declared does not exceed		
Rs. 10.	Rs. 25.	Every additional Rs. 25 up to Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Every additional Rs. 100.
2	4	4	2	4	4
annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.	annas.

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (in *stamps*) for each letter or packet registered.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT CHARGE.—One anna (in *stamps* for registered articles and in *cash* for ordinary parcels).

INLAND MONEY ORDER COMMISSION.

ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ... 4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 . 4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

The value of a single money order may not exceed Rs. 600.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

(Commission includes cost of telegram.)

							Rs.	As.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10							1	0
,,	exceeding Rs.	10,	but not	exceeding	Rs.	25	1	4
,,	,,	,, 25,	,,	,,	,,	50	1	8
,,	,,	,, 50,	,,	,,	,,	75	1	12
,,	,,	,, 75,	,,	,,	,,	100	2	0
,,	,,	,, 100,	,,	,,	,,	125	2	4
,,	,,	,, 125,	,,	,,	,,	150	2	8
,,	,,	,, 150,	,,	,,	,,	200	3	0
,,	,,	,, 200,	,,	,,	,,	250	3	8
,,	,,	,, 250,	,,	,,	,,	300	4	0
,,	,,	,, 300,	,,	,,	,,	350	4	8
,,	,,	,, 350,	,,	,,	,,	400	5	0
,,	,,	,, 400,	,,	,,	,,	450	5	8
,,	,,	,, 450,	,,	,,	,,	500	6	0
,,	,,	,, 500,	,,	,,	,,	550	6	8
,,	,,	,, 550,	,,	,,	,,	600	7	0

Telegraphic money orders are issued and paid outside the usual office hours; also on Sunday.

INDIAN POSTAL ABSTRACT.

1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1.—Classes of work undertaken by post office.

The Indian Post Office undertakes the following classes of work:—

It conveys and delivers letters, post cards, newspapers, books and packets, and patterns or samples of merchandise: these articles may be sent registered or unregistered.

It conveys and delivers parcels containing goods, merchandise or miscellaneous articles.

It remits sums of money from one person to another by means of money orders. Such remittances may be made by post or telegraph.

It insures the value of the contents of letters and parcels declared at the time of posting.

It collects from the addressees of letters, packets and parcels any sums that the senders may specify for recovery before the articles are delivered, the values so collected being remitted to the senders. This is termed the value-payable system. The same system may also be made available for Railway Receipts for goods sent, not through the Post Office, but by Railway.

It performs the business of Savings Banks, which are established for the depositing of small sums of money put aside as savings. The Post Office also purchases and sells Government Securities for depositors in Savings Banks.

At places where there is no Telegraph Office, the Post Office receives telegrams from the public and forwards them to the nearest Telegraph Office; it also delivers telegrams sent from the nearest Telegraph Office.

2.—Classes of postal articles.

The following are the various classes of postal articles:—

A letter may contain any writing or article whatsoever; but if it contains currency notes, or manifestly contains stamps, cheques, hundies, &c., it must

be registered, while, if coin, bullion, jewels or precious stones are enclosed, the letter must also be insured.

A book packet may contain anything printed, engraved or lithographed, such as, books, newspapers, papers, engravings, photographs, music, proof-sheets, &c., also blank paper or card, it may also contain manuscript papers, such as deeds, invoices, accounts, manuscripts for press, &c., which are not of the nature of a private and personal communication.

A pattern packet may contain only actual trade patterns or samples of merchandise, possessing no saleable value.

A parcel may contain any article; but if coin, bullion, jewels, precious stones or articles of intrinsic value are enclosed, the parcel must be insured. Only one letter of the character of a personal communication to the addressee may be enclosed in a parcel.

A post-card should bear only the address of the person for whom it is intended on the face of the card, the communication to the addressee being written on the reverse; it may not be cut, folded or otherwise altered. If desired, a label bearing in print only the name and address of the addressee may be affixed on the face of the card; this label may not exceed 2 inches in length by ¾ inch in breadth. A receipt stamp may also, if necessary, be affixed on the back of the card: but with these exceptions no paper or other article may be attached to a post-card.

A reply post-card is a double post-card, the second or reply half of which is intended to be returned to the original sender with his correspondent's reply written upon it.

3.—Things that may not be sent by post.

The public are prohibited from sending the following articles through the post:—Explosive substances, such as gunpowder, matches and percussion caps, and substances, such as glass, liquids, oil, sulphuric acid, &c., which, either from their own nature or by reason of insecure packing, may injure other articles of the post or harm the persons of Postal servants; contraband articles and opium (unless conveyed on account of Government), indecent or obscene books, writings, pictures, &c.

4.—Responsibility of the post office.

The Post office is exempt from all responsibility for the loss of any article passing through the post, unless the article has been insured, and in no case whatever does the Department accept responsibility for any damage (as distinguished from loss) to an article, whether insured or not. The registration of an article makes its transmission safer, the article being forwarded under special precautions, but the Post Office is not responsible in case of the loss, mis-delivery, detention &c., of a registered article. In regard to unregistered articles of which no record is kept, it is almost impossible, in case of loss, to institute satisfactory enquiries, although every effort will be made by the Department to do so.

In the case of insured articles, the Post Office will compensate the sender for any actual loss of contents occurring in transit, except in the cases enumerated in the *Postal Guide* which may be briefly described as follows:—

(*a*) when the article is delivered in outwardly good condition, or when it has been taken delivery of without remark as to its condition;

(*b*) when there has been fraud or wrong or incomplete declaration on the part of sender or addressee, or when the article is misdelivered owing to incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender;

(*c*) when intimation of loss is not given by the sender within three months from the date of posting;

(*d*) in the case of "partially insured" articles, when the loss is due to highway-robbery within the territory of a Native State.

5.—Manner of addressing articles for the post.

It is most important that the addresses on articles should be as concise and distinct as possible. It is recommended that the address should, whenever possible, be in English, or at least the Post-town of destination should be in that language, and should be written or printed in bold, clear characters. The name of the addressee should be written first; then his occupation and place of residence; lastly, special prominence should be given to the Post-town, which should be on a separate line, and in larger characters than the rest of the address. Below the Post-town, the name of the District or Zilla should be added,

if the town is not well known or if there is more than one Post-town of the same name. If the names of the town and the district are the same, and there is more than one place of the same name, the name of the Province should be given.

Examples—

Lalla Ram Din.
Cloth Merchant.
Lal Chak,
GOPALPORE.
(*District Rajshahi.*)

Babu Sreekissen Ghosal,
Pandit, Govt. School,
HYDERABAD.
(*Sind.*)

The name and address of the sender should always be written in the lower left-hand corner of the cover, especially in the case of registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels, so that if the addressee is not found, the article may be returned to the sender without being opened by the Dead Letter Office.

6.—Manner of closing articles for the post.

Every article consigned to the Post should be enclosed in a durable cover, suited for protecting the contents from damage by pressure and friction. Articles not properly secured are liable to damage when being stamped by the Post Office, and they are also subjected to much pressure and friction in the mail bags while in transit. Stout paper, wood or tin, according to the size and nature of the contents, should be used to enclose articles. Waxcloth is not desirable as an outer covering; if necessary, it may be used as an *inside* covering. If a piece of paper bearing the address is affixed to an article enclosed in wood, tin, cloth, &c., the address should also be written on the covering itself, to provide against the paper being accidentally detached in transit.

Book and Pattern Packets must not exceed 2×1×1 feet in the dimensions; pattern packets may not weigh more than 40 tolas, but there is no limit of weight for book packets. The covers in which packets are enclosed must be open at both ends, so that the contents may be readily examined; but samples of seeds or substances which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags or boxes capable of being easily opened for inspection.

Newspapers, circulars, and other such publications should be folded into a compact form usually not more than 8×4 inches in size. The address printed on the wrapper or labels should be in large bold type. The use of *white* paper is recommended for the labels.

Parcels should be strongly secured, and no parcel may exceed 25 seers (2,000 tolas) in weight. There is no restriction as to size, except that the parcel must not be of such a size or shape as to cause inconvenience in carriage.

Insured articles must be so secured that the contents cannot be abstracted without visible damage to the covering. Every insured article must be sealed with a clear device (not a current coin), all the seals being of the same kind of wax and bearing the same impression. The seals must be not more than 3 inches apart over each join or line of sewing in the cover of a *parcel*, and not more than 2 inches apart over each fold or seam in the cover of a *registered letter*. The following mode of closing both insured and uninsured registered letters is recommended as being safer than any other:—A thread should be passed through the cover, and the ends tied and a seal affixed over the knot. This mode of fastening will make it impossible to abstract the contents by cutting the sides of the envelope unless the thread in the centre is also cut. Senders of registered and insured letters are recommended to use cloth-lined registration envelopes, which can be purchased at the Post office. (See clause 11).

7.—Advantages of Prepayment.

Paid articles are forwarded by the shortest route and delivered at the earliest opportunity; whereas unpaid articles are liable to delay. Prepayment is therefore recommended in every case.

8.—Forms obtainable Gratis.

All forms prescribed for use by the public in regard to the despatch of registered, insured or value-payable articles, parcels, or money orders, and for every other class of Postal business, are supplied free of charge by the Post Office.

9.—Complaints against the Post Office.

A letter containing a complaint against the Post Office may be sent, free of postage, to any Postal officer, provided that the sender superscribes the cover as a "Complaint against the Post Office," and adds his full signature on the cover.

Complaints should be preferred as soon as possible after the date of the occurrence to which they relate.

Whenever complaint is made of overcharge or delay in the delivery of an article, the cover or wrapper of the article, bearing the Post Office marks upon it, should accompany the letter of complaint; otherwise no enquiry is possible.

10.—RATES OF POSTAGE.

The following are the rates of postage charged on the various classes of articles:—

PREPAID RATES.

Each Post-Card.		Letters.			Packets. Newspapers, Books and Patterns.		Parcels. (Postage payable in cash).		
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ½ tola.	Exceeding ½ tola but not exceeding 1 tola.	For every additional tola or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 10 tolas.	For every additional 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas but not exceeding 40 tolas.	For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof.
¼ anna.	½ anna.	* ½ anna.	1 anna.	1 anna.	½ anna.	½ anna.	4 annas.	8 annas.	4 annas.

Unpaid postage chargeable on delivery—

For an unpaid letter or packet—double the prepaid rate.

For an insufficiently paid letter or packet—double the deficiency.

For an unpaid parcel—the prepaid rate.

Registration fee.—*Two annas* (in stamps.)

Acknowledgment charge.—*One anna* (in stamps for registered articles and in cash for ordinary parcels). The acknowledgment will be signed by the addressee and returned to the sender.

Certificate of posting.—*Half anna* (to be affixed by a postage stamp on a paper bearing an exact transcript, written by sender, of the address on an article. This paper will be returned to sender after being stamped by Post Office in proof of the article having been posted.)

Insurance fee.—*Four annas* for every 100 rupees value (but if value does not exceed Rs. 50, the fee is only *two annas*), payable in stamps for letters and in cash for parcels.

Partial insurance.—At *half* these rates, is applicable to articles that have to travel through certain Native States; such articles are not insured against Highway robbery within Native territory.

11.—POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, &C., AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

Postage stamps are of the following values, *viz.*—
½ anna, 9 pies, 1 anna, 1½ anna, 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 4½ annas, 6 annas, 8 annas, 12 annas and 1 rupee.

Post-cards are of the following values, *viz.*, ¼ anna (inland) and 1½ anna (foreign).

Reply post-cards cost double these rates.

Embossed Envelopes are of the following values, *viz.*,
½ anna, 1 anna, and 4½ annas; these are sold at the value denoted on them. Besides these, the following special descriptions of envelopes are sold:—Half-anna square envelopes, at 10 annas 6 pies per packet of 16, or 8 pies each singly; one-anna square envelopes, at 9 annas 3 pies per packet of 8, or 1 anna 2 pies each singly; small registration envelopes, at Rs. 2-2-6 per packet of 16, or 2 annas 2 pies each singly; large registration envelopes, at Re. 1-5-3 per packet of 8, or 2 annas 8 pies each singly. Registration envelopes are *cloth-lined* and are strongly recommended for enclosing currency notes, &c., sent registered or insured by post.

One-anna receipt-stamps are also sold at all Post Offices.

12.—DEFACED STAMPS NOT TO BE USED.

Postage stamps which have been obliterated by the Post Office, or which are defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, cannot be used for the payment of postage, nor can the embossed or impressed stamps cut out from envelopes and post-cards. The embossed envelope itself is only intended to be used as a cover to *letters*; but printed matter may be sent in an embossed envelope, provided the flap of the envelope is left open: if cut open either wholly or partially or if used, whether cut open or not, as a wrapper for a newspaper, the envelope is not recognized in payment of postage. The using for the payment of postage of a stamp that has once passed through the post, with intent to cause loss to the Government, is an offence punishable with two years' imprisonment, or with fine or with both.

II.—RULES RELATING TO THE POSTING AND DELIVERY OF ARTICLES.

13.—MANNER OF POSTING ARTICLES.

Unregistered letters, Post-cards and Packets may be posted in any Post-Office letter-box, but packets (including newspapers) may not be posted in any letter-box marked "For letters only." Letter-boxes are kept open day and night for the reception of articles.

If a certificate of posting (see clause 10) is desired, the articles must be presented within the prescribed hours at the window of the Post Office.

Registered, insured and value-payable articles and parcels must invariably be presented, within the prescribed hours, at the window of the Post Office, and a receipt will in every case be given to the sender by the Post Office for such articles (except for V. P. unregistered book packets). The documents, &c., to be presented with each of these classes of articles are mentioned under the appropriate heads, further in this clause.

If an acknowledgment (signed by the addressee) is desired for a registered article or a parcel, it must be asked for at the time of posting.

Registered articles.—A letter, post-card, newspaper, book packet or pattern packet may be registered. Prepayment of postage and registration fee and of acknowledgment fee (if any), by means of postage stamps is compulsory.

Parcels.—A parcel must be presented with a receipt ready prepared by the sender in the prescribed form, which may be obtained free at the Post Office. Prepayment is optional, but partial prepayment is not permitted. The postage, if paid, must be in cash, as also the charge for acknowledgment fee, if an acknowledgment is desired.

Insured articles.—Only registered letters and parcels may be insured. Prepayment of all charges is compulsory.

The article to be insured must be presented with a declaration (in the prescribed form, obtainable free at the Post Office) of its contents and their value; if currency notes are enclosed, the serial number, general number and value of *each* note should be mentioned thus:—B/8—No. 05636 for Rs. 100. An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will be returned free to the sender; if this is not received in due time, complaint should be at once made to the Post Office.

Value-payable articles.—Instructions for the posting of value-payable articles are separately given in section III.

PRIVILEGED PUBLICATIONS.

"Privileged" publications are newspapers or other periodical publications in respect of which the postage is paid quarterly in advance, by the publishers, in cash. Such publications are charged at special rates and governed by special conditions. Details of the system will be found in the *Indian Postal Guide.*

15.—RECALL OF ARTICLES ONCE POSTED.

If the sender of an article which has been posted desires its return to him before delivery, he must pay a fee of Re. 1, and present a written application at the Post Office, stating his reasons for seeking the return of the articles. This application will be submitted for the orders of the chief postal authority in the Province, whose sanction must be obtained before the article can be returned. If delivery of the article is to be stopped by telegram, the sender must pay all telegraph charges.

16.—Delivery of articles.

Postmen are not permitted to demand any charge on delivering articles, except such amounts as may be marked by the Post Office for recovery on the articles themselves; any postman seeking to extort a gratuity from the addressee of an article is liable to severe punishment. Unpaid articles will not be delivered unless the postage due on them is immediately paid, and registered or insured articles and parcels will not be delivered unless the addressee signs a receipt for them.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value and all value-payable articles (except value-payable unregistered book packets and value-payable articles on which the value to be recovered does not exceed Rs. 10) are delivered only at the Post office window. If the addressee refuses to receive any article, he must immediately return it, unopened to the postman, and he is recommended to write the word "Refused" on the cover.

A person living outside the delivery beat of the postmen may send his own messenger regularly to the Post Office to receive his correspondence, and, if he *authorises* the Postmaster to do so in writing, the Postmaster will also deliver to the messenger, on the latter's receipt, any registered and insured articles and parcels and the amounts of any money orders arriving for the addressee.

Accounts of postage will, if desired, be opened with persons living at a distance from the Post Office, such as planters, &c. Under this arrangement, a deposit of money must be lodged in advance with the Post Office to cover postage due on unpaid articles delivered to the addressees or their messengers. When the amount deposited is nearly expended, the addressee will be informed, so that a further deposit may be made.

17.—Re-directed articles.

Postal articles will be re-directed without any extra charge on account of re-direction; thus, if an article was fully prepaid originally it will be delivered free, no matter how often it may be re-directed, but if any postage was originally due, this amount alone will be recovered on delivery.

Persons changing their residence should communicate their new address to the Post Office, both at the place which they are leaving and at the place to which they are going.

If an article is to be redirected, it must be returned to the Post Office unopened, with particulars of the revised address, or it may be reposted unopened *within the local limits* of the Post-town where it was delivered; if it is a registered or insured article or a parcel, the receipt accompanying it must be returned unsigned, with the article, to the Postman. Failing these conditions, the article will be considered as an unregistered article posted for the first time, and charged accordingly.

18.—Undelivered articles.

If an article is not delivered, owing to the addressee's whereabouts not being traceable, or owing to the addressee's having refused it, it is returned to the sender. If necessary, the article is sent first, to the Dead Letter Office, where it may be opened to ascertain the name and address of the sender. A refused article is returned at once to the sender; other articles are ordinarily kept in deposit in the Post Office for three weeks.

If there is any postage due on a refused article, the sender is bound by law to pay it: other undelivered articles are returned free.

If neither the addressee nor the sender can be traced, the article is retained for one year in the Dead Letter Office and then destroyed.

III.—VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

19.—Conditions and rates of commission.

The undermentioned classes of articles may be sent as "value-payable," that is, the sender may, at the time of posting, specify a fixed sum not less than 4 annas and not more than Rs. 1,000, to be realized before delivery of the article; the Post Office will recover this amount from the addressee, and will remit it to the sender by means of a money order, deducting from the amount recovered the commission payable on the money order; in the case of *unregistered Book Packets*, however, the sender is required to *prepay* the money order commission by means of stamps, at the time of posting. The commission to be paid is calculated at the ordinary inland money order rates which are given in clause 25.

The sum specified for recovery need not be the actual value of the contents, nor need the contents of a V. P. article possess any intrinsic value; for instance, a bill may be sent, the sum specified for recovery being the amount of the sender's claim against the addressee.

20.—ARTICLES THAT MAY BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

The following classes of articles may be sent under the value-payable system:—

Parcels.
Registered letters.
Registered packets.
Unregistered book-packets (fully prepaid).

Railway receipts presented open at the Post Office or goods and parcels sent by Railway (see clause 23).

Anything on which money is to be collected can be sent under the value-payable system, provided always that the sender *declares* that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. Legal documents, bonds, insurance policies, promissory notes, railway receipts, bills, invoices, &c., may be sent value-payable.

A value-payable parcel or registered letter may be also insured under the rules relating to insured articles. The value declared for insurance need not be the same as the amount specified for recovery from the addressee; thus, if a watch were returned after repair to its owner by value-payable post, the amount to be recovered would be only the cost of repair, while the sum insured would be the value of the watch itself.

21.—MANNER OF POSTING VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

A value-payable article must be presented by the sender at the Post Office, accompanied by the prescribed printed form (which may be obtained *free* at the Post Office). There is a special form to be used in sending V. P. unregistered book packets, and no receipt is given to the sender for these articles: on this form the sender must affix postage stamps representing the amount of money order commission payable. In all cases the sender must sign a declaration on the form which is to accompany a V. P. article, stating that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order. The sender should write his name and address clearly on each article.

When a V. P. article is to be also insured, it should be presented at the Post Office, accompanied by the declaration of contents prescribed in clause 13, and also by the appropriate form referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The manner of despatching Railway Receipt Notes under the value-payable system is separately described in clause 23.

22.—DELIVERY OF VALUE-PAYABLE ARTICLES.

Value-payable parcels and registered articles upon which the value recoverable does not exceed Rs. 10 are delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence; but when the sum recoverable exceeds Rs. 10 these articles are delivered only at the Post Office window; intimation of arrival of the article will be given to the addressee, with a receipt for the article to be signed by him on the reverse of the intimation; when this receipt, duly signed, is presented at the Post Office, together with the value recoverable, and also any postage that may be due, the article will be delivered.

Value-payable unregistered book packets will be delivered by the postman at the addressee's residence on payment of the value recoverable; no receipt is required from the addressee.

After delivery, the value recovered will be remitted to the sender by means of a money order, commission being previously deducted at the rates mentioned in clause 19 except in the case of V. P. unregistered packets, for which the full amount recovered will be remitted to the sender.

23.—TRANSMISSION, UNDER VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM, OF RAILWAY RECEIPT NOTES FOR GOODS AND PARCELS.

If a person sending goods or parcels by railway wishes to secure payment of their value from the addressee before delivery, he should adopt the following procedure:—

The consignment should be addressed, not to the person for whom it is intended but to the sender himself at the station where it is to be delivered. Thus if Gokul Chand of Delhi sends a package by railway to James Morgan at Dinapore he should address the package to—

"GOKUL CHAND,
DINAPORE.

The package should then be booked at the railway station, and a railway receipt note will be granted by the booking clerk to Gokul Chand in *favour of Gokul Chand.*

This receipt note should be endorsed by Gokul Chand to James Morgan of Dinapore.

The receipt note should then be presented open at the Post Office by Gokul Chand, accompanied by the form prescribed for value-payable parcels and registered packets, on which postage stamps to the value of 2 annas should be affixed in payment of postage. The Post Office will then transmit the receipt-note to James Morgan and inform him of its arrival, but will not deliver the railway receipt note until he has paid the amount specified for recovery. Thus the addressee cannot obtain delivery of the consignment until he has obtained the receipt note from the Post Office: for the Railway Administration will not deliver the goods to him unless he produces the receipt note as evidence of his right to a consignment addressed not to him but to Gokul Chand.

NOTE 1.—For special rules applicable to certain State Railways and other Railways, see *the Indian Postal Guide.*

NOTE 2.—Nothing in these rules shall be held to prohibit the transmission of Railway receipt notes enclosed in value-payable registered letters or in value-payable registered or unregistered packets; but in such case the goods or parcels may be delivered up by the Railway without production of the corresponding receipt notes, and consequently without recovery from the consignee of the amount specified.

IV.—MONEY ORDERS.

24.—MANNER OF ISSUING AND PAYING INLAND MONEY ORDERS.

A person wishing to send a remittance by money order must fill in the necessary particulars on the prescribed form (obtainable free at the Post Office). These particulars, *viz*, the payee's and his own name and address and the amount of the order, must be written very clearly and the remitter should add his signature.

The value of each order may not exceed Rs. 600 and may not include a fraction of an anna.

The money order form contains a coupon, on which the remitter may write any communication to the payee; this coupon will be delivered free to the payee, and the remitter is recommended to write upon it his name and address and the amount of the remittance.

The money order form, together with the value of the order *plus* the commission *(see next clause)*, must be presented at the Post Office window, and a receipt will be granted to the remitter. This receipt should be carefully examined to see that it contains no errors or omission, and should be retained by the remitter.

The Post Office will undertake the transmission of the order to the payee, and will pay it through the postman at the latter's residence if at a post town; the postman will pay the amount on obtaining the payee's signature on the money order and on the acknowledgment.

The acknowledgment signed by the payee will be returned free of charge to the remitter. Delay in the receipt of the acknowledgment should at once be brought to the notice of the Post Office by the remitter.

Money orders may be re-directed to any place free of charge. If the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the amount of the order will be at once returned to the remitter.

25.—RATES OF COMMISSION.

The commission charged on the issue of ordinary inland money orders is as follows:—

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ...	2 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4 annas.
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 ...	4 annas for every complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that if the remainder do not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it is only 2 annas.

Thus, a money order for Rs. 75 would cost 12 annas; an order for Rs. 80 would cost 14 annas, and an order for Rs. 90 would cost 1 rupee.

26.—TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

A money order may be advised by telegraph instead of by post, in which case the following rates of commission (which include cost of telegram) will be

charged :—	Rs.	a.
On sums not exceeding Rs. 10	1	0
,, exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	1	4
,, ,, ,, 25 ,, ,, ,, 50	1	8
,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ,, ,, 75	1	12
,, ,, ,, 75 ,, ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ,, ,, 125	2	4
,, ,, ,, 125 ,, ,, ,, 150	2	8
,, ,, ,, 150 ,, ,, ,, 200	3	0
,, ,, ,, 200 ,, ,, ,, 250	3	8
,, ,, ,, 250 ,, ,, ,, 300	4	0
,, ,, ,, 300 ,, ,, ,, 350	4	8
,, ,, ,, 350 ,, ,, ,, 400	5	0
,, ,, ,, 400 ,, ,, ,, 450	5	8
,, ,, ,, 450 ,, ,, ,, 500	6	0
,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, ,, 550	6	8
,, ,, ,, 550 ,, ,, ,, 600	7	0

Telegraph money orders may be presented at the Post Office window at any hour during the day (including Sundays and Post Office holidays) at which work is going on in the Post Office, even outside the ordinary hours at which the office is open to the public. Telegraphic money orders are paid immediately on receipt of the telegram advising the remittance.

The remitter of a telegraphic money order must fill up the ordinary inland money order form, and write the words "By Telegraph" across the form. Nothing should be written on the coupon, as that portion of the form is not forwarded to the payee. An acknowledgment, signed by the Postmaster of the office of payment, will be returned by post to the remitter, the amount or the order being paid by the postman at the payee's residence.

The value of a single Telegraphic money order may not exceed Rs. 600, and may not include any broken sum less than a rupee. A telegraphic money order may be obtained for any sum of rupees up to Rs. 150, but if the amount exceeds Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order will be directed by telegraph free of charge; if the payee cannot be found or refuses to take payment, the remitter will be communicated with by telegraph through the Post Office of issue.

V.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

27.—General rules relating to the Post Office Savings Bank.

The object of Government in establishing Post Office Savings Banks is to provide a ready means for the deposit of savings, and so to encourage thrift. Any person, man, woman or child, may deposit money, which Government will repay with interest at the rate of one pice or 3 pies per month on every complete sum of five rupees. Parents and other relatives and guardians may also deposit money on behalf of minors (that is, persons who have not completed the age of 18 years), but such money will not be repaid during the minority of the minors to any one except their guardians.

No sum less than four annas and no sum that is not a multiple of four annas can be deposited or withdrawn; and no one is allowed to deposit more than Rs. 200 during a single year, nor may any one have at any time more than Rs. 2,000 at his credit.

Interest is calculated on the lowest balance at the credit of a depositor's account on any date from the close of the fourth day of the month to the end of the month. The amount of interest will be added to each account once a year, after the 15th June.

Money can be withdrawn once a week. A pass-book will be supplied, free of charge, to each depositor; in this book will be entered each deposit or withdrawal made, together with the balance at credit after each transaction. The pass-book must be carefully kept by depositor and must be presented at the Post Office whenever money is deposited or withdrawn.

Savings Bank accounts may be transferred from one Post Office to another without any charge.

The Post Office will, if desired, invest in Government securities the money deposited in the Savings Banks. Such securities may be purchased or sold, on behalf of depositors, through the agency of the Post Office.

Further information as to the mode of depositing and withdrawing money at Post Office Savings Banks will be found in the "Rules for Depositors in Post Office Savings Banks," which can be seen at any Post Office.

RULES

Regarding the Anchal Department of the Travancore Government published for general information.

The attention of the public is invited to the following Anchal rules :—

It will be seen that they afford greater facilities for communication by the Unjel than the public have hitherto enjoyed.

The principal changes introduced by the rules are,

(1) That the postage on letters is assimilated as far as possible to the rates in British India.

(2) That the rates on book packets have been reduced to one-half the former Unjel rates in conformity with the British rates.

(3) That the system of transmitting pattern packets on payment at the British rates is newly introduced for the convenience of the public in general and of traders in particular.

(4) That the registration fee on each letter has been reduced from 6 to 3 chackrams.

(5) That book or pattern packets may be registered on payment of the still smaller fee of 3 chackrams which is somewhat less also than even the British rate of 2 annas.

(6) That the Anchal department now undertakes to procure from the addressee an acknowledgment of receipt for registered articles, on payment of a fee of two chackrams, the British rate being 1 anna.

(7) That proof sheets and press manuscripts may hereafter be sent by book post which is a cheaper medium than letter post, and

(8) That complaints against the Anchal Office shall be carried free hereafter.

It is to be hoped that with these increased facilities afforded by the new rules, the Anchal will be more largely and generally availed of than it is at present.

Letters.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 Tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower Banghy mail, but letters of an emergent character though weighing above 20 Tolahs may nevertheless be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers and provided the words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

Service Letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sircar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar
On Sircar Service only
To
The Tahsildar,
A. B.
Division Sumprethy.
Quilon.

If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed; the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him, forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below.

Office of the Trevandrum Division Peishcar Service Bearing
To
A. B.
C. D.
Dewan Peishcar Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sircar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or a fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered, without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

2. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks, and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarvadi Kariakar in behalf of H. H. the Maha Rajah.
Dewan.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay 2 Chuckrams in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 Tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by banghy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be if necessary easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the supercription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packet may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on prepayment of 3 chuckrams for the former and 2 chuckrams for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth, or tin is recommended for a covering, and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Anchal office for a parcel, only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage 2 chuckrams, independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time, will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6. P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Masters. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters and parcels themselves, or authorize the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c. shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal offices, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required, will be delivered.

37. Unclaimed leters &c. will be detained at the office of destination for 3 weeks, of which fact due notice will be given by the Anchal Master at every station, and after that period they will be returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the sender.

38. Refused letters &c. will be immediately returned to the office of despatch for delivery to the senders who will be required to pay any postage which may be due thereon.

39. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or material such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, salt-petre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself, (however packed) or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bags or the person of the Anchal officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions of the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
15th April, 1882.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

The following supplementary Anchal Rules passed under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah are published for general information.

1. From and after the $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1064}}{\text{16th October 1888}}$ Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the case referred to in para 3, postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Pre-payment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of Banghy parcels and British Post-cards. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letters and all other articles intended for delivery within Travancore, prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters or other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations, but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of one fanam for every 20 Tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3 chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sircar service' and franked by the Head of the department, the Manager, or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written, printed or lithographed except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

11. Nothing more than the address is allowed to be written on the address side of an Anchal card. If the sender's name or his initials or the date of posting or any other words, letters or figures are found written, it will be charged with a postage of one chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed in green ink. All others are red ink.

14. Endorsements issued from Public offices will be returned free to the senders when the addressees are not found or refuse to receive them. Heads of offices will arrange to grant receipts for such covers to the Anchal peons.

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A.M. and from noon to 5 P.M. They are of three denominations, valued at one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at half a chuckram each.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
1st October 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

Revised rates of Postage on Letters, &c. sent through the Sircar Anchal.

Rates of Postage on Letters.			Rates of Postage on Newspapers.			Rates of Postage on Book packets.			Rates of Postage on Pattern packets.			Rates of Postage on Banghy Parcels.		
Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.		Not exceeding in weight.	Postage.	
	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.		Fanams.	Chs.
½ Tola ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	10 Tolas ...	,,	1	20 Tolas ...	1	,,
1 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ..	,,	2	20 do. ...	,,	2	20 do. ..	,,	2	40 do. ...	2	,,
2 do. ...	1	,,	30 do. ..	,,	3	30 do. ...	,,	3	30 do. ..	,,	3	60 do. ..	3	,,
3 do. ...	1	2	40 do. ..	1	,,	40 do. ...	1	,,	40 do. ..	1	,,			
For every additional Tola..	,,	2	For every additional 10 Tolas ..	,,	1	For every additional 10 Tolas. Book packets exceeding 200 Tolas will be charged at the parcel rates.	,,	1	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 Tolas			For every additional 20 Tolas or fractions thereof. Parcels exceeding 600 Tolas will not be received at Anchal offices.	1	,,

SCHEDULE No. 2.

Rates for Registration &c.

Registration fee.	Chuckrams.
For each Letter, Book or Pattern packet	3
Acknowledgment of receipt from the addressee.	
For each Registered Letter, Book or Pattern packet ...	2
For each Parcel	2

LIST OF ANCHAL OFFICES IN TRAVANCORE.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Thovalay	Thovalay	Aripad	Kartigapally
Poothapandy		Kayencoolum	
Soosindram	Agasthiswaram	Mavelicaray	Mavelicaray
Mahadanapuram ...		Chenganoor	Chenganoor
Cottar		Puthanamthittay ...	
Nagercoil...		Manar	
Pulpanabhapuram ..	Culkulam	Koniyoor...	
Thiruvettar		Tiroovalla	Tiroovalla
Eraneel	Eraneel	Aramoola..	
Colachel		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay
Coolithooray	Velavancode	Poolineoonoo	
Puthukadai		Alleppey	
Parachalay	Neyattunkaray	Do. transit station...	
Neyattunkaray ...		Shertalay... ...	Shertalay
Poovar		Kalavoor	
Nemum		Thaneermookam ...	
Trevandrum	Trevandrum	Areecootty	
Challay (Sub)		Vycome	Vycome
Calacoottam		Oothyamperoor ...	
Nedoovangad	Nedoovangad	Paravoor	Paravoor
Arcanad		Verapolay	
Ponmoodi ...		Yettoomanoor... ...	Yettoomanoor
Pachai		Mannanum	
Kamanapuram		Cottayam...	Cottayam
Sherayingeel	Sherayingeel	Pullam	
Chathennoor		Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Attangal		Kanjerapally	
Varkalay...		Peermade	
Kilimanoor		Pala...	Meenachell
Paroor	Quilon	Erattupettah	
Quilon		Thodoopoolay... ...	...Thodoopoolay
Do. transit station.		Moovattoopulay ...	Moovattoopulay
Koondaray		Kuthattukulom ...	
Kottarakaray	Kottarakaray	Edapully	Koonathoonad
Anjel		Paroombavoor ..	
Madathoorakany ...		Alwaye	
Puthanapuram ..	Pathanapuram	Angamalee	...Allengad
Kolathoorpulay ...			
Valookenparai... ...			
Poonaloor			
Shencottah	Shencottah		
Samburvadakarai ...			
Pooliaray	Coonathoor		
Sasthancottah			
Adoor			
Chavaray...	Karnagapally		
Padanayerculangaray			

List of Anchal pillar letter-boxes.

Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Aramboly	Thovalay.
Vadasary	Nagercoil.
Soosindram (Town) ...	Soosindram.
Eraniel (Town) ...	Eraniel.
Neendakaray	Do.
Pattanam	Pudukaday.
Koolasakarapuram ...	Thiruvettar.
Maikodoo	Do.
Kalikavilai	Parachallay.
Karamanay	Trevandrum.
Pettah	Do.
Tiruvellum	Do.
Kalpalacadavoo	Do.
Villapoo	Do.
Vellayambalam	Do.
Puthentheroovoo ...	Do.
Fort (Southern street) ...	Do.
Tycad	Do.
Cantonment	Do.
Anjengo	Sherayingeel.
Kadaikal	Kilimanoor.
Ayicoodi	Samburvadakaray.
Elathoor	Shencottah.
Quilon bazaar	Quilon.
Kallada (Western) ...	Sasthancottah.
Ponmanay	Padanayarkoolangarai.
Avoor	Aripad.
Thirukkunnapulay ...	Do.
Krishnapuram	Kayencolam.
Alleppy bazaar	Alleppy.
Alaramapuram	Mavelikaray.
Pandalem	Adoor.
Talavady	Tiruvella.
Eraviperoor	Do.
Kolanchery	Aroomula.
Ranee	Do.
Tiruvarpoo	Kottayam.
Coomily	Peermade.
Koothiathode	Shortailay.
Eloopunnay	Aroocootty.
Piravam	Vycome.
Monumbam	Paroor.
Poothencherrai	Do.
Malayattoor	Peroombavoor.
Tircariyoor	Moovattoopulay.
Valacoolam	Do.
Kidangoor	Yettoomanoor.
Kola	Do.
Kadoothoorithy	Do.
Pambacooda	Koothattoocalam.
Ramapuram	Pala.
Mamalai	Oothyamperoor.
Poonjat	Erattoopetta.
Poodoopally	Pallam.

List of letter-boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
Alakiapandipuram Police Station.	Poothapandy.
Karingal Do. ...	Eraniel.
Rajakamangalam Do. ...	Do.
Panachamoottoo Do.	Parachalay.
Balaramapuram Do. ...	Nemom.
Kattacaday Do. ...	Arianad.
Madavoor Do. ...	Kilimanoor.
Manimala Do. ...	Kanjerapally.
Mailady Do. ...	Soosindram.
Tiruvella old Taluk Cutcherry ...	Tiruvella.
Pallickal Proverthy Cutcherry ...	Kayencolam.
Perappancode Do. ...	Vamanapuram.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the transmission of valuables such as coin, jewellery &c. by the Sircar Anchal is strictly prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
20th February 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that from and after the 1st Kanni 1065. / 15th Sept. 1889. the fee for Registration will be reduced from 3 to 2 chuckrams and that for acknowledgment from 2 to 1 chuckram.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th August 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of Regulation I of 1064 it is hereby notified for general information that from the 1st of Avani 1067 the postage on newspapers not exceeding (5) five tolas in weight shall be half a chuckram.

The above reduced rate of postage will be allowed only to publishers, proprietors or managers of newspapers.

The publisher, proprietor or manager of any newspaper wishing to send the paper at the reduced rate should make his application in the annexed form to the Dewan. With this application, a copy of the newspaper should also be forwarded.

The Dewan may, after satisfying himself that there is no objection in granting the privilege sought for by the publisher, proprietor or manager, grant the same. Intimation of this will be given to the applicant and the Anchal Superintendent.

Newspapers posted under this system must be delivered to the official on duty at the Anchal office with a memo showing the number of copies posted and the amount of postage paid. Any newspapers posted in letter boxes without Anchal stamps will invariably be treated as unpaid.

The postage on such newspapers will be paid in cash.

The publisher, proprietor or manager will be granted a receipt for the money he pays which he will present ready written along with the newspapers.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th July 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Form of application to be made by publisher, proprietor or manager of newspaper.

Name of newspaper.	Name of publisher, proprietor or manager.	Place of publication.	Language in which published.	Interval at which published.	Weight of newspaper in tolas.	Average number of copies posted at each issue.	Name of Anchal office or offices at which newspaper is or is to be posted.	Remarks.

I do hereby declare that the statements made in the application are true to the best of my knowledge and information.

189 Publisher, Proprietor or Manager.

TRANSIT AGENCIES.

I. The Sirkar transit is a temporary establishment, and is laid between Trevandrum and Shoranoor, a distance of 195 miles.

II. It thus connects the Capital with the Madras Railway.

III. It is mainly intended for the convenience of the public.

IV. The distance of 41 miles from Shoranoor to Karuvapadantha is done by bullock carts with posted bullocks. The rest of the journey is all by canoes.

V. The Comptrolling Officer is the Superintendent of the Native Post (Anchal).

VI. Rules concerning the public are as follows :—

Passengers.

1. No passenger is allowed to take his seat in any boat or carriage used for the transit, without having paid his fare.*

* Table 1.

2. On payment of the fare, tickets are issued to passengers, who are required to show them to the Transit servants when demanded, and to deliver them up before leaving the transit.

3. Passengers not producing or delivering up their tickets will be charged the fare from the place whence the Transit originally started.

4. Tickets are available only on the day of issue, except on special occasions.

5. The tickets cannot be transferred.

6. Tickets having been issued, the fare will not be refunded on any account.

7. Every person attempting to defraud the Government by endeavouring to evade the payment of his fare will be committed to the Magistracy.

8. No smoking is allowed in the boat, carriage or station.

9. Any passenger found intoxicated, committing a nuisance, or wilfully interfering with the comfort of other passengers will be liable to removal from the premises and to forfeiture of his fare.

10. Passengers should not carry dangerous goods in the transit.

11. Any person found with dangerous goods in his possession will be removed from the premises and will forfeit his fare, in addition to his being responsible for any loss or damage caused by such goods.

12. More than 10 passengers are not booked in a single boat or more than 8 in a carriage.

13. Any person can carry a child under 3 years of age without paying a separate fare; for every additional child, he shall pay ¼ of the fare and get a separate ticket.

14. Children above 3 and not exceeding 10 years of age are conveyed at half fares.

15. No pass will be given to lunatics, or persons suffering from contagious or loathsome diseases, or persons in a dying condition. If it is found that tickets have been obtained for such person by misrepresentation, such tickets will be forfeited and the holders not allowed to enter the Transit.

16. On payment of the fare charged for 8 persons,* a single passenger or group of passengers, not consisting of more than 10 individuals, can engage the Transit for the whole or any portion of the line. Seats for the guard and the pay-distributing officer will, however, be reserved.

* 6 fares for a carriage.

17. In such cases, previous notice should be given to the respective Transit-Masters as under,

At Trevandrum before 9 A. M.
At Shoranoor do. do.
At intermediate stations, 4 hours previous to the arrival of the Transit.

† Table III.

18. Any passenger can carry his baggage, not weighing more than 300 tolas, "free;" all baggage weighing more than 300 tolas will be charged for the excess at the rate mentioned in Table II.

19. Passengers may carry with them a pet cat or a pet dog, free of charge. But no monkeys or troublesome cats or dogs, or snakes will be allowed to be carried in the Transit on any account.

20. Passengers shall not carry dutiable goods in the Transit, and shall declare to the respective Transit-Masters that they carry no dutiable goods.

21. Any passenger, found with dutiable goods in his possession, will be committed to the Magistracy. The goods will be sold by public auction, and the proceeds appropriated to the Government.

22. To insure being booked, passengers should be at the respective stations 30 minutes before the departure of the transit.‡

‡ Table III.

PARCELS.

23. Big and heavy parcels as well as small ones will be received and delivered at all stations, from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 1 to 5 P. M., provided the space required for them in the boat is available. A whole boat, however, cannot be loaded with parcels. It is compulsory that the place of destination of parcels should be one where there is a Transit station.

24. Charges for parcels † can be paid, either at the booking station or the station where they are to be delivered.

† Table I.

25. Receipts will be given for all parcels, which the consignors are required to forward with advice to consignees.

These receipts should be given up duly signed by the consignees or other agents, at the delivery station before the parcels are delivered to them.

26. Parcels, charges on which are due, will be delivered over to the owners only on payment of all dues.

‡ Table III.

27. The Government undertake to deliver the parcels only at the stations.‡

28. On payment of charges for carrying, parcels will be caused to be delivered at the place, where the owners desire, when practicable.

29. Parcels containing perishable articles will only be carried at "owner's risk" and must be prepaid.

30. The Government will not be answerable for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents.

31. Losses, damages or delays of parcels, found to be occasioned by negligence or want of due attention on the part of any Transit servants, will be duly enquired into and compensated, as far as may be practicable, at the cost of such servants and not otherwise.

32. Address of parcels should invariably be in the vernacular of this country, and should be written in distinct characters.

33. The address should also contain a statement showing the general character of the contents.

34. To ensure safe delivery, parcels should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials and should be sealed.

35. Dutiable parcels will not be accepted for transmission; and it must be distinctly stated in the address that the parcels contain no dutiable goods.

36. Transit-Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any package which they reasonably suspect to contain goods in contravention of the rules.

37. Contraband goods found in any package will be confiscated by the Sircar, and the party concerned will be sent to the Magistracy.

38. Dangerous parcels will not be received for booking.

39. Jewellery, precious stones, silver and gold coins &c. cannot be conveyed by the Transit.

40. Consignees are required to take charge of their parcels within 5 days after their arrival at the station; if they are not so taken charge of, the respective Transit-Masters will issue a notice to the owners, in which will be mentioned, among other particulars, the date within which the owners are required to take charge of them and the procedure that will be adopted for disposing of the parcels, on the owners failing to accept them within the notified date.

VII. Rates of charge and the time for despatching the Transit from different stations are liable to be modified or altered at any time.

VIII. All instances of incivility, want of due attention, or any other irregularity on the part of the Transit servants, may be reported to the Head Office in the first instance.

IX. Further particulars can be obtained from the Head Office at the Huzur Cutcherry.

TABLE I.

Rates for passengers.

Distance from Trevandrum.	Rates from Trevandrum.			Rates from Station to Station.			Remarks.
Miles.	To	Fs.	Chs		Fs.	Chs.	
24	Wurkalay ...	1	,,	Trevandrum ...	,,	,,	The fare for each passenger between Alleppey and Changanacherry and between Cottayam and Vycome branch lines is 3 and 6 chuckrams respectively.
32	Paroor ...	,,	2	Wurkalay ...	1	,,	
40	Quilon ...	2	,,	Paroor ...	,,	2	
47	Chavaray ...	2	2	Quilon ...	,,	2	
80	Ambalapulay ...	3	3	Chavaray ...	,,	2	
90	Alleppey ...	4	1	Ambalapulay ...	1	1	
101	Thanecrmoo-kum...	4	3½	Alleppey ...	,,	2	
111	Vycome ...	5	1	Thanecrmoo-kum...	,,	2½	
129	Ernacoolam ...	6	3	Vycome ...	,,	1½	
144	Paravoor	7	1	Ernacoolam ...	1	2	
154	Karoopadanay ...	7	3	Paravoor ...	,,	2	
175	Trichur ...	9	1	Karoopadanay ...	,,	2	
195	Shoranore ...	10	3	Trichur ...	1	2	
				Shoranore ...	1	2	

TABLE II.

Rates for Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 200 Tolas.		201 to 500 Tolas.		501 to 1,000 Tolas.		1,001 to 3,000 Tolas.		3,001 to 6,000 Tolas.		6,001 to 9,000 Tolas.		9,001 to 12,000 Tolas.*	
	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.	Fns.	Chs.
1 to 50 miles ...	...	2	1	...	2	...	4	...	6	...	8	...	10	...
51 to 100 ,, ...	1	...	2	...	4	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	20	...
101 to 150 ,, ...	1	2	3	...	6	...	12	...	18	...	24	...	30	...
151 to 200 ,, ...	2	...	4	...	8	...	16	...	24	...	32	...	40	...

* Above 12,000 up to every additional 3,000 Tolas the rate is half of what is due for Parcels weighing from 1,000 to 3,000 Tolas.

TABLE III.

TIME TABLE OF THE RUNNING OF THE TRANSIT.

Stations.	Arrival.		Departure.		Remarks.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
	From Trevandrum to Shoranore.				
Trevandrum ...	...	...	..	4 & 7	
Wurkalay ..	3	12	„ -15&3-15	...	
Paroor	2-45&5-45	...	3 & 6	...	
Quilon	7 & 10	...	12	...	
Chavaray ...	...	2	...	2-15	
Ambalapulay ..	1	...	1-15	...	
Alleppey ...	5	...	12	...	
Thaneermookum..	...	5-15	...	5-30	
Vycome	...	8	...	10	
Ernaculam ..	3-45	...	12	...	
Paravoor ...	...	7	...	10	
Karoopadanay ...	1	..	...	1	
Trichoor ...	...	7-30	...	9	
Shoranore ...	5-30	...	..	...	
	From Shoranore to Trevandrum.				
Shoranore ...	...	...	...	2	
Trichoor	...	8-45	...	9	
Karoopadanay ...	3-30	...	6	...	
Paravoor ...	9	...	11	...	
Ernaculam ...	...	6	...	8	
Vycome	3	...	3-15	...	
Thaneermookum..	6	...	6-15	...	
Alleppey ...	...	2	...	3	
Ambalapulay ...	...	6	...	6-15	
Chavaray ...	7-30	...	7-45	...	
Quilon	10	...	...	3 & 5	
Paroor	...	5-30 & 7-30	...	5-45 & 7-45	
Wurkalay ...	...	8 & 10-15	...	8-15 & 10-60	
Trevandrum ...	5 & 7	...	...	...	
	Branch transit lines.				
	From Vycome to Cottayam.				
Vycome	...	...	5	...	
Cottayam ...	12	...	...	...	
	From Cottayam to Vycome.				
Cottayam ...	...	...	...	8	
Vycome	4	...	...	...	
	From Alleppey to Changanacherry.				
Alleppey ...	...	...	...	10	
Poolincoonoo ...	1	...	1-15	...	
Changanacherry...	4-30	...	...	...	
	From Changanacherry to Alleppey.				
Changanacherry...	...	...	..	10	
Poolincoonoo ...	1	...	1-15	...	
Alleppey ...	4-30	...	...	...	

The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that para 28 of the Sircar Transit Boat Rules is cancelled.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Sircar Agent and Transit Master at Shoranore, and the Sircar Agent at Tinnevelly, are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming from, the Railway, and that they are merely permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels.

Those who send such parcels and those to whom they are addressed must therefore make their own arrangements with the Agents, if they wish to utilise their services.

The Government will, in no case, be responsible for mis-carriage, mis-delivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
25th June 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TRANSIT NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that parcels not removed by the consignees within 7 days from the date of their arrival at the transit stations will be charged with demurrage at the rate of one chuckrum per parcel per diem after the first 7 days.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
24th Sept. 1891.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TRANSIT NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified for general information that from and after the 1st Koomban 1066. / 11th February 1890. return tickets will be issued at all stations on payment of a fare and a half. Ticket-holders can use such tickets for the return journey on any day within a week from the date of arrival at the place of destination. These tickets are not transferrable.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,
Dewan Peishcar in charge.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
3rd February 1890.

Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co's Transit Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa*.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	..	10	4	..	Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trevandrum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

Table showing the rate chargeable on the Trevandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnom Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and *vice versa*.						From Tinnevelly and from Trevandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly and Trevandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary			Extra.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole first class bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...	
Whole second class bandy for Europeans	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whole first class bandy for Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...	
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oliganacherry and Tinnevelly.

At 6 do. do. do. do. do. do. do. and Trevandrum.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trevandrum and from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trevandrum to Oliganacherry.						From Oliganacherry to Trevandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st class Bandy for Europeans ...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	..	
2nd Do. Do. Do. ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	..	1	...	...	
Parcels for every 25 lbs. or 1 Md. ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Trevandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Oliganacherry to Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

DIRECTIONS FOR VESSELS ARRIVING AT ALLEPPEY.

1. The Commanders of ships are requested on the arrival of their vessels to deliver into the Master Attendant's office a true and complete manifest of all the goods and merchandise laden on board of their vessels. A form of the manifest required will be furnished for their guidance on application. Previous to any ship or vessel having any transaction with the shore, the Pass, Register and every other credential concerning their ship or vessel, must be delivered into the Master Attendant's office. If the ship or vessel be in ballast, it is to be reported accordingly.

2. Goods landed, or attempted to be landed, before the ship is regularly entered, or which have not been entered in the maifest shall be charged double duty. The same is applicable to goods exported under similar circumstances.

3. Applications for Port Clearances should be made between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 P. M. the day previous to sailing, to enable them to be granted by 4 o'clock, after which hour a fee of 5 Rs. will have to be paid to the writer of such Port Clearances on every occasion in accordance with para 35 of the Customs Rules. Applicants for Port Clearances should furnish the Customs House with an export manifest of all cargo shipped on board of their vessels from this port, specifying the names of the vessels and Commanders, sorts of goods, marks and numbers, quantity or weight, shipper's and consignee's names and names of the port or ports bound to.

4. Port Clearances will not be granted to vessels until all demands on account of boat hire, &c. have been adjusted.

5. No shore-boats are permitted to put off to the shipping after sun-set except by permission of the Master Attendant.

6. Commanders of ships are strictly prohibited from throwing any ballast overboard in the roads. Boats for the purpose of landing the same will be supplied on application.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alleppey.

EXTRACT FROM THE WEST COAST OF HINDUSTAN PILOT WITH CORRECTIONS TO DATE.

VESSELS bound to any port on the west coast of Hindustan, and to the Persian Gulf during the north-east monsoon, from China, Australia, the Bay of Bengal, or Europe, should sight Ceylon, and make the coast of India somewhere near Cape Comorin, and thence hug the coast to profit by the land and sea-breezes; therefore the navigation of this sea-board (which has been generally, though erroneously, called the Malabar Coast) is here described from south to north.

The coast from Cape Comorin takes a general north-westerly direction for nearly 300 miles to Mount Dilly. From the village of Cumari to 20 miles north of Alipee belongs to the Maha Rajah of Travancore; thence to Paliport (with the exception of the port of Cochin, under the British Government) is the territory of the Rajah of Cochin; above Paliport to Mount Dilly is the British Province of Malabar.

THE TRAVANCORE COAST from Comorin to Alipee is generally low and sandy, and fringed with cocoanut-trees, but patches of red cliffs of slight elevation here and there break the otherwise continuous line of sand. The Travancore mountains, though generally

spoken of by navigators as a part of the Western Ghauts, are indeed separated from the latter by a low saddle of land, the Palghat valley, which has proved a most useful feature in the railway communication between the east and west coasts. The length of this southern mountain chain, extending from a few miles north of Cape Comorin to the valley of Palghat, is nearly 200 miles. The west brow, overlooking the coast of Travancore, is with little exception, abrupt; on the eastern side of the culminating range the declivity is in general gradual, the surface in many places being extensive table land, sloping gently and nearly imperceptibly eastward. Such a conformation would seem to indicate a volcanic disturbance of the surface, the disruption having taken place along the western precipitous face. In the last half of the year many a cascade of great height is visible from seaward pouring down the steep declivity of these ghauts, which present so vast and lofty a front to the violence of the southwest monsoon.

The principal peaks of the Travancore ghauts are as follows:—Miandraghiri (5419 feet) about 20 miles northward of Comorin, and Cuchy Mulla (6125 feet), the same distance north-east of Trevandrum. Between these peaks the culminating range has a northwest direction, but afterwards bends a little eastward of north, more away from the coast; and its highest mountains, though loftier, are not so often visible at sea; they form the boundary of the independent State of Travancore on the west, and the British province of Tinnevelly on the east. To the east of Quilon there are broad, high peaks, estimated at upwards of 5,000 feet above, and more than 30 miles from the sea.

The southern portion of the Western Ghauts, from Comorin to Palghat (which run like a spine from south to north, thus forming the water-parting between the east and west coast rivers), being exposed to all winds from east, round by the south, to west, there is scarcely a day when rain-clouds may not be seen hiding for a time the summits of the high land; towards the vernal equinox (after which the air becomes saturated with moisture and hazy) the ghauts north of Quilon up to Calicut can seldom be seen.

Midway between the above lofty summits of the ghauts and the low sea-coast, the country has several hills of moderate elevation useful as land-marks. Beginning from the South mention may be made of the isolated conical mount, in Lat. 8° 8′ N., and Long. 77° 30′ E., near Cape Comorin, and taken as the cape by seamen when approaching the Coast from the West. The next conspicuous peak is Maruvatur, about midway between Miandraghiri and Crocodile rock, and 10 miles north-west of the conical mount.

On the South-east of Trevandrum, and again to the North of that Capital, hills averaging from 400 to 600 feet lie parallel to the shore, some 4 or 5 miles off. Near Anjengo there are a few low hills, but above that place extensive backwaters, overspreading great portions of the low tract of country, become the peculiar feature.

Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Hindustan, is a low sandy cape, but, as the land behind rises in a gradual slope, it has, when seen from southward, the appearance of a high sandy promontory; and its extreme point is a small Pagoda, and 300 yards to the North-west of this is the British Resident's Bungalow with a Flagstaff. To the westward of the Residency the shore of the Cape is sandy and barren, but to the North-eastward it abounds with trees,

amongst which, and nearly 3 miles to the north of the Pagoda, is Watakota Fort. The Pagoda is a low white square building near the water's edge, half a mile to the north of which stands the village of Comorin, called by the natives Cania Cumari, amongst cocoanut trees, with high reddish ground at the back, and half a mile further North-east is another little sandy Cape with rocks off it.

Off the South-east tip of Cape Comorin are two large rocks, with a smaller one outside on which the sea breaks at all times with much violence, these rocks extend upwards of one-quarter mile from the shore; they are steep-to, and may, with a fair wind, be approached within 2 or 3 cables, where there is a depth of 8 or 8½ fathoms water; but with a scant wind caution is necessary, as the current sets rapidly round the Cape, and may drift a vessel too near and into danger.

Tides.—The flood sets eastward, and the ebb westward, off Cape Comorin, but the direction and strength of the streams are much affected by the ocean currents. The rise and fall, also, is very little and irregular, but the average may be stated as two feet. High water full and change, at O. H. 30 M.

From Cape Comorin the land rises with a gentle acclivity to the base of the nearest mount, which is of a sharp conical form 1,403 feet above the sea, at 4 miles to the North-west of the Pagoda. It is separated from the range of the Ghauts, which rise behind it in majestic sharp peaks, forming a ridge which is in one with the cape bearing about North.

Approaching the coast from westward, it must be remembered that the above mentioned isolated conical mount can never be seen even in the clearest weather, at a greater distance than 35 miles. Some prominent peaks to the north of it may be seen at 50 and 60 miles, and the most Southern visible one may be mistaken for the conical mount by ships passing at a great distance. The most likely one to be mistaken for it is a mountain 10 miles to the North-west of it, and called Marúvatúr; this is more than 2,000 feet high and bears from Cadiapatnam point, N. N. E., ½ E. distance 9 miles. Another peak, called Miandraghiri, 5,419 feet above the sea level, bears N. E. by N., distant about 10 miles from Marúvatúr.

Soundings.—The bank of soundings extends 55 miles off shore to the South-west of Cape Comorin. At the distance of 8 miles from the shore south of the Cape there is 20 fathoms; but north-west to as far as Quilon that depth is between 4 and 5 miles off shore, except in the vicinity of Ruttera, where 20 fathoms will be obtained only 2 miles off land.

Near Comorin and by Crocodile rock, casts of 10 fathoms are found nearly 3 miles from the mainland; but generally between the Cape and Enciam there is that depth at one and two miles distance. Between Enciam and Anjengo 10 fathoms is about one mile from land. The bottom is sand and shells, with exceptional rocky casts.

Eastward of Cape Comorin the bank of shoal soundings extends farther off shore, and has more overfalls.

Wadge Bank, (where a captain of that name reports having once found 7 fathoms, least water) is a shoal of small extent on the bank of soundings, 36 miles S. W. from Cape Comorin. It was examined in 1861, but not less depth than 14 fathoms was found. This is probably that bank described by Horseburgh, as "a great

"way out from Cape Comorin, and abounding with cod, where "some ships have caught considerable numbers of those fish, but "it appears to be of small extent, and little known."

CADIAPATNAM (MUTTOM) POINT, bearing W. ¾ N., 14 miles from Cape Comorin, is rather high, and of a very rod appearance, with steep gray cliffs, and a few trees near its extremity. A heavy surf prevails all along the coast between Comorin and Cadiapatnam, and only catamarans are used by the natives; no ships' boats should attempt landing.

LIGHT.—A fixed white light is exhibited at an elevation of 132 feet from a dark grey granite octagonal column 72 feet in height on Cadiapatnam Point; which is visible in clear weather from a ship's deck at a distance of 20 miles. This light is intended to give warning of tho dangerous rocks in the neighbourhood, the outermost of which is known as the Crocodile rock.

CROCODILE ROCK.—Bearing S. W. from Cadiapatnam light at the distance of 3½ miles, lies this dangerous sunken rock, close to which are depths of 14 and 16 fathoms and 20 fathoms at half a mile outside. A small part of the rock appears sometimes above water, but it does not break at all times, nor is there any break at high water when the sea is smooth. At night do not approach it under 25 fathoms water.

Between Crocodile rock and Cadiapatnam point lies the rocky islet Adumdah, and 1¾ miles W. by N. ⅔ N. from this islet is another called Kotah. Both are surrounded by sunken rocks and foul ground but there is a channel between the islets, and between them and Crocodile rock. Kotah bears from the Crocodile N. ¼ W. nearly 2½ miles.

COLACHUL OR COLACHEL.—This place is on the shore just half-way between Cadiapatnam and Enciam islet; off it there are several rocks above and below water. A red buoy lies a short distance to southward of the south-easternmost rocks. At the village of Colachul, troops sometimes embark in the fine season, the outlying rocks forming a partial break-water, within which landing is comparatively easy.

There is a remarkable tree on the undulating ground of Aunipauri hills, elevated more than 250 feet above the sea, and bearing from Enciam islet N. E. by E. ½ E. 4½ miles, and about 4 miles northward of Colachel village.

ANCHORAGE.—Anchor with the tree bearing N. E. by E., and the Light House on Cadiapatnam rod point, E. S. E., in 11 or 12 fathoms water, which position will be 3½ miles to the North-west of Kotah rocky islet.

ENCIAM ISLET bears from Cadiapatnam point N. W. by W. 10 miles; this islet is rocky, has a church on it, and lies about half a mile off the sandy shore; rocks, above and below water, project from it to the distance of half a mile north-west and south-west. A little to the east of the islet the steep land near the sea has a red appearance: indeed there are numerous patches of red land between Comorin and Quilon, but cocoanut-trees fringe the most part of the coast.

A depth of 13 fathoms will be found close to the outer rocks off Enciam: at night a vessel should not shoal under 20 fathoms, which depth is only 2 miles from the rocks.

COVILUM OR RUTTERA POINT bears from Enciam islet about N. W. ½ W, 26 miles. The coast between them, except near Covi-

lum, is sandy, nearly straight, fronted with cocoanut-trees and safe to approach. Covilum is a piece of low level land terminating in a bluff cape higher than the contiguous coast, but it projects very little, and has a building upon it; there are three other points close to the south-east of it and at the distance of three miles another point, one mile to the east of which is the village and back-water of Karuchel.

Horseburgh describes a point called Venium as 7½ miles to the south-east of Ruttera point, and "formed of steep bold land or reddish cliffs, considerably elevated, having on the north side a small river and a village at the northern extremity of the high land that forms the point." This is evidently a description of Colatur hill and the village of Powar as seen from southward, from which point of view the hill would look like a point projecting northward if the vessel was far enough off to dip the trees. The coast line is, however, hereabouts, all sandy, and fronted with cocoanut-trees. Colatur hill bears from Enciam islet N. W. ¼ N. distant 8 miles.

Trivandrum, the capital of the independent State of Travancore, and the seat of the British Residency, is 5½ miles N. N. W. from Covilum. The town is of considerable size, having its greatest length north and south; on the latter extremity stands the Fort, about half a mile square, on ground elevated 100 feet above the sea. The Maha Rajah's palace, within its precincts, is a large handsome edifice in the European style; it is a short distance inland, more than 2 miles from the sandy beach of Pondera, or Poontoray. Trevandrum Observatory—Lat 8° 30′ 32″ N. Long. 76° 59′ 45″ E.—is on a hill more than 2 miles on the north of the capital, and 196 feet above the sea. Its two white domes are not so conspicuous as was formerly the case, trees having grown up around them.

Pondera, off which vessels communicating with Trivandrum should anchor, has a flagstaff on the sandy beach, which bears N. W. by N. distant 5 miles from Covilum, and is 1½ mile to the south-west of Trivandrum fort. No ships' boats should attempt communication with the shore, for there is generally a heavy surf in the north-east monsoon. The coast is sandy, with cocoanuts and other palms.

Anchorage.—As the shore is deep-to, a vessel should anchor in 12 fathoms, and half a mile from Pondera the flagstaff bearing north-east and in line with the Observatory.

Mountains.—Inland of Trivandrum the ghauts are of great elevation; Chchy Mulla, the highest peak, (called sometimes by early navigators, Anjengo peak) is 6,125 feet high, and bears N. E. by E. ½ E. distant 21 miles from the beach by Pondera flagstaff. Between this high range and the coast some small hills appear, the most remarkable of which is Naimum hill, or Mukunamulla, a regular sloping round mount about 600 feet above the sea, called by former navigators Brinjal hill. This hill bears east from the anchorage of Trivandrum, and being only 5 miles from the sea is visible at a considerable distance from southward, and from Anjengo roadstead. There are small white churches in almost every village along this coast.

Between Covilum point and Anjengo, the land at the back of the cocoanut trees which fringe the coast is hilly and undulating.

Three and a half miles N. W. by W. from Covilum point and 1¾ miles from the shore abreast, is a patch of 8 fathoms with 17 and 18 fathoms around it.

ANJENGO flagstaff bears from Covilum, N. W. ½ N., 20 miles; but as the fort and the few houses that are visible through the trees are low, this place is not easily distinguished from even a short distance. A church with a white front will be seen on the beach two or three cables to the north-west of the fort, and a bungalow on the hills 2 miles north of it.

The anchorage off Anjengo under 10 fathoms is foul rocky ground; but outside of that depth the bottom is sand and shells. A convenient berth is with the flagstaff bearing about N. E. by E., and Naimum hill about S. E. by E., in 11 or 12 fathoms one mile off shore.

There is some red table-land about 4 miles to the north of Anjengo which may denote the approach to it in coming from the north; this and other similar table-land along this coast, being much higher than the cocoanut trees, when seen from a ship's deck at a greater distance than 7 miles, give the mariner an idea that these red cliffs are at the water's edge; whereas the shore is all sandy from Covilum to Quilon.

QUILON.—Or properly Koilon, (Coulam and Columbum of the old writers,) is situated on the Travancore coast, about 40 miles to the north and west of Trevandrum.

Quilon is a projecting part of the coast, the outer part of which called Tangacherri, is a small rocky promontory slightly elevated above the adjoining land.

Quilon is rendered remarkable from the circumstance that the Travancore or Malabar Era is reckoned from its re-foundation in 825 A. D. In ancient times it was the port of greatest trading importance on the Travancore coast, and is mentioned in Arabic writings as having a trade with China as early as 851 A. D. It appears to have maintained its mercantile prosperity down to the beginning of the 16th century, most of its trade being carried on with China and Arabia, but Hamilton writing about 1700 mentions "its trade as inconsiderable."

In 1503, the Portuguese under Albuquerque established a factory here, and built a fort which was captured by the Dutch 150 years later; and in 1742, Quilon became subject to Travancore. From 1803 to 1830 a strong British garrison was stationed here which is now reduced to one Native regiment.

COAST.—The beach near Quilon is steep and sandy as far north as Tangacheri cove, where rocky coast begins and continues to the northward for from 2 to 3 miles, cocoanut groves grow down close to the high-water line. A heavy surf breaks on the shore, making landing at all times dangerous, except in native boats.

DANGEROUS.—Tangacheri Reef. The whole of the ground south of Tangacheri point to a distance of 8 cables is rocky and uneven, and at 6½ cables S. E. by E. ¼ E. from Tangacheri point is a rock that shows at low water springs, with from 4 to 9 feet around it; while at 1¼ cables N. E. by N. of this rock is another rocky patch with only 11 feet water over it, and three fathoms around it. At a distance of one mile W. S. W. from Tangacheri point is a rocky patch, having only 14 feet over it at low water, with from 3 to 5 fathoms around it. The bottom between this patch and the shoal is generally foul and uneven.

BUOY.—The south extreme of the reef south and east of Tangacheri point is marked by a red conical buoy in 27 feet water,

Bearing to Factory Flagstaff N. E. by E. distance one mile.
" " Latin Church N. N. W. ¼ N. distance one mile.

Some rocky patches extending parallel with the shore, and about one mile from it, are situated to the S. W. of the Coffee Factory, the least water found on them was 22 feet.

Buoy.—The north extreme of these patches is marked by a black conical buoy in 35 feet water and bottom.

Bearing to Factory Flagstaff N. E. & N. ¼ E. distance 1¼ mile.
" " Latin Church N. N. W. ¾ N. distance 1½ mile.

Directions for Making Quilon. When approaching Quilon from the northward, vessels should not shoal to less than 13 fathoms as off Tangacheri point the foul ground extends to westward to within less than a mile of this depth. Thiruvellarum church (white) 1½ mile north of Tangacheri point is a conspicuous object when bearing about east, but a little to the north or south of this bearing it is obscured by cocoanut trees. Tangacheri flagstaff is not distinguishable until close in, as its upper extremity only just shows above the surrounding cocoanut trees. The Scottish Coffee Company's factory, a large building with a red chimney in the centre, and a large group of casuarina trees close to the south of it are the most conspicuous objects when making Quilon. Immediately south of the casuarina trees is a high cocoanut tree, elevated above the surrounding groves; when this tree bears E. by N. a vessel will be to the south of the dangers, and can steer in for the anchorage on that bearing. This will bring her between the buoys when she can anchor as requisite.

Anchorage.—The anchorage off Quilon is perfectly open to all winds from north-west through west and south to south-east so that it is little frequented by any vessels between May & October. The most convenient anchorage (October to May) and where a vessel will be close to the Port Office is with the chimney of the Coffee Company's factory bearing about N. E. and extreme of Tangacheri point W. N. W. in from 4½ to 5 fathoms sandy bottom. During the S. W. Monsoon vessels calling here should not bring Tangacheri flagstaff to the westward of north, nor anchor in less than 8 fathoms. There is little advantage in vessels calling here during this season as communication with the shore, except by signal, is impracticable. If intending to anchor close in shore the best passage in is between the buoys. Small native brigs and Patamars usually anchor between the Port office and Factory, 3 to 4 cables off shore.

Flagstaff.—A small flagstaff 75 feet high belonging to the Port department has been erected in front of the factory, for the purpose of communicating with the ships at anchor.

Tangacheri Reef.—Quilon, besides being a very projecting point of the Travancore coast, is rendered still more unsafe to approach by the bank of hard ground, called Tangacheri Reef, extending 1½ miles to the south-west, and 2 miles to the west of the point, and 6 miles along the coast to the northward. The bank should not be approached under 13 fathoms water by day, or 17 fathoms by night, as it is deep-to. At night, in standing northward along the coast with a fresh land wind, be careful to increase the distance from the shore as the vessel approaches Quilon.

Tangacheri Settlement.—To the west of Quilon, is small and formerly belonged to the Dutch but now to the British. The headland was at one time fortified, ruins of the fortification being still visible while one of the bastions is now occupied as a Protestant burial ground. Tangacheri Flagstaff is on an artificial mound 27

feet above high water; this mound formed the N. W. angle of the old Fort. The inhabitants are principally Roman Catholics under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Quilon, while in judicial matters they are subject to the auxiliary Court at Cochin. The customs dues are collected by the Travancore Government, who pay a money equivalent to the British Government for the same.

TIDES.—It is high water, full and change, in Tangacheri cove at 0 hours 28 minutes, springs rise 3 feet 4 inches to 2 feet 4 inches, neaps rise 2 feet 7 inches to 2 feet 3½ inches.

AIBIKA, or Iviker river mouth, is about 4 miles north-west from Quilon; the entrance is very shallow, with rocks off it, and patches of foul ground out to 7 fathoms, which depth is found nearly 3 miles from the shore. A large ship, taking in cargo here, must anchor well out in 6 or 7 fathoms. The bar of the river has little more than one fathom at high tide; within the entrance, the area of shallow water is very great and there is canal communication with Cochin to the north, and Trevandrum to the south.

The coast from Iviker river to Cochin is all sand, and fringed with cocoanut trees.

PORKAUD.—The town of Porkaud or Porca, lying 9 miles south of Alipee, had formerly a considerable trade in coir, timber, pepper &c.

ALIPEE or Aulapolay, Lat. 9. 29. 48. 8 Long. 76. 23. O. E., the principal seaport of the Maha Rajah of Travancore, bears N. N. W. 40 miles from Quilon point, the coast between, except near Tangacheri, is sandy and nearly straight; but 10 miles north of Quilon there is a straight indent, which does not, however, amount to one mile from a straight line drawn between the two places. The shore is safe to approach into the depth of 5 fathoms, mud; but it must be remembered that towards Alipee that depth is found nearly 3 miles off.

Alipee is a projecting part of the coast of Travancore, where trade is carried on all the year round, owing to the peculiar softness of its mud bank, which breaks the activity of the waves, and causes a large extent of smooth water, on which vessels anchor, hence it was called Mud Bay by early navigators.

The present bank is of recent formation; the former mud bank having slowly travelled down the coast and is now located off Pullanay a small village 15 miles from Alipee Light.

As these mud banks frequently shift southwards advice should be taken from the Master Attendant as to the best anchorage.

In the fair season, vessels may anchor off Alipee in 3 or 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. E. by E.

In the S. W. Monsoon the best anchorage is in 4 fathoms with light house bearing N. by E. ½ E.

LIGHT.—Alipee has a white Light-house 115 feet high. The light is a revolving white light of the second order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 113 feet above high water, and should be seen in clear weather at a distance of 20 miles. An iron screw pile pier 500 feet in length was erected in 1881, a little to the south of the Light-house.

Severe gales of wind are liable to happen on the coast in April, May and June, also in October and November; a careful attention to the Barometer, particularly if the maximum and minimum pressure be daily registered, will always give sufficient warning of the approach of these storms, to enable ships on the coast or

in Cochin roads to seek shelter at Narakal or in the mud bank off Alipee. The S. W. monsoon sets in at Alipee generally in the beginning of June from N. W. and blows with great violence attended with thunder and lightning and rain. For some years back the monsoons have not been so regular.

The maximum height of the Barometer at Alipee occurs at 9–40 A. M. and P. M. and the minimum at 4 A. M. and 4–40 P. M.

General direction of the wind during S. W. Monsoon at Alipee is from W. N. W. to N. W.

J. ROHDE,
Master Attendant, Alipee.

RULES

For the better regulation of boat service at the ports of Colachel and Quilon sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{7th Kartigay 1054.}}{\text{21st November 1878.}}$

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have control over all boats and crews plying in the port.

2. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

3. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases shall be referred to the Magistrate for disposal

4. From and after the $\frac{\text{20th Kartigay 1054}}{\text{4th December 1878}}$ no boat shall be permitted to carry goods for passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

5. If any person who has not registered and numbered his boat, or taken out a license shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

6. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license he shall present in person to the Boat Master an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew and the quantity of cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

7. The Boat Master shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

8. A fee of 2 Rs. shall be paid for registering every boat.

9. The owner of such registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

10. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

11. If any person who is not the boat-owner shall be guilty of, or assist in, altering or erasing the number: he shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 90 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

12. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall on application be supplied by the Boat Master.

13. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C), which may be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan.

14. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

15. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

16. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale. Boats carrying one to two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 Europeans or 5 Natives. And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 8 days; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence after having been duly warned by the Tindal shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine of 10 Rs., or in default of payment, to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

17. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Boat Master's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. Boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess one additional rower, and any owner allowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. There shall be a general descriptive register (form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Boat Master with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

19 And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal, or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or, in default of payment, to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence, or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

20. All Boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in rule 16. Any refusal to take

such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire and suspension of License.

21. All owners of boats shall submit their boat to the inspection of the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered; any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his License, which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

22. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn.

23. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

24. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

25. For goods damaged by rain, the boat owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

26. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the boat service between shippers or passengers and boat-owners or boat men shall be decided by the Boat Master.

27. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Boat Master's office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 10 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 16 days.

28. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

*29. The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day, as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

30. The above rules shall be considered applicable to catamarans also.

31. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage or ships' stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the port and also during the prescribed hours only.

32. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration he shall give a month's notice in writing to the Boat Master who shall on the expiry of the term cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the Register Book.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th Karthigay 1054.
24th November 1878.

N. NÂNOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 24th April 1884.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Boat Master.

FORM B.

I hereby permit *to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of* *under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 24th November 1878. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.*

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of Crew.	Names of Crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Office 188. }

Signature of Boat Master.

C.

Schedule of Boat-hire for the Ports of Colachel and Quilon.

No.	Articles.	Boat-hire. Ch.	Boat-hire. C.	Remarks.
1	Coffee in bags each weighing between 1 and 2 cwts.	2	...	
2	Tamarind per bundle	2	8	Each bundle not exceeding 3 cwts.
3	Fish per 4 bundles	9	...	
4	Jaggery per 3 bundles	9	...	
5	Hides per bale	7	..	
6	Cotton twist per bale	6	..	
7	Long cloth per bale	6	..	
8	Paper and gunnies per bale	6	..	
9	Provisions and oilmanstores per cask ...	6	..	
10	Do. Do. per case ...	3	..	
11	Liquors per 12 bottles	...	12	
12	Paddy and other grains per bag ...	2	...	
13	Tea per chest	4	...	
14	Spice per chest	14	...	
15	Arecanuts per bag	2	..	
16	Laurel nuts do.	2	..	
17	Crockery per box	2	...	
18	General cargo per cwt	2	..	
19	Timber logs per candy	4	..	
20	Planks per corge	28	...	
21	Do. double per corge	56	...	
22	Cocoanuts with husk per 1,000	36	...	
23	Do. without do. do.	15	...	
24	Copra per bale	8	...	
25	Ginger do.	8	...	
26	Turmeric do.	8	...	
27	Coir do.	10	...	
28	Iron, Copper & other metals per candy ...	8	...	
29	Europe twist per bale	4	...	
30	Silk cases each	2	..	
31	Umbrellas per box	4	...	
32	Crackers do.	4	...	
33	Jars per 100	35	...	
34	Preserves per chest	2	...	
35	Paddy per 100 Parahs	8	...	
36	Wheat and other grains per candy ...	8	...	
37	Passengers per head	4	...	
38	Ballast per ton	14	...	

Half hire to be added when a boat is used on Sundays, or beyond the hours specified in Rule 14 during ordinary days.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Rates of hire for Boat Chs. Chs.

Single Boat with 6 oars in fair weather to Pattamars 10 To Ships 20
Do. 4 Do. Do. Do. 8 Do. 14
Do. 3 Do. Do. Do. 7 Do. 12

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M., double boat hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied Boatmen of the Port of

General No.	Date of Registry.	Names of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of the Boat Master.

NOTIFICATION

dated 24th April 1881.

His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to cancel clause 29 of the Boat Rules for the ports of Quilon and Colachel dated 21st November 1878.
7th Kartigay 1054.

NOTICE.

It being expedient to revise certain portions of Schedule C of boat-hire for the Ports of Quilon and Colachel attached to the Boat Rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Kartigay 1054 / 21st November 1878, it is hereby published for general information that until further notice the boat-hire on articles Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 15, 16, 35 and 36 in the above Schedule will be charged on the weight at the rate of 1 chuckram per cwt. irrespective of the manner in which the bags or bundles may be made up.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
17th January 1880.

T. RAMA ROW.
Dowan.

BOAT RULES

For the Port of Allappey sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah.

1. An officer to be styled "Boat Master" shall have immediate control over all boats and crews plying in the Ports.

2. He shall be subject however to the control of the Master Attendant.

3. For the purposes of carrying out these rules and for those purposes only, the Boat Master shall exercise the powers of a Sub-Magistrate.

4. Similarly, the Master Attendant shall have the powers of a Magistrate.

5. Where breaches of these rules require a higher punishment than is awardable by a Sub-Magistrate, such cases should be referred to the Magistrate for disposal.

6. From and after the 20th Instant no boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port, unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a license in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

7. If any person, who has not registered and numbered his boat or taken out a license, shall use a boat for the aforesaid purpose, such person shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

8. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Master Attendant an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew

and the quantity of the cargo or number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

9. The Master Attendant shall on receipt of such application inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is sea-worthy, he shall call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he comprehends and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to form (A) annexed.

10. A fee of two rupees shall be paid for registering every boat.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to form (B) annexed.

12. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted in black English figures on one side and in Malayalam figures on the other. And if any owner should refuse to keep cut and painted such number or should hide or obliterate it, such owner shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

13. If any person who is not a boat-owner shall be guilty of or assist in altering or erasing the number, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rs., or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days. If any person fraudulently paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat, not having been duly registered, any number, every such person shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs. or in default of payment to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding 9 days and every such boat shall be confiscated.

14. The boats required for landing or shipping cargo or passengers shall, on application, be supplied by the Boat Master.

15. All boat hire for landing or shipping cargo shall be paid in advance according to the rates given in the annexed schedule (C), which shall be revised from time to time under the sanction of the Dewan.

16. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M.

17. No boat will be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port. And any boatman or owner taking off or landing goods or passengers beyond such limits shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees. or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

18. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it shall carry. And the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale: —

Boats carrying one or two tons, 6 Europeans or 8 Natives.

Boats carrying over two tons, for every ten in excess 4 Europeans or 5 Natives.

And if any boat be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified above, the Tindal of such boat shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5 Rupees or in default of payment to 8 days' imprisonment; and every other person who shall be guilty either as principal or accessory of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal, shall be liable on conviction to a fine of 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment for every surplus passenger or candy of goods.

19. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Master Attendant's Office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and 4 rowers. *Boats carrying over two tons for every ton in excess one additional rower.** And any owner al-

* Modified by Notification dated 20th June 1876.

lowing his boat to ply without the regulated complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding 25 Rupees, or in default of payment to imprisonment not exceeding 45 days.

20. There shall be a general descriptive Register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crews of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Master Attendant with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general Register which metal plate shall be produced, whenever demanded.

21. And if any boatman serving in any such licensed boat shall by wilful neglect, refusal or desertion of duty, cause impediment to the service of such boat, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 10 Rupees or in default of payment to 16 days' imprisonment, or in aggravated cases to corporal punishment not exceeding 12 lashes; and for a repetition of the offence or if in any case life may have been endangered, he shall be liable to receive such increased punishment as the nature of the offence may warrant.

22. All boats shall carry such number of passengers or such quantity of cargo as has been specified in Rule 18. Any refusal to take such passengers or cargo will subject the owner to loss of hire, and suspension of license.

23. All owners of boats shall submit their boats to the inspection of the Master Attendant or the Boat Master, whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn should such refusal be continued for one month.

24. Whenever a boat becomes unseaworthy, the license will be withdrawn.

25. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Master Attendant or Boat Master shall obliterate the number.

26. Should the cargo be damaged by the carelessness of the boat-owners or of the men employed by them, the owners shall be held responsible for the cargo so damaged, and likewise for any plunder or theft of the cargo during transit. If goods be damaged by surf in spite of all diligence on the part of the crew, the owners of goods shall bear the loss.

27. For goods damaged by rain, boat-owners shall not be held responsible. Merchants or owners of goods shall provide tarpaulins when necessary.

28. All disputes regarding boat hire or any other matter connected with the Boat service between shippers or passengers, and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Boat Master, or in particular cases by the Master Attendant whose adjudgment shall be final.

29. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Master Attendant's office within one week of such transfer; in default, the original owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees.

30. Boat owners refusing to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed limits or time, or landing or shipping cargo without the Boat Master's permission, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules, shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 Rupees; in default, to imprisonment not exceeding 3 months.

31.* The boats shall be so told off for work from day to day as to prevent undue advantage to the owners of some and undue loss to the owners of others.

* Cancelled by Notification dated 9th March 1881.

32. The above rules shall be considered applicable to Catamarans and Canoes also.

33. The above rules are not to be considered to interfere with Ships' Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers or their baggage, or ships' stores, all of which must be embarked or debarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

34. All Boat-owners shall have their boats inspected and registered as required by the above rules within the 20th Instant.

Huzur Cutcherry, 6th October 1874. } A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Alleppey.

No. of Boat in the Register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of the Boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Master Attendant.

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Alleppey under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 6th October 1874. I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of Boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Names of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Alleppey Master Att ndant's Office, 187 } *Signature of Master Attendant.*

FORM C.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient to reduce the rates of boat hire now obtaining at the Port of Alleppey, as per schedule C appended to the boat rules sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 6th October 1874, the following revised schedule (of boat hire) will take effect from the 1st January 1881 / 19th Margaly 1056 and continue in force till further notice.

1. Cocoanut with husk ... ... Re. 1 per 1,000
2. Do. without do. ... ... chs. 8 „ „

3. Copra, Ginger, Turmeric, Coffee, Pepper,
Wheat and other grains, in bags or robins...5¼ per candy.
4. Metals ... ... 5¼ ,, ,,
5. Coir in bales and Yarn or Fibre ... chs. 6½ per candy
6. Cases of Coffee, Ginger &c. ... ... 7 ,, ,,
7. Rope, Twine, in bundles ... ... 6½ ,, ,,
8. Piece goods, gunnies, twine, in bales ... 4 ,, bale.
9. Stationery ... ... 5¼ ,, candy.
10. Silk cases ... ... 2 ,, case.
11. China paper ... ... 2 ,, ,,
12. Umbrellas and Crackers ... . 3 ,, ,,
13. Crockery and preserves ... . 2 ,, ,,
14. Jars ... ... 17 ,, 100
15. Tea—3 chs. per chest, 1½ ch. per ½ chest, 1 ch. per ¼ chest
16. Cardamoms ... ... chs. 14 per chest.
17. Paddy ... ... ,, 6 ,, candy.
18. Firewood ... ... ,, 12 ,, 1,500 litters.
19. Water ... ... ,, 6 ,, Hhd.
Do. ... ... Re. 1 ,, ,, Leaguer.
Do. in bulk ... ... 1 7 ,, boat.
20. Pilgrims 15 in No with sundries
embarking or landing 1 2
21. Shipping Planks 1 ,, ,, corge.
Do. Do. Double 2 ,, ,, Do.
Do. Timber logs chs. 4 ,, candy.

Half the above rates for Pattamars.

Half hire extra to be given for working between 6 P. M. and 5 A. M.

RATES OF HIRE FOR PASSENGER BOATS.

Single boats with 6 oars in fair weather to Pattamar 10 chs. Ships 20 chs.
Do. 4 Do. Do. Do. 8 ,, Do. 14 ,,
Do. 3 Do. Do. Do. 7 ,, Do. 12 ,,

Night fair weather double the above rates, and night foul four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hour double boat hire, over 3 hours four rates and so on.

Boats detained alongside after 6 P. M., double boat-hire in all such cases will be charged to the ships.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Huzur Cutcherry on circuit,
Paravoor, 20th December 1880.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the Port of Alleppey.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of Boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Remarks.
						Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

Signature of Master Attendant.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified in modification of para 19 of the boat rules for the port of Alleppey dated 6th October 1875 that, in future, boats carrying over two tons need be provided with only one additional rower for every two tons in excess, it being found difficult and unnecessary to provide an additional rower for every ton in excess of two tons.

Huzur Cutcherry,
20th June 1876.
16th Anny 1051.

A. SASHIAH SASTRI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

It being expedient in the interests of trade to reduce the pier toll and tramway hire of the port of Alleppey, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction, until further notice, the following rates in supersession of those at present in force.

I. Pier Toll.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Ordinary goods per candy	,,	1	,,
Heavy goods.			
Steam boilers each	12	,,	,,
Machinery in pieces or any article weighing* a ton or upwards, per ton	2	,,	,,
Four-wheeled carriages each	3	,,	,,
Two-wheeled Do. Do.	1	8	,,
Ponies each	1	8	,,
Horses each*	2	,,	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals each ...	,,	1	,,
Piano-forte each	3	,,	,,

II. Tramway Hire.

Per candy	,,	1	,,

2. The rates named in the above schedule shall take effect from the 12th March 1881 / 1st Panguny 1056 but shall not apply to salt landed under the contracts already entered into for 1056.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th March 1881.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Regulation 1 of 1061, it is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that from and after the 1st January 1886 / 19th Margaly 1061 the port dues levied at the Port of Alleppey *shall be at the rate of 9 pies per ton.*

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
9th December 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

* As modified by Notification dated 31st May 1884.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification dated 21st June 1887 published in page 577 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 5th July 1887 / 22nd Aani 1062 it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah's Government extend, until further notice, the concession for granting Port Clearance before arrival of a vessel at the Ports of Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
31st July 1888.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

Rules for the registry of Escheat and Pokudi lands.

1. In cases of Escheat and Pokudi, lands which are in the names of the original owners and which have not passed into the possession of third persons, as well as all the moveable effects shall alone be sold by public auction then and there, and the sale-proceeds credited to Government. The lands shall then be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules in force, with the exception that in the case of Jenmam lands, the Jenmibbhogam (Jenmy's due) shall be deducted.

2. In the case of lands found in the enjoyment of third persons, whose possession thereof and payment of the Government tax thereon, though unsupported by any title deeds, has extended over fifty years back from the date of the enquiry, they shall, if of pattom tenure, be registered as such and held as hitherto.

3. But if the lands be of any of the tenures viz: Otti, Jenmam, Adima or Anubhogam &c., any right to an enhancement or fresh imposition of assessment which the Sirkar may have over such lands according to the rules in force and according to past usage, such as Otti Vilakum, Pathivaram, &c. shall be duly satisfied after which they shall be registered in the names of the present holders under the respective tenures.

If the Sirkar has no such rights over such lands, they shall be simply transferred and registered in the names of the holders under the respective tenures.

4. Whenever in the case of any of such lands which have not been subjected to the process of Otti Vilakam in the usual course, an alteration in the tax by Otti Vilakum or otherwise is found necessary, the necessary enquiries shall be made, and the matter reported to the Huzur for orders.

5. When escheat or pokudi lands are in the possession of third persons by virtue of any mortgage, hypothecation or other deed executed by their owners, their Vilayartham (or established price), being a certain multiple of the annual full assessment, shall be calculated, and the amount of the incumbrance being deducted therefrom, the remainder shall be recovered from the mortgagee or other person and the land registered in his name as pattom.

6. Where the title-deeds are not proved to be genuine as well as in cases where a party has no title-deeds, but is in possession of the land and has expended money and labour upon it, the full amount of the Vilayartham shall be received from the holder and the lands registered in his name as pattom.

7. Where Vilayartham is levied as above stated, the following procedure shall be observed. If the lands be wet and of pattom tenure, the tax levied shall be the munkaram(മുൻകരം) i. e. Ayacut tax. If, however, they be gardens of the same tenure, the tax levied shall either be the munpattom or present pattom whichever happens to be the higher, the munpattom being the Ayacut tax, and the present pattom the tax as at present estimated with reference to the productive capacity of the garden. Lands other than pattom shall be taxed at the rate usual in each particular case, care being taken that in case of lands belonging to the Jennies, the Jennibbogam, (the Jenny's due) is distinctly specified in the account.

8. When the ammount of the incumbrance upon a land exceeds its Vilayartham it shall, if its tenure be other than pattom, be registered as pattom in accordance with the rules obtaining in each case. If the tenure is pattom, it shall be simply transferred and registered as usual.

9. In any case where objection is raised on reasonable grounds to holding a land on payment of the Vilayartham, a statement with full particulars shall be taken from the party objecting, with a view to ascertain whether the unwillingness to pay is due to any defect in the land itself or to the destitute condition of the party concerned. Such statement together with other records of the case shall be submitted for orders to the Huzur.

10. Whenever pattom lands are held by a person either in his own name or in a subordinate capacity in virtue of any writing granted from the adhikaram before the date of the Huzur Circular of the 21st Mithunam 1031, which is to the effect that all transfers of property shall be under the sanction of the Tahsildar, or in virtue of any title deed stamped or unstamped and executed before the introduction of Registration in 1043 they (such pattom lands) shall continue to be held in the same manner as hitherto.

11. The same procedure shall be observed in the case of pattom lands regarding which a transfer of registry had been made in the name of the holder previous to the date of the above circular and of which the said holder has possession, though no title-deeds are forthcoming.

12. When the necessary enquiries are made and the records submitted to the Division Peishcar for confirmation of the existing title, and for the maintenance of present possession, and for the transfer and registry for munkaram, of pattom lands which, whether standing in a person's sole name or not, do not pay tax at present or of Otti Jenmam or other lands which have been alienated to third persons by their Escheat or Pokudi owners during their life-time, or which are held by virtue of any engagement with the Jenmy direct, the Peishcar shall, if he finds the records satisfactory, pass orders accordingly and shall in any case of doubt submit the records to the Huzur for orders.

13. A similar report shall be submitted to the Huzur where it is found that Obhayam Palisa or other extra cesses were incumbent upon the escheated or Pokudi person and which have to be struck off the accounts.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
27th Adi 1062.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Public servants of the classes noted in the margin are hereby strictly prohibited from acquiring by purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer or by any means directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within their respective jurisdictions, without the previous sanction of the Government being obtained thereto.

Judges.
Munsiffs.
Dowan Poishcars and Deputy and Assistant Peishcars.
Magistrates and Sub-Magistrates.
Tahsildars including Kandukrishy and Melcanganum Tahsildars or Superintendents.
Officers of the Revenue Survey and Settlement Departments.
Officers of the Public Works Department down to grade of Sub-Overseers.
Officers of the Forest and Cardamom Departments down to the grade of Amindars.

2. Applications for permission should state the situation, extent and nature of the land desired to be acquired, the tenure on which it is held, its pattom, the tax payable thereupon, the name and address of the party from whom it is sought to be acquired, the character of the acquisition, whether by sale, mortgage or otherwise, the consideration proposed to be paid and whether the Public Servant has any official relations with the person from whom the land is to be acquired or with members of his family. Printed forms will be supplied from the Huzur on application.

3. This prohibition does not apply to the acquisition of land or any interest in land by individual or family succession or adoption.

4. The taking up of Government waste land by any of the classes of public servants named with a view to having it registered in his own name or for his benefit is within the meaning of Rule 1.

These rules shall apply to all Huzur officers and officers on the establishment of the High Court who draw a salary of 150 Rupees and upwards.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
10th November 1883.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Prohibiting the shooting of Elephants.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is hereby notified to all concerned, that the Travancore Sircar strictly prohibits the shooting, or otherwise killing, of wild elephants, in the territories of the State, except as hereinafter provided.

2. Persons convicted of transgressing the provisions of this notification will be summarily punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding 50 Rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with both.

3. In special cases, the Dewan will, on application, grant a written permit for shooting elephants; and those, who obtain such permits and act only in conformity with their provisions, will be exempted from the penalties specified in the preceding para.

4. General permits will be granted on application to such subjects of this State as possess properties in or near jungles, infested

by wild elephants; and such subjects will be authorised by the permits to kill elephants, but in defence of their persons and properties only.

5. Persons killing wild elephants in self-defence will be exempted from the penalties specified in para 2 of this notification; but such persons shall immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police officer.

6. In any case, the tusks, teeth, &c. of wild elephants, however death may have occurred, will as hitherto be the property of the Sircar, and are deliverable to the nearest Police officer.

7. The Sircar will pay a reward to any person who will give information of the illicit killing of the elephants, or of appropriation of their tusks, such as will lead to the conviction of the offender.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
18th October 1869.

T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

NOTICE

To Europeans and Americans resorting to Travancore.

Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sircar, through the British Resident, which, if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to the local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner* to obtain the sanction of the Sircar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

NOTIFICATION,

Under section I of Regulation III of 1060, it is hereby notified that from and after the 1st Chingom 1061 / 15th August 1885 a monthly deduction of one Chuckram in the Rupee will be made from the salary of all Police officers not entitled to the benefit of the service pension rules, to form a "Superannuation Fund" under the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
8th August 1885.

V. RAMIENGAR,
Dewan.

Rules for the Conservancy and Sanitation of the Town of Trivandrum, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th Alpasy 1053, corresponding with the 26th October 1877.

1. The limits of the town in which these rules shall have force will be clearly defined at first and from time to time afterwards, when it may be found necessary to enlarge or contract it.

2. *Source of water supply and public bathing places.* All rivers, streams, tanks, canals, wells, springs which are generally resorted to for bathing or drawing water from, shall, from such date as may be proclaimed, be considered as placed under the control and inspection of the Government Conservancy officer and his staff, whose duty will be in respect of these to prevent their pollution by washing therein or in such portion thereof as may have been forbidden, soiled cloths or rags other than those worn by people at the time of

bathing, cooking vessels, or cattle of any kind, or soaking therein timber, husks or other materials tending to destroy the purity of the water, or throwing or mixing therein any dirt or substances having the same injurious effect on the water.

Sources of water supply shall be specified and marked out to meet the requirements of washing clothes and animals. Appendix A.

3 The public thoroughfares within the town including all main and minor roads, all streets and lanes which are not private property shall be similarly considered as placed under the control or inspection of the Government Conservancy officer whose duty it will be to enforce cleanliness and to prevent and remove all obstructions or inconvenience to traffic and passengers using them in the way of encroachments on the roadway by the erection of temporary sheds, pandals, &c., without due permission had or by allowing carts or other vehicles to remain or by picketing cattle thereon unnecessarily.

4. The Conservancy officer shall cause a sufficient number of moveable or fixed dust-boxes or other receptacles to be placed in convenient situations in streets and crowded places and shall require the occupiers of houses to cause all dust and rubbish to be deposited daily therein, whence it shall be removed and carried away in the scavenging carts belonging to the Conservancy establishment to places that shall be selected by the Conservancy officer, from time to time, with the permission of the Government.

5. Permission for the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, where such can be allowed without inconvenience to the public, will be granted on application to the Government Conservancy officer. Appendix B.

6. Markets and Bazaars, including open spaces where fairs are or may be held, shall also be under the control, inspection and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, whose duty in respect of these shall be, first to enforce perfect cleanliness and order; secondly to prevent vegetables or meat unfit for human consumption being exposed for sale.

7. Public latrines (when built or enclosed) and such other places as may be assigned for the purpose shall also be under the exclusive control of the Conservancy officer.

8. *Private privies and backyards.* He shall in this connection have also power to inspect privies and backyards of private dwellings and enforce cleanliness in them. Appendix C.

9. Cart stands, cattle pens and stables owned by private parties shall similarly be under the control and regulation of the Government Conservancy officer, who shall have power to enforce cleanliness and order and to remove therefrom cattle suffering from infectious diseases. But when the Government is the owner, the Conservancy officer shall have access to the places and suggest to the officer in charge the enforcement of sanitary rules. If they are not acted upon, he shall report the same to the Government.

10. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed on or after the date on which these rules come into force without the permission of the Government. The existing burning and burial grounds shall be open to the inspection and control of the Conservancy officer and subject to the Conservancy rules. But in regard to cemeteries attached to churches and mosques, the Conservancy officer shall, when he deems it necessary to inspect them, have access to them with the permission of the

priest or minister in charge and suggest the sanitary improvements prescribed by the rules. Should access be refused or the suggestion be not acted upon, the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local Magistrate.

11. All occupations of a dangerous kind such as the making of gunpowder, fireworks &c., and premises whereon they or chunam kilns or smith's forges are set up shall be under the control of the Government Conservancy officer.

12. *Stray Cattle.* It will also be the duty of the Conservancy officer to keep the thoroughfares and streets clear of stray cattle, by causing them to be removed to and detained in pounds (which will be established for the purpose), till released on payment of the prescribed fines by the owners or sold as unclaimed property.

13. *Miscellaneous.* It shall also be the duty of the Conservancy officer,

(a) To prevent indecent exposure of the person in the vicinity of thoroughfares for purposes of calls of nature.

(b) To prevent persons who may be afflicted with blindness or loathsome disease squatting on the sides of thoroughfares for the purpose of begging.

(c) To prevent carriages being driven during darkness without lights.

(d) To prevent cattle being left tethered in the vicinity of roads so as to cause danger to passing conveyances.

(e) To prevent carts and carriages being driven by persons too young or too old or otherwise incompetent.

(f) To enforce the speedy removal of carcases from roads or from private premises.

(g) To prevent glandered horses or any animals suffering from any loathsome or infectious diseases, or any substances of offensive smell such as putrid fish being taken into a market, fair or other place of public resort or through any public thoroughfare.

14. Any violation of the said rules will, on the same being proved, be punished by the Magistracy with fine not exceeding rupees 10, or in default of fine with simple imprisonment not exceeding 30 days.

15. The Conservancy officer may prosecute, directly or through his subordinates, before any competent Magistrate, any persons violating the foregoing rules within 3 months next after the commission of such offences.

SECTION 2 APPENDIX A.

(1) Cooking vessels may be cleaned at some distance from the sources of water.

(2) Washermen and others who may stand in need of washing soiled clothes and rags are allowed the privilege of doing so in the Karamanay river 300 yards below the site of the old bridge and in the Killiyaur river some 200 yards below Killipaulom bridge. The forbidden parts will be marked by posts.

(3) The following sources of water are assigned for washing animals as well as soiled clothes, rags, &c.

The river ghauts specified in para 2 as well as the sources of water enumerated below.

Kollencolom. (കൊല്ലൻകുളം)

Valoothakautcolum. (വാഴുതക്കാട്ടുകുളം)

Athuvarampucolum. (അറവാരമ്പുകുളം) and 3 out of the group of reservoirs in the Brick-fields.

SECTION 5 APPENDIX B.

For the erection of temporary sheds for marriage or other purposes, written application should be made to the Conservancy officer, who shall inspect the sites applied for and stake out such parts as are absolutely required for sheds being built, leaving a sufficient space for free passage of traffic and passengers, and shall give his permission in writing.

SECTION 8 APPENDIX C.

Private privies and backyards may be inspected at any time between sunrise and sunset and after 6 hours' notice to their owners, and if opposition is offered the Conservancy officer shall report the same to the local magistracy.

The above rules will come into force on the 20th Karthigay current.

N. NANOO PILLAY,
Dewan.

DIVISIONS OF THE TOWN OF TREVANDRUM FOR PURPOSES OF CONSERVANCY.

The limits of the Town where the rules for Conservancy and sanitation are intended to operate will at present be conterminous with the limits of the local jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and the interior of the Fort. The burial ground on the beach is also included in the jurisdiction.

The town shall, for the purpose of Conservancy arrangements, be divided into 5 Divisions, namely the Fort Division, the Challay Division, the Tycaud Division, the Pettah Division, and the Sreevarahom Division.

BOUNDARIES.

Fort Division—Bounded on all sides by the Fort.

Challay Division—Bounded on the North by Public road, running along the canal called "Cochaur," on the South and East by the Southern and Eastern limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the road leading to Tiroovellum.

Tycaud Division—Bounded on the North by the Observatory road, on the South by the road running along the Cochaur, on the East by the Eastern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate and on the West by the Main road.

Pettah Division—Bounded on the North by the Northern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the South by the road branching off along the outside of the Northern and Western Fort walls and turning from the Western Fort Gate to Shangoomoogam, on the East by the Main road and on the West by the Parvathy Poothen Canal and western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate.

Sreevarahom Division—Bounded on the North by the road branching off along the outside of the Southern and Western Forts and turning to Shungoomoogam, on the South by the southern limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, on the East by the Public road leading to Tiroovellum, and on the West by the western limit of the jurisdiction of the Town Sub-Magistrate, including the burial ground recently established on the sea-coast.

LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS CHOWKEYS.

Supt's Ranges	*Chowkeys*
ARAMBOLY	...Aramboly.
	...Poonacoolam.
	Alavakaray.
	Unjegrammum.
MANACOODY	...Manacoody.
	Colachel.
	Puttanum.
	Poovar.
	Vilinjum.
	Poonthoray.
	Anjengo.
NORTHERN	...Areekuty.
	Katoor.
	Veluthoolly.
	Kundanaad.
	Mookum.
NORTHERN	...Anthacarally.
	Chathanaad.
	Varapulay.
	Monumbom or Palliport.
	Bagavathikota.
	Ramesverumkota.
	Edapully.
	Mamalay.
	Oothayamparoor.
	Poothenchungom.
	Vallum.
	Vettikal.
	Paravoor Thottumukum.
ARIENKAVOO	...Achenkovil.
	Kolathoorpula.
	Arienkavoo.

Besides these there is the Alleppey Chowkey under the direct control of the Commercial Agent, the Chowkeys of Quilon and Paroor which are under the control of the Quilon Peishear, the Chowkeys of Cumbum, Mattoo and Goodaloor, which are under the control of the Superintendent and Magistrate of the Cardamom Hills, and one at Natoocawni under the control of the Pulpanabhapuram Peishear.

RULES

Regarding hire of Palankeen Bearers, Carts and Coolies.

1.—The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be one chuckrum each man per mile, or 4 chuckrums each man for a cauthom (Indian league of 4 miles) at which rate the hire for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Musaljee and one Cavady Cooly shall be 2 Rupees for each cauthom.

2.—Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive 2 chuckrums and 6 cash each man, or one rupee and 5 chuckrums and 4 cash the set for a cauthom.

3.—The hire for Bearers travelling to their post shall be 8 cash each man per cauthom, or for a set consisting of 12 Bearers, 1 Musaljee and 1 Cavady Cooly, 7 chuckrums per cauthom.

4.—If Bearers are detained on the road, they are to receive 3 chuckrums and 3 cash for the first day and 4¾ chuckrums for each succeeding day per man.

5. A set of Bearers posted, but not made use of, shall be paid 7 chuckrums for every mile, or one rupee for every cauthom they have to travel back to their homes, exclusive of all other charges to which they may be entitled, as before explained.

6.—The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) shall be 3 chuckrums per mile, or 12 chuckrums for cauthom.

7.—The hire for a Baggage Cooly shall be 12 cash per mile or 2 chuckrums for a cauthom.

8.—All applications for bearers, coolies, carts and boats for parties travelling from Trevandrum to Quilon are to be made (with specification of route) to the Peishcar in charge of the Trevandrum Division, who will supply bearers, coolies, carts and baggage boats at Trevandrum, and make the necessary arrangements with the Tahsildar of Sherangheel for bearers, carts, baggage boats and coolies, and with the Tahsildar of Quilon for cabin and baggage boats, rowers, bearers and coolies.

9.—All applications from travellers from Quilon to Trevandrum are to be made to, and will be attended to by, the Tahsildar of Quilon, in a similar mode.

10.—Applications for cabin and baggage boats, rowers and coolies &c. from Alleppey are to be made to the Commercial Agent at that station.

11.—Applications from parties travelling from and to other places in Travancore to be made to the respective Peishcars in charge of Divisions.

12.—No applications for bearers, &c. will be attended to unless accompanied by a written assurance that all charges incurred on account of a dâk laid will be paid on demand.

13.—A memo of the charges will be furnished to the traveller either from the Dewan Peishcar's Office or by the officer who supplies the bearers &c.

N. B.—As bearers &c. are not readily procurable at all stations it would be desirable to give early notice with a view to prevent disappointment.

SPECIAL RATES

Sanctioned for the roads from Cottayam and Chunganacherry to Peermade.

1. The hire for Bearers carrying a loaded Palankeen shall be 1 chuckrum and 4 cash per mile per man.

2. Bearers carrying an empty Palankeen shall receive half hire at 10 cash each man per mile.

3. The hire for a cart (including driver and bullocks) going loaded shall be 4 chuckrums a mile.

4. The hire for a cart going empty shall be 2 chuckrums per mile.

5. The hire for a cart going to Peermade loaded and returning empty shall be 6 chuckrums per mile.

6. If carts are detained, batta at the rate of 7 chuckrums per driver and pair of bullocks shall be paid.

7. The hire for a Baggage cooly shall be 1 chuckrum per mile.

RULES

Regarding Hire of Maracan and Rowers.

WHEREAS the rates which the Rowers and Maracans are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows:— and the following rates will be in force hereafter.

Every Rower of loaded cabin boat, for every mile.....	8	Cash.*
Do. empty Do. Do. Do.....	4	Cash.*
Maracan of empty or loaded Boat, for day.....	2½	Fans.
If Rowers and Maracan are detained, each is to be paid batta at the rate every day of	1	Fan.

The persons, for whom rowers &c. are posted, are required to pay the charges punctually and readily. The rowers &c. must be paid before they are expected to move the boat.

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan,

RULES

Regarding Hire of Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies.

WHERRAS the rate at which Rowers, Boatmen and Baggage Coolies are now paid are found to require revision, they are revised as follows; and the following rates will be in force hereafter:—

Every Rower of loaded cabin boat, for every mile.....	8	Cash.
Do. empty Do. Do. Do.....	4	"
Every Boatman for every mile for a loaded boat.....	8	"
Do. Do. Do. empty.....	4	"
Do. Baggage Cooly for every mile.....	12	"

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
22nd December 1887.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

* As modified subsequently.

THE FOUR DIVISIONS OF TRAVANCORE AND DISTRICTS OR TALUQS COMPRISED THEREIN.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Stations of the Tahsildars of the Districts.
Pulpanabapuram or Southern...	Pulpanabapuram.	Thovala	Boothapaundy.
		Agastheswarem	Yedalacoody.
		Eraneel	Eraneel.
		Kulculam	Palpanabapuram.
		Velavencode	Coolithoray.
Trevandrum ...	Trevandrum.	Neyattankaray	Neyattankaray.
		Trevandrum	Trevandrum.
		Nedoovengaud	Nedoovengaud.
		Sheraingeel	Attengal.
Quilon ...	Quilon.	Quilon	Quilon.
		Kunattoor	Uddur.
		Karunagapully	Pudnaircoluncara.
		Kartigapully	Aripaud.
		Mavelikaray	Mavelikaray.
		Chenganoor	Chenganoor.
		Tiruvella	Tiruvella.
		Ambalapulay	Ambalapulay.
		Kottarakaray	Kottarakaray.
		Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram.
		Shencottah	Shencottah.
Cottayam or Northern ...	Cottayam.	Shertallay	Shertallay.
		Vykam	Vykam.
		Yetmanoor	Yetmanoor.
		Cottayam	Thirunakaray.
		Changanacherry	Changanacherry.
		Meenachel	Palah.
		Moovattupulay	Moovattupulay.
		Thodoopulay	Karicode.
		Kunnattunaud	Peroombavoor.
		Aulangaud	Tiruwaloor.
		Paravoor	Cunnencolankara.

JURISDICTION OF THE DISTRICT AND MUNSIFFS' COURTS.

District Courts.	Munsiffs' Courts subordinate to each District.	Kelvies, Adigaroms, Proverthies or Maniams in each Taluq comprising the jurisdiction of the District and Munsiffs' Courts.
Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil	All the Kelvies in the Thovala and Agastheesuram Taluqs.
	Pulpanabapoorom ...	All the Adigaroms in the Kulcolum and Erraneel Taluqs.
Trevandrum....	Neyyattankara	All the Adigaroms in the Velavancode Taluq; and Neyyattankara, Parashallay, Kunnathookal, Marukil, Kollayil, Coolathoor and Peroonkadavilah in the Neyyattankara Taluq.
	Trevaudrum (old) ...	Nellamun, Oolloor, Coolathoor, Kalacoottom, Palkulangara & Puttom in the Trevandrum Taluq.
	Do. (new) ...	Vunjioor, & Vattioorkavoo in the Trevandrum Taluq; Naimom, Vilapil, & Kottookal. in the Neyyattankara Taluq, and Kulathummal, Perunkulam, Nedumungad, Arianad, Olamalakel and Karakulam in the Nedumungad Taluq.
	Sherayankil	All the Adigaroms in the Sherayankil Taluq, Vamanapuram and Vembayam in the Nedumungad Taluq and Pallipuram and Thonnakel in the Trevandrum Taluq.
Quilon. ...	Quilon	All the Praverties in the Quilon Taluq and Thevalacara and Chavara in the Karunagapalli Taluq.
	Krishnapuram	Karunagapalli, Kulshakarapuram, Puthupalli, Krishnapuram, Thalava and Ponmana in the Karunagapalli Taluq; Pandalam Vadakakara, Pandalam Thekakara, Thamarakulam, Pallikal and Nuranad in the Mavelicara Taluq; and Pathiyur in the Kartigapalli Taluq.
	Kottarakaray	All the Praverties in the Kottarakaray, Puthnapuram and Kunattur Taluqs and Omalloor in the [Chenganoor Taluq.
	Shencotta	All the Maniams in the Shencotta Taluq.
	Aripaud	Karthigapalli, Aripad, Kirikad, Chepaud, Pallipaud, Muthukulam, Kelakakara, Kumarapuram and Thrikunnapullai in the Karthigapalli Taluq, and Mavelicara, Kannamangalam, Thekakara, Chennithalla and Ala in the Mavelicara Taluq.
Alleppey....	Tiruvella (as a tentative measure) ...	All the Praverties in the Tiruvella and Chenganoor Taluqs except Omalloor in the latter, and Manjadikara, Changanacheri, Puthupalli and Kanjerapalli in the Changanacheri Taluq.
	Alleppey	All the Praverties in the Ambullapulla Taluq, and Muttar, Velianad and Nilamperur in the Changanacheri Taluq.
	Shertallai...	All the Praverties in the Shertallai Taluq.
	Vycome	All the Praverties in the Vycome Taluq except Mulakulam, and Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur [in the Ettumanoor Taluq.
	Cottayam...	All the Praverties in the Cottayam, Ettumanoor and Meenachel Taluqs except Vechur, Kadathuruthi and Manjur in Ettumanur and Ramapuram in Meenachel.
Paravoor ...	Muvattupullai	All the Praverties in the Muvattupulai, Todupulai and Kunnatanad Taluqs except Thrikakara, Edapalli Thekkumbagum and Vadakkumbagam in Kunnatnad, Manjapara in the Alengaud Taluq, Molakulam in the Vycome Taluq and Ramapuram in the Meenachel Taluq.
	Paravoor	All the Praverties in the Paroor Taluq & Alengaud, Airur, Chengamanad, Kothakulangara, Puthenchira and Puthenvelicara in the Alengaud Taluq, and Edapalli Thekkumbagam and Vadakkumbagam and Thrikakara in the Kunnatnad Taluq.

PENSION RULES

ESTABLISHED UNDER SIGN MANUAL BY HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJAH

Under date the 15th *August* 1864. / 1st *Chingom* 1040.

1. All public servants drawing monthly salaries of 30 rupees and upwards and named in the annexed List marked A shall be entitled to pension under these rules.

2. The applicant for pension must have served the Sircar for a period of not less than 15 years, on a monthly salary of 10 rupees and upwards.

3. If the applicant's service fall short of 30 years, he cannot have a pension, unless incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity. Competent medical testimony to such incapacity shall always accompany an application for pension in such circumstances. But when service is more than 30 years, such testimony shall not be required.

4. Public servants of standing between 15 and 20 years, who are entitled to pension under these rules, shall be granted pensions equal to one-fourth of their monthly salaries calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for pension. If the service has been for more than 20 but less than 30 years, and the public servant is entitled to pension under these rules, the amount shall be one-third of the monthly salary calculated in the manner above stated. Similarly, if the public servant has served 30 years or upwards, and his case satisfies the rules, the amount of his pension shall be one-half of his monthly salary calculated as above.

5. In no case, however, is the amount of pension to exceed 500 rupees a month.

6. Pensions granted under these rules are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

7. Pension certificates cannot be mortgaged or otherwise transferred. The pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted or to their authorized Vakeels.

8. Dismissal for misconduct entails forfeiture of the benefit of past service.

9. Service as substitute does not count towards pension when the substitute holds no substantive appointment.

10. The whole of the service in virtue of which pension is claimed must have been passed in one of the grades specified in the annexed List marked B.

11. Periods of service before the age of 18 shall not count towards pension.

A.

Dewan.
Dewau Peishcar.
Vallia Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Dewan's Secretary.
Police, Maramut, Chowkey, Devasom and Mint Sheristadars.
Fouzdarry Commissioner.
Palace Sarwathy Kariacar.
Do Mel Elthoo Pillay.
Do Samprethy Pillay.
Nithiachilavoo Kariacar.
Chellom Kariacar.
Sheristadar of the Petition Department, Palace.
Tutor to the Young Princes.
Stable Kariacar.
Judge of the Sadr Court.
Registrar to Do.
Judge of the Zillah Court.
Mnnsiff.
Tahsildar.
Superintendents of Police, Quilon and Trevandrum.
Sheristadar of the Commercial Department.
Huzur Samprethy.
Pepper Department Samprethy.
Huzur Treasurer.
Manager, Huzur Office.
Deputy Manager do. do.
Huzur Head Royasom.
Do. Deputy do.
Jemabundy Head do.
Unjel Superintendent.
Manager, Sadr Court's English Office.
Supervisor of Salt Bankshalls.
Chowkey Superintendent.
Extra Police Officer.
Jail Superintendent.

Pillamars, Royasoms, Goomastas, Cashkeepers, Translators, Writers, Samprethies and Visharippoos drawing monthly salaries of 30 Rupees and upwards in the Huzur Cutcherry, Sadr Court, Palace, Commercial Department, and Zillah Courts.

B.

Appointments included in the List A.

Accountants, Royasoms, Cashkeepers, Goomastas, Goomastakenmars and Clerks in the Huzur Cutcherry and Sadr Court, and every Office in the other Departments to which is attached a monthly salary of 10 Rupees or upwards, excepting such grade as that of Peon.

Table of the principal Road and Canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers' Bungalows, &c

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows.

ABSTRACT.

1 Road from Trovandrum to Northern Frontier.
2 Do. Do. Tinnevelly, viâ Arambooly.
3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon.
5 Do. Nedoovengaud to Shoralacode.
6 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
7 Do. Shorlacode to Arambooly.
8 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
9 Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
10 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
11 Do. Kayencolum to Poonalore.
12 Do. Ayur to Colathoorpolay.
13 Do. Perambaloor to Alwaye and Ernacollum.
14 Do. Muvattupulay to Western Frontier.
15 Do. Coothatacolem to Thoduvully.
16 Do. Ettumanoor to Lalem.
17 Do. Cottayam viâ Peermade to Ammayanaikanoor.
18 Backwater route from Trevandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

* Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1 Main central road, from Trevandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier, via Cottayam,—156 Miles.		
* Trevandrum	0	1st Class T. B.
Bavanapuram	19¾	
Do. river (bridged) ...	20½	
Killimanoor do. (do.)—Road to Alengode joins...	24	
Road to Quilon joins	28¾	
Nellamail	29	
Ayoor river (bridged)	34⅓	
Road to Colathoorpolay joins ...	35½	
Ayoor	36	
* Cottaracaray (47½) Quilon to Shencotta road crosses	46⅓	2nd Class T. B.
Yanadymangalom–Kulladay river (ferry).	53¼	
* Uddoor—Joins road from Kayencolum to Ponalore...	58⅔	2nd Class T. B.

1. Main central road,—(*Continued.*)

Leaves Kayencolum to Poonalore road ...	60	
Pundalum	64¾	
Do. river (ferry)	66	
Chenganoor	74	
Ranee river (ferry)	75½	
Vurraytyaur (do.)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Tiroovella—Road to Kavioor joins ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	85	
*Chunganachorry—Road to Waroor joins	87	2nd Class T. B.
Cunnenparoor river (bridged) ...	88	
Pullum road joins	95	
Codymullay river (bridged) ...	96	
* Cottayam	96½	1st Class T. B. & Telegraph office
Peermade road joins	97¼	
Cottayam river (bridged)	98¼	
Neelamungalam river (bridged) ...	100	
Ettamanoor—Road to Lalem joins ...	104	
Ellacand	112	
Coothathacolem—Roads to Thoduvully and Puravum join	120	
Muvatupulay and river (ferry)-Road to Western frontier joins	132	
Perumbaloor—Road to Alwaye joins ...	144	
Perryaur river (ferry)	148	
Angamalee	152	
Northern frontier (Cochin Territory) ...	156	

2. Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Arambooly—93 miles.

*Trevandrum	0	1st Class T. B.
Killiar river (bridged)	¾	
Karamanay river (do.)	1⅔	
Road to Cotoor joins	2⅔	
Villinjum road joins	8½	
Balaramapuram	8½	
Pooar road joins	9	
*Neyattincaray	11½	2nd Class T. B.
Neyar river (bridged)	13¼	
Amaravillay	14	
Road to Anaparay joins	14¼	
Parachalay	18⅔	
Kalliakavelay	20	
*Coolithoray river (bridged) ...	23½	1st Class T. B.
Thodoovetty (Marthandam) ...	24¼	Telegraph & Post office.
Road to Thiruvettaur joins	24⅖	
Road to Colachel joins	26¼	

2. Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly,—(*Contd.*)

Road to Maycode joins	27¾	
Moolagamood,—Road to Colachel joins...	29¾	
Thakallay	32	
Eraneel and Shoralacode roads join ...	32⅔	
* Oodaghêrry	33⅔	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins	36⅚	
* Nagercoil (Vadasherry)	42⅛	1st Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Palayaur river (bridged)	42⅔	
Thovallay	48	
Aramboly	50¼	
Travancore frontier	53¼	
Panagoody	56	British Territory.
* Palamcoottah	90	
Tinnevelly (Railway Station.) ..	93	

3. Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah,—67½ miles.

* Trevandrum	0	1st Class T. B.
Caracolum river (bridged.)... ...	8	
* Nodoovengaud	11⅛	2nd Class T. B.
Roads to Arianand and Vembayaconum join	12	
Road to Kullar joins	14½	
Pallode,—Manoor river (bridged.) ...	21½	
Chittar river do. ...	24½	
Road to Quilon joins	30⅝	
Maddathoray	31⅔	
* Colathoorpolay,—Road to Ayoor joins ..	40	2nd Class T. B.
Meenmootty	43	
Paripar river (ferry)	44½	
Joins road from Quilon to Shencottah ...	46	
Camp Gorge	47½	
*Ariencavoo	54	2nd Class T. B.
Poolyaray	58½	
*Shencottah	64	2nd Class T.B. & Telegraph office.
Travancore Frontier	65	
Courtallum	67½	British Territory.

4. Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—45¼ miles.

*Trevandrum	0	1st Class T. B.
Ooloor river (bridged)	4⅔	
Calacootum	10	
Canniapuram	11¾	
Thonekul	12	
Pullypooram	13⅓	
Mamem bridge	19⅙	
Attingal Cutcherry, river, and ferry ...	21	
Road to Wurkallay joins	26½	

4. Road from Trevandrum (Fort) to Quilon,—(*Contd.*)

Navoyoolum	27¾	
Road to Naddayarah joins	30½	
Road to Maddathoray joins	31	
Chathanoor	36	
Ithicurray river (bridged)	37¼	
*Quilon	45¼	1st. Class T. B. & Telegraph office.

5. Road from Nedoovengaud to Shorlacode,—39 miles.

* Nedoovengaud ...	0	2nd Class T. B.
Olamalacul	5¼	
Areeanaud,—Karamanay river (ferry) ...	8	
Cotoor road crosses	9¾	
Paroothapally	9⅞	
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry) ..	12⅞	
Coviloor	20	
Road to Panachamood and Amravillay joins	21⅔	
Culliel,—Codyar river (ferry) ...	28¾	
Colasagarum—Road from Thoduvotty to Hill side crosses	32⅔	
Ponmana,—Paralayar river (causeway) ...	36½	
Shorlacode	39	

6. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore,—23⅔ miles.

Nagercoil Town	0	Telegraph office.
* Vadasherry	¾	1st Class T. B.
Poothary tank	1¼	
	2	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Thittivillay	6½	
Palayar river (bridged)	7¾	
Alagiapandiapuram,—Ashamboo road joins	8¼	
Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins	11⅛	
Massapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney estate joins ..	16⅘	
Calagasem river (causeway) ...	18⅕	
Balamore	23⅔	

7. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly,—15⅛ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Anendenar head works	⅜	
Road to Balamore joins	3⅛	
*Thadicarenconum	3½	2nd Class T. B.
Alagiapandiapuram,—Road to Ashamboo joins.	6½	

7. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly,—(*Continued.*)

Palayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Thittivillay	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasiar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Poothenaur head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Seethapal	10	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{3}$	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin,—$11\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B.
Road to Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Dhurmapuram joins	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul bridge	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Agasteeswaram cutcherry	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Sooshindrum tank	$1\frac{7}{8}$ / $2\frac{1}{3}$	
Sooshindrum—Palayar river (bridged)—		
Road to Marangoor joins	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Tamaracolem joins	5	
Cotarum	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{1}{5}$	
Cape Comorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

9. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Port,—$13\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Eranccl—Road to Thakallay joins ...	$8\frac{2}{3}$	
Monday market—Roads to Poothoocaday and Tiroovancode join ...	10	
*Colachel—Road to Karingal joins	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B. & Telegraph office.

10. Road from Quilon to Shencottah,—$59\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Quilon	0	1st Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Road to Backwater joins	8	
Koondaray	10	
*Cottarakaray—Road to Coonathoor joins.	$15\frac{7}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Main central road crosses	$16\frac{3}{8}$	
Poonalore Roads to Nedengyam and Paper Mills join...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	
*Suspension bridge over Kulladay river—		
Road to Kayoncolam joins	28	2nd Class T. B.
Eddamanoor	33	
Otacul	$38\frac{7}{8}$	

10. Road from Quilon to Shencottah,—(*Continued.*)

Road to Trevandrum joins	$41\frac{1}{2}$	
Camp Gorge	$42\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44	
Anachady river do	$44\frac{1}{2}$	
*Ariencavoo	$49\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B.
Top of Ariencavoo Pass	$51\frac{1}{4}$	
Puliyera	54	
*Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B.
Travancore frontier	$59\frac{3}{4}$	

11. Road from Kayencolum to Poonalore,—35 miles.

Kayencolum	0	
Road to Mavalikaray joins	$1\frac{4}{5}$	
* Pullikul	$4\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Main central road to North joins ...	$15\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. to South Do. ...	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
* Uddoor	18	2nd Class T. B.
Road from Koneyoor joins	$26\frac{1}{2}$	
Kalinjur river (bridged)	$26\frac{2}{5}$	
*Puthanapuram...	$27\frac{4}{6}$	2nd Class T. B.
Nedongyam road joins	$33\frac{1}{8}$	
Shaliakurray river (bridged)... ...	$33\frac{2}{5}$	
* Poonalore—Joins Quilon to Shencottah road...	35	2nd Class T. B.

12. Road from Ayur to Colathoorpolay,—16 miles.

Ayoor—Main central road, 35th mile ...	0	
Yairoor	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
*Colathoorpolay...	16	2nd Class T. B.

13. Road from Perambaloor to Alwaye and Ernacolum via Eddapally,—21 miles.

Perambaloor,—Main central road, 144th mile	0	
Alwaye	$9\frac{2}{3}$	
Eddapully	17	
Travancore frontier	$18\frac{1}{8}$	
Ernacolum	21	Cochin Territory.

14. Road from Muvattupulay to Western frontier,—18 miles

Muvattupulay	0	
Kolancherry	8	
Poothen Cruz	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Western frontier	$16\frac{1}{8}$	
Thirupenthoray	18	Cochin Territory.

15. Road from Coothatacolum to Thoduvully,—13 miles.

Coothatacolum,—Main central road, 120th mile..	0
River (ferry)	11½
Road to Muvatupulay joins	12
Thoduvully	13

16. Road from Ettumanoor to Lalum,—10½ miles.

Ettumanoor,—Main central road, 104th mile...	0
Lalum	10½

17. Road from Cottayam, via Peermade and Periyaur to Goodalore frontier, Periakolum, and Ammayanaikanoor Railway Station,—143 miles.

*Cottayam	0	1st Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Cinjecooly canal (bridge) ...	2¼	
Road to Vadavathoor joins ...	4⅛	
Iratnady bridge	4⅝	
Road to Poothupully joins ...	5½	
Do. to Chunganacherry joins ...	13⅔	
*Waroor	17	2nd Class T. B.
Canjerapully	22⅔	
Road to Coonambagam joins ...	23½	
Canjerapully river (bridge) / Road to Iratapettah ...	24	
*Moondakayam	32½	2nd Class T. B.
Do. River (bridge) ...	32¾	
Bridle path to Peermade Residency joins...	41⅝	
Do. to Urrady joins ...	43⅛	
Road to Peermade Residency joins...	44½	
Cardamom Hills road joins ...	45½	
Urrady river (bridge)	48⅜	
Pambanaur (bridge)	50⅝	
*Perriaur (ferry)	59⅜	2nd Class T. B.
Chotapara Chowkey and Chuttram...	66	
Goodalore Thavalum	68½	
Coomlie (Frontier)	69	
Cumbum	82	British territory
*Periakolum	115	British territory
Thavathanputty	123	British territory
Batlagoondoo	131	British territory
*Ammayanaikanoor	143	British territory — Railway station.
*Kristnamanaik's tope	120	British territory — To Puhoy Hills taking off at Periakolum.
Kodikanal (By Bridle path) ...	132	British territory — To Puhoy Hills taking off at Periakolum.

18. Backwater Route from Trevandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin,—191 miles.

*Trevandrum Vullacadavoo ...	0	Canal.
Chakey landing place	1⅛	
Vaily Backwater begins ...	3⅕	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins ...	4	Canal.
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins ..	11	Back water.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	Canal.
Bavanapuram river crosses Canal ...	16½	
Canal ends	17	Back water.
Anjengo Fort	17½	
Wurkallay Canal begins—Colythotum	20½	
Vettoor landing place	22½	
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22¾	
Do. ends.	23	
Chelakoor landing place and road to Wurkallay	23¼	
No. 2 Tunnel begins	24⅜	Canal.
Do. ends	24⅞	
Nadayara—Roads to Wurkallay &c. cross	26¼	
Iroor	27½	
Canal ends and Eddava Backwater begins	28	Back water.
End of Eddava Backwater, and Paravoor Canal begins ...	31⅛	
Paroor	32	Canal.
Paroor Canal ends and Backwater begins	32½	
Opposite Paroor bar	33½	Back water.
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins	36	
Quilon small bridge	39	Canal.
Do. big do.	40	
*Quilon Canal ends, Backwater begins	40½	1st Class T. B. & Telegraph office.
Quilon Residency	41	Back water.
Thevally Palace	41½	
Opposite Neendacurray bar ...	44½	
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins	46½	
Chowray	47¼	Canal.
Ponmanay Canal ends and Backwater begins	50½	Back water.
Claupanay	57	

18. Backwater Route,—(Concluded.)

*Ayrenthengu	58½	2nd Class T. B.
Opposite Kayencolem bar ...	60	Back water.
Backwater ends and river begins ...	67¾	
Triconapolay	68¾	Natural stream.
Thotapully cherra lock	73½	
River ends and Caroomaddy canal begins	77	
*Caroomaddy	78	2nd Class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins ...	79	Canal.
*Branch canal to Alleppey turns off...	85½	1st Class T. B.
River ends and Vembanaud Backwater begins...	87¼	Natural stream.
Arecooty, Travancore boundary ...	116	Backwater. Cochin Territory.
*Cochin	125	
*Trichoor	171	
*Shoranore Railway station ...	191	Road Do.

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State excepting on the following articles which will be treated as articles under numbers in the 1st Column of the Import Tariff which are given opposite to each article hereunder.

Tobacco, raw and manufactured as per No. 4 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.

Salt	do.	No. 3	do.
Spirits	do.	No. 2	do.

2. Imported goods other than those which are the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty to British India or the Cochin State will be exempted from duty.

3. The Sircar will not tax Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwater to British Cochin or to the Cochin State nor tax the produce of the territories of the Cochin Sircar directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other part of the territories of the Cochin State itself. *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated 14th Vycausy, 1040 / 26th May 1865 published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040. / 13th June 1865.

4. No opium can be imported except by the Government Contractor and after payment of duty to the British Indian Government. *Vide* Proclamation dated 18th August 1884 / 30th Karkadagom 1059 published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884. / 12th Auvany 1060.

IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.	
				Rs.	A.
1	ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES—*				
	Fire-arms and parts thereof—				
	1. Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	... ...	... ...	50	0
	2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	30	0
	3. Pistols, for each ...	... ...	... ...	15	0
	4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each ...	... ...	... ...	10	0
	5. Springs used for fire-arms, for each	... ...	... ...	8	0
	6. Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	... ...	... ...	5	0
	7. Revolver-breeches for each cartridge they will carry	... ...	... ...	2	8
	8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tongs, bolts thum-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for and all tools used for cleaning or putting together; or loading the same, for each...	... ...	... ...	1	8
	9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each.	... ...	... ...	10	0
	10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	... ...	... ...	2	8
	Exception 1. Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the above list when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm, are free	... ...			
	Exception 2. Arms forming part of the Regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer, are free ...	... ...			

* Articles enumerated under No. 1 will not be allowed to be imported by sea into any other Port than Alleppey—*Vide* Notification dated $\frac{\text{17th June 1879}}{\text{4th Anny 1054}}$ published at page 465 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{24th June 1879.}}{\text{11th Anny 1054.}}$

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
	Proviso 1. No duty in excess of 10 per cent advalorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.		Rs. A.	
	Proviso 2. When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, or purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent, advalorem and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.			
	Gunpowder, common ...	lb.	0 5	10 per cent.
	Do. sporting	,,	1 0	
	All other sorts		*Advalorem.*	
2	LIQUORS*—			
	Ale, beer, and porter except when condensed or concentrated	Impl. Gallon or six-quart bottles.	... ...	1 anna.
	Cider and other fermented liquors			
	Liqueurs	,,	... ...	Rupees 5.
	Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry and which has been			

* Liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. *Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1044. / 8th August 1865.

IMPORT TARIFF.—(*concluded.*)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
			Rs. A.	
	rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption ...	*Advalorem.*	... ...	5 per cent.
*	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent of a spirit of the strength of London proof.	... ...	*Advalorem.*	5 per cent.
	Spirit, * when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent and upwards	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rupees 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood, or in bottles	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 8 ,,
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	... ...	Rs. 6 and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Impl. Gallon or six quart bottles.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	All other sorts of wines ...			,, 1 0
	SALT—			
	N. B. Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of the Government.			
	Indippoo	Indian Md. of 3,200 Tolas.	... ...	Rs. 2 8
	TOBACCO †—			
	Snuff	Bottles of 51 Tolas	2 2	8 per cent.
	English Tobacco used for smoking	lb.	3 8	
	Cigars	,,	3 8	
	Cigarettes	... ...	*Advalorem.*	
	Goodak	lb.	0 8	
	Unmanufactured	... ...	... ...	As hitherto.
	Petroleum, including also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum.	Imperial gallon.	... ...	Six pies.
*	EXCEPTION.—Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector to be intended to be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.			

† Raw and confected dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules.

* Vide Notification dated 15th April 1890 / 4th Madom 1065 published at page 434 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890. / 11th Chittray 1065.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	Tariff Valuation. A.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	
	2. Cocoanuts	1000	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables tanned & untanned...	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)* ...	Do.	8	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk ...	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk ...	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				
	1. Paddy	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent if exported to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. in Other cases.
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Green gram	Do.	4	0	
	4. Paroompayaru	Do.	3	0	
	5. Horse gram	Do.	2	4	
	6. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	
V	COFFEE (a)—				
	1. Pealed coffee...	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	14	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	1	0	1 per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED & UNTANNED—				
	1. Country Buffalo	Score.	40	0	
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	Do.	30	0	
	4. Goat skins	Do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	Do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	6. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	8. All other hides or skins ...	Do.	*Advalorem.*		

(a) No commodities other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above schedule shall be subject to export duty at Rannaswaremcottah and Edapully, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above & pepper.

Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and 707 dated 6th Edavum 1044 / 18th May 1869 published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Auny 1040 / 13th June 1865 and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vaikasy 1044. / 18th May 1869.

* 1000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one Cwt. Vide Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890. / 11th Chittray 1065.

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*continued*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	
	Note—Elephant's tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.				
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped Malabar...	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Galingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH	Do.	3	0	5 per cent.
XI	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	
XII	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (*a*)				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	2	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND—				
	1. Turmeric	Do.	7	0	
	2. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (*b*)*	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 2 INDIAN MAUNDS (*c*)—	... ...	...	...	700 Rs.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (*a*)—				
	1. Teak, Blackwood and Thavatharum	Candy.	12	0	
	2. Cole teak (*d*)	Do.	5	0	
	3. Anjelly, Jack, Thambavoo & Karingali (*d*)	Do.	6	0	10 per cent.
	4. All descriptions of Jungle wood besides the above ...	Do.	4	0	

[*b*] Unless otherwise authorized pepper intended to pass out of the country cannot be exported, if by sea, from any other Ports than Alleppey and Quilon, or, if by land, or backwater, by any other routes than Villiyamuttom, Peroovunthanum, [now Goodalor] Atchencoil Ariencavoo, Kolathoopolay, Aramboly, Aroocooty, Bagawathicottah, Verapulay, Mamalay, Munombum & Valluni. But if intended to be shipped at British Cochin shall as usual be covered by a certificate from the frontier Chowkey of Aroocooty. Vide Notification No. 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1044}}{\text{18th May 1869}}$ published at page 329 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$

[*c*] Vide Notification No. 2303 dated $\frac{\text{13th Audy 1055}}{\text{26th July 1880}}$ published at page 599 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{21st Audy 1055.}}{\text{3rd August 1880.}}$

* Duty on Pepper will be levied at Munombom Chowkey also. Vide Notification No. 1524 dated 30th Meenom 1065 published at Page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{22nd April 1890.}}{\text{11th Chittray 1065.}}$

EXPORT TARIFF.—(*concluded.*)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty.
			Rs.	A.	
	5. XIX (1) planks (*d*)	100 Thuvad of	75	0	10 per cent.
	6. XIX (3) do. (*e*)	Do.	56	0	
	7. XIX (4) do....	Do.	30	0	
	8. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	9. Do. for small vessels ...	Do.	20	0	
	10. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	11. Bamboos	100	10	0	
	12. Palmyra rafters	100 koles	10	0	
	13. Boats of Anchelly	Parah.	0	4	
	14. Do. of all other kinds of timber	Do.	0	3	
	15. Poonáy masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 viruls		125	0	
	16. Do. Do. below 12 viruls		80	0	
	17. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo	Each.	10	0	
	18. All other kinds * do. ...	Do.	2	0	

[*d*] Teak, Blackwood and Karingalee, if purchased from the Commercial Depôt or from any Depôt under the Forest Conservator and if covered by a pass from the Commercial Agent or the Forest Conservator shall be passed free.

[*e*] Vide Notification No. 920 dated 5th Magarum 1066 published at page 129 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{20th Thio 1066.}}{\text{10th February 1891.}}$

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that logs of timber, the sides of which have been squared with the axe but which have not been sawn will, for the purposes of assessing export duty, be treated as whole logs and not as planks and the tariff value thereon will be calculated on the candy as per rates given in No. XIX of the Export Tariff subjoined to Notification dated 3rd February 1885 No. 1117 published in pages 129 and 169 of Gazettes dated $\frac{\text{17th February 1885}}{\text{7th Maasy 1060}}$ and $\frac{\text{24th February 1885.}}{\text{14th Maasy 1060.}}$

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st March 1889.

T. RAMA ROW,
Dewan.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

E. Wallis.
Superintendent, Malabar Division,
Head Quarters, Calicut, Malabar.

A. G. Gonzalves.
Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
Head Quarters, Cochin.

Alleppey, a 2nd Class Postal Combined Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

Kottayam, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

Kayencolam, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster,

Quilon, a second Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

Trevandrum, a second Class Office—open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M.
S. C. Moothooswamy Pillay, Telegraph Master.
J. B. Benjamin, J. P. Morais, Signallers.

Nagercoil, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

Martandam, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

Colachel, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6. P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

Shencottah, a third Class Postal Combined Office—open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M, except on Sundays and Holidays, when it is open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.
In charge of Postmaster.

SECTION I.

Summary of General Information.

Charges for Inland, Private and State Telegrams.

Class.	First eight words or group of three figures.		Each additional word or group of three figures.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Urgent	2	0	0	4
Ordinary	1	0	0	2
Deferred	0	8	0	1
Additional charges :—			Rs.	As.
Reply Paid Telegrams (Rule 17 in Section IV)—				
Minimum			0	8
Maximum			2	0
Acknowledgment of delivery (Rule 18 in Sec. IV)			1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 19 in Section IV) each 100 words or less			0	4
Repetition (Rule 20 in Section IV)			One quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag to or from ships (see Section XX) per telegram			1	0
Boat hire (see Section 19)				
Copies of Telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 19 in Section IV.)...			0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section IV.

Charges for Foreign Telegrams.

To	Per word			
	From India.		From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
All countries in Europe (except Russia & Turkey)...	3	5	3	7
Ceylon	0	3	0	4½

For details of rules and rates for Foreign Telegrams, see Sections V to XV. The division of India and Burma is between Bhamoo and Maungdaw. Bhamoo office is in India : Maungdaw office is in Burma.

Telegram Forms.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakeable hand, and on the proper forms which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post offices. Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all offices. Books containing 100 forms for inland or for foreign telegrams with counterfoils can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph offices. (Price 4 annas each.

COMPLAINTS.—All complaints should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

INLAND TELEGRAMS CAN BE TELEGRAPHED TO ANY INDIAN PORTS TO BE POSTED TO PLACES BEYOND INDIAN LIMITS (RULE 6, II in SECTION IV.)

Example—

Class (Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).
To—Bombay, *From—Calcutta,*
To—Mrs. Johnson, *From—W. Johnson.*
20, *Cambridge Terrace,*
Hyde Park,
London. *Post Registered Bombay.*

Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

The charge for the above telegram is the usual Inland rate, *plus* 5 annas for postage, registration, &c. Telegrams to be forwarded by *Post registered* are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to 11 A. M. (*Madras Time*) on the day of sailing of the Homeward Mail.

CODE ADDRESSES IN ENGLAND.—Senders of Foreign telegrams to England under abbreviated or code addresses are warned that unless such addresses are registered, not only with the Indo-European and Eastern Telegraph Companies, but also with the British Post Office, there is a risk of non-delivery, especially in the event of interruptions on one route requiring telegrams to be diverted to another. Registration at the Eastern or Indo-European Companies' Offices is not recognised by the British Post Office or by the Sub-Marine Telegraph Company, London, nor is such registration applicable to messages sent *via* Turkey. Claims for refund due to insufficient registration are rejected by the Authorities in England.

SECTION II.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
8 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	21 ...	1	5	2	10	5	4
9 ...	0	9	1	2	2	4	22 ...	1	6	2	12	5	8
10 ...	0	10	1	4	2	8	23 ...	1	7	2	14	5	12
11 ...	0	11	1	6	2	12	24 ...	1	8	3	0	6	0
12 ...	0	12	1	8	3	0	25 ...	1	9	3	2	6	4
13 ...	0	13	1	10	3	4	26 ...	1	10	3	4	6	8
14 ...	0	14	1	12	3	8	27 ...	1	11	3	6	6	12
15 ...	0	15	1	14	3	12	28 ...	1	12	3	8	7	0
16 ...	1	0	2	0	4	0	29 ...	1	13	3	10	7	4
17 ...	1	1	2	2	4	4	30 ...	1	14	3	12	7	8
18 ...	1	2	2	4	4	8	31 ...	1	15	3	14	7	12
19 ...	1	3	2	6	4	12	32 ...	2	0	4	0	8	0
20 ...	1	4	2	8	5	0	33 ...	2	1	4	2	8	4

Table of Charges for Inland Telegrams.—(Continued.)

Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent		Words	Deferred		Ordinary		Urgent	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
34 ...	2	2	4	4	8	8	68 ...	4	4	8	8	17	0
35 ...	2	3	4	6	8	12	69 ...	4	5	8	10	17	4
36 ...	2	4	4	8	9	0	70 ...	4	6	8	12	17	8
37 ...	2	5	4	10	9	4	71 ...	4	7	8	14	17	12
38 ...	2	6	4	12	9	8	72 ...	4	8	9	0	18	0
39 ...	2	7	4	14	9	12	73 ...	4	9	9	2	18	4
40 ...	2	8	5	0	10	0	74 ...	4	10	9	4	18	8
41 ...	2	9	5	2	10	4	75 ...	4	11	9	6	18	12
42 ...	2	10	5	4	10	8	76 ...	4	12	9	8	19	0
43 ...	2	11	5	6	10	12	77 ...	4	13	9	10	19	4
44 ...	2	12	5	8	11	0	78 ...	4	14	9	12	19	8
45 ...	2	13	5	10	11	4	79 ...	4	15	9	14	19	12
46 ...	2	14	5	12	11	8	80 ...	5	0	10	0	20	0
47 ...	2	15	5	14	11	12	81 ...	5	1	10	2	20	4
48 ...	3	0	6	0	12	0	82 ...	5	2	10	4	20	8
49 ...	3	1	6	2	12	4	83 ...	5	3	10	6	20	12
50 ...	3	2	6	4	12	8	84 ...	5	4	10	8	21	0
51 ...	3	3	6	6	12	12	85 ...	5	5	10	10	21	4
52 ...	3	4	6	8	13	0	86 ...	5	6	10	12	21	8
53 ...	3	5	6	10	13	4	87 ...	5	7	10	14	21	12
54 ...	3	6	6	12	13	8	88 ...	5	8	11	0	22	0
55 ...	3	7	6	14	13	12	89 ...	5	9	11	2	22	4
56 ...	3	8	7	0	14	0	90 ...	5	10	11	4	22	8
57 ...	3	9	7	2	14	4	91 ..	5	11	11	6	22	12
58 ...	3	10	7	4	14	8	92 ...	5	12	11	8	23	0
59 ...	3	11	7	6	14	12	93 ...	5	13	11	10	23	4
60 ...	3	12	7	8	15	0	94 ...	5	14	11	12	23	8
61 ...	3	13	7	10	15	4	95 ...	5	15	11	14	23	12
62 ...	3	14	7	12	15	8	96 ...	6	0	12	0	24	0
63 ...	3	15	7	14	15	12	97 ...	6	1	12	2	24	4
64 ...	4	0	8	0	16	0	98 ...	6	2	12	4	24	8
65 ...	4	1	8	2	16	4	99 ...	6	3	12	6	24	12
66 ...	4	2	8	4	16	8	100 ...	6	4	12	8	25	0
67 ...	4	3	8	6	16	12							

SECTION III.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
	*		11 ...	36	7	21	69	9	31 ...	102	11
2 ...	6	10	12 ...	39	12	22	72	14	32 ...	106	...
3 ...	9	15	13 ...	43	1	23	76	3	33 ...	109	5
4 ...	13	4	14 ..	46	6	24	79	8	34 ...	112	10
5 ...	16	9	15 ...	49	11	25	82	13	35 ...	115	15
6 ...	19	14	16 ...	53	...	26	86	2	36 ...	119	4
7 ...	23	8	17 ...	56	5	27	89	7	37 ...	122	9
8 ...	26	8	18 ...	59	10	28	92	2	38 ...	125	14
9 ...	29	13	19 ...	62	15	29	96	1	39 ...	129	3
10 ...	33	2	20 ...	66	4	30	99	6	40 ...	132	8

* To be calculated at Rs. 3-5 per word.

Table of charges for Foreign Telegrams from INDIA to EUROPE, &c.—*continued.**

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
41 ...	135	13	56 ...	185	8	71 ...	235	3	86 ...	284	14
42 ...	139	2	57 ...	188	13	72 ...	238	8	87 ...	288	3
43 ...	142	7	58 ...	192	2	73 ...	241	13	88 ...	291	8
44 ...	145	12	59 ...	195	7	74 ...	245	2	89 ...	294	13
45 ...	149	1	60 ...	198	12	75 ...	248	7	90 ...	298	2
46 ...	152	6	61 ...	202	1	76 ...	251	12	91 ...	301	7
47 ...	155	11	62 ...	205	6	77 ...	255	1	92 ...	304	12
48 ...	159	...	63 ...	208	11	78 ...	258	6	93 ...	308	1
49 ...	162	5	64 ...	212	...	79 ...	267	11	94 ...	311	6
50 ...	165	10	65 ...	215	5	80 ...	265	...	95 ...	314	11
51 ...	168	15	66 ...	218	10	81 ...	268	5	96 ...	318	...
52 ...	172	4	67 ...	221	15	82 ...	271	10	97 ...	321	5
53 ...	175	9	68 ...	225	4	83 ...	274	15	98 ...	324	10
54 ...	178	14	69 ...	228	9	84 ...	278	4	99 ...	327	15
55 ...	182	3	70 ...	231	14	85 ...	281	9	100 ...	331	4

* To be calculated at Rs. 3-5 per word.

Table of Charges for Foreign Telegrams from BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.		Words	Charge.	
	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
	*		26 ...	89	6	51 ...	175	5	76 ...	261	4
2 ...	6	14	27 ...	92	13	52 ...	178	12	77 ...	264	11
3 ...	10	5	28 ...	96	4	53 ...	182	3	78 ...	268	2
4 ...	13	12	29 ...	99	11	54 ...	185	10	79 ...	271	9
5 ...	17	3	30 ...	102	2	55 ...	189	1	80 ...	275	0
6 ...	20	10	31 ...	106	9	56 ...	192	8	81 ...	278	7
7 ...	24	1	32 ...	109	0	57 ...	195	15	82 ...	281	14
8 ...	27	8	33 ...	113	7	58 ...	199	6	83 ...	285	5
9 ...	30	15	34 ...	116	14	59 ...	202	13	84 ...	288	12
10 ...	34	6	35 ...	120	5	60 ...	206	4	85 ...	292	3
11 ...	37	13	36 ...	123	12	61 ...	209	11	86 ...	295	10
12 ...	41	4	37 ...	126	3	62 ...	213	2	87 ...	299	1
13 ...	44	11	38 ...	130	10	63 ...	216	9	88 ...	302	8
14 ...	48	2	39 ...	133	1	64 ...	220	0	89 ...	305	15
15 ...	51	9	40 ...	137	8	65 ...	223	7	90 ...	309	6
16 ...	55	0	41 ...	140	15	66 ...	226	14	91 ...	312	13
17 ...	58	7	42 ...	144	6	67 ...	230	5	92 ...	316	4
18 ...	61	14	43 ...	147	13	68 ...	233	12	93 ...	319	11
19 ...	65	5	44 ...	151	4	69 ...	237	3	94 ...	323	2
20 ...	68	12	45 ...	154	11	70 ...	240	10	95 ...	326	9
21 ...	72	3	46 ...	157	2	71 ...	244	1	96 ...	330	0
22 ...	75	10	47 ...	161	9	72 ...	247	8	97 ...	333	7
23 ...	79	1	48 ...	164	...	73 ...	250	15	98 ...	336	14
24 ...	82	8	49 ...	168	7	74 ...	254	6	99 ...	340	5
25 ...	85	15	50 ...	171	14	75 ...	257	13	100 ...	343	12

* To be calculated at Rs. 3-7 per word.

SECTION IV.

Rules and rates for Inland Telegrams sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council under the Gazette Notifications P. W. D. No. 146 dated 4th June 1886, No. 161 dated the 23rd May 1888, No. 229 dated 3rd August 1888, No. 375 Dated 29th November 1889 and No. 19 dated 13th January 1890.

General.

Rule 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors or delays.

Rule 2.—Telegraph offices in India are distinguished as follows :—

(*a*) Government Telegraph Offices.

These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(*b*) Railway Telegraph Offices.

These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under Section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the Telegraph guide.

II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.

III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and from 4 to 9 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

IV.—Telegraph offices of the 3rd class are open about 7 hours daily, and usually from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. (local time) except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.

V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.

VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

Rule 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices except some Branch offices.

I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices are called "Postal Combined offices."

II.—Post Offices not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices receive telegrams and despatch them by Post to a Telegraph Office and are called "Postal Receiving Offices." Such telegrams are sent "registered" and "postage free" by first post.

RULE 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an insufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

RULE 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

RULE 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example. To "Sherghotty, Post Burhee."

The extra words "Post Burhee" form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits five annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

RULE 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals; subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the Vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

I.—Telegram forms are to be supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.

II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the Presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.

III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 V).

IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.

V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representatives.

RULE 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

RULE 9.—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief civil or military officer, if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

RULE 10.—There are three classes of telegrams—urgent ordinary, deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State

and private telegrams between any two offices in India :—

	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
First 8 words or group of 3 figures.	2	0	1	0	0	8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures ...	0	4	0	2	0	1

I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and have special delivery at destination.

II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P. M., local time.

III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of *urgent* and *ordinary* telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.

IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

V.—The 'address' includes name of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and the addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram. Name and designation cannot both be admitted unless it would otherwise be obviously impossible for the addressee to identify the sender. A telegram can only be sent in the name of one individual or firm.

VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.

VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh paid telegram.

VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner—

(*a*) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.

(*b*) At Postal Combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.

(*c*) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.

(*d*) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or Telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.

(*e*) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.

IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps) and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.

XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.

XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.

XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegram charges are not given 'at Postal Combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices.

XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing' will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

RULE 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

RULE 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

I.—Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. "Half penny," "two pence," "threepence," &c. up to "eleven pence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B.," "C. F. I.," "A. M.," and "P. M.," when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations when written "fob." "cfi.," "am," "pm" are accepted each as one word. The abbreviations B/L C/o and% are also counted each as one word. No other abbreviations except those specified in this rule are accepted as one word.

II. Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

III. Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles'," "brother's."

IV. Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

RULE 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters, added to figures to form ordinal numbers, are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted in private telegrams.

RULE 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (V)

I.—The day, hour and minute (Madras time), at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch, are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

RULE 15.—Telegrams from British Government officials on the business of the British Government must be marked State by the sender, and as a rule paid for in cash or stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in cases of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent' or ordinary State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II.—State Telegrams have no priority over private telegrams and take their turn with the latter according to class, in the order in which tendered.

RULE 16.—All telegrams, State and Private, must be paid for except the following *viz* :—

(*a*) Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office,

(*b*) Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

RULE 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "reply paid" and the amount he deposits, thus "Reply paid ten annas" and such words will not be charged for.

I.—The terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when within the limit of 30 days prescribed in the pass, and to what address, he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, must be accompanied by the 'pass.'

II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a "*reply paid*" telegram, the terminal office send a telegram to that effect to the sender and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

RULE 18.—Any sender can by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words "Acknowledgment prepaid," require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of 4 annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

I.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.

II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the word "—addresses." If on the other hand, he desires that each addressee shall

be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words "—addresses on each copy." In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

RULE 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word "Repetition" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge for the message.

I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word "repeated," which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

RULE 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words "Deliver open" after the text of his telegram (but separated from it.)

CANCELLATION.

RULE 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before the transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.

II.—If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

RULE 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

I.—Within 3 days of despatch or receipt, copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period application for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

II.—Application for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

RULE 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the

search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

FEES FOR SEARCHING FOR TELEGRAMS.

RULE 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of 5 days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

RULE 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. "Deferred" telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

I.—Beyond the free delivery radius telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be retransmitted without extra charge.

III.—Save in the case of a postman delivering a deferred or other telegram in the ordinary course of postal delivery, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than 5 minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

RULE 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such Telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of *each* abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.

II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.

III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address, if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS.

RULE 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

RULE 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be

delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when it is a collated Telegram.

RULE 30.—No refund will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated telegram, or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.

II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office.

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

RULE 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line within Indian limits', that is to suspend the receipt and despatch of all message until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on :—

(1) The Governor General of India.
(2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
(3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.
(4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
(5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
(6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Panjab.
(7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma and Assam.
(8) Agents to the Governor-General, Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
(9) Commissioners of Sind and Peishwar.
(10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
(11) The Maharajah of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
(12) Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State (urgent) telegrams. The words clear line "should be written before the text."

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

RULE 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams :—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.		Every 4 additional words or groups of three figures.		Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
Urgent ...	2	0	0	4	Between any two Offices in India and Burma.
Ordinary ...	1	0	0	2	
Deferred ...	0	8	0	1	

RULE 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfi he following conditions :—

I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers. (Application for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Offices.)

II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.

III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (v), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in plain English language so as to be intelligible to the transmitting offices and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in code or cipher.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II.)

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams all of which must be numbered and each of which except the last must contain the words "more to follow." These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for "official instructions" and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart for "official ininstructions" 1, 2, 3 & 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words "more to follow" in the official instruction.

RULE 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

RULE 35.—Press Telegrams may be accepted "bearing" from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director General of Telegraphs.

RULE 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

Rates of seigniorage charged for timber felled in the Travancore Forests.

Description of Timber.	Fs.	Ch.	C.
Anjelly ... ...Logs. Jackwood ... ... do. Thumbagum ... ... do. } per candy. ...	14	...	...
When sawn into Materials seigniorage on the above is 2 Ans. 2·95 P. per Thoovada or per candy	24	...	...
Vengay ... ...Logs. Agil ... ... do. Thembavo ... ... do. Iropool ... ... do. Mathagery Vembo ... do. Benteak ... ... do. Kadapilavo ... ... do. Karinthakara ... ... do. } per candy. ...	10	..	...
When sawn into materials seigniorage on the above is 1 An. 8·21 P. per Thoovada or per candy	18	...	...
Manghacadambo... ...Logs. Poovannoo ... ... do. Kullamavoo ... ... do. and all other jungle wood ... ... } per candy. ...	5	...	...
Seigniorage on the above and all other Jungle wood 10·11 P. per Thoovada or per candy	9	...	...
Poon Mast per candy...	10	2	...
Mango wood planks per candy	3	...	...
Nedunar per log	1	3	...
Bamboo per 100	7	...	...
Firewood brought from the Hills to Quilon per cart	1	3	...
Do. do. for a small boat	3	2	...
Do. do. for a large do.	10	2	...
Logs brought for firewood by water for a raft of 12 logs ...	7	...	...

Seigniorage on Boats (charged according to the width of the Boats.)

Anjelly.	Thumbagum.	Jungle wood.
2½ Fanams for each barrel.	1¾ Fanams for each barrel.	1¼ Fanams for each barrel.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c. USED IN TREVANDRUM,

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78	do. ,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1	Pallam	=	1,014	do. ,,
7½	Pallams	= 1	Rautel	=	7,605	do. ,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	20 Cubic Inches
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80 do.
10	Edungallies			=	1 Purray

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	20 Cubic Inches ,,
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80 do. ,,
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.		
12	do.	= 1	Chothanay.		
5	Chothanais	= 1	Codum.		

MEASURE OF LENGTH, APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	1¼ Inch English approximately.
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30 Inches ,, = 2½ Feet ,,
4	Koles	1	Thendoo		10 ,, ,,
800	Thendoos	1	Nauligay		8,000 ,, ,,
2,000	do.	1	Crosam		20,000 ,, ,,
4	Crosams	1	Yogena		80,000 ,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nody	= 1	Mathra	=	0·1 Second.
4	Mathras	1	Gunnidum		0·4 ,,
10	Gunnidums	1	Vyerpoo		4·0 Seconds.
6	Vyerpoos	1	Vinanligay		24 ,,
60	Vinauligays	1	Nauligay		24 Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	1	Munneynehrum		1 Hour.
7½	do.	1	Yaumam		3 Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do or 8 Yaumams	1	Divvassam		1 Day.
7	Divvassams	1	Wauram		1 Week.
15	do.	1	Packsham		15 Days (nearly.)
2	Packshams..	..	..		1 Lunar Month.
1	Mausam ..	..	..		1 Native Month (29 to 31 days.)
2	Mausams	1	Rretoo		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	1	Waroosham		1 Year.

TRÂVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
100	Pallams		1 Tulam.
20	Tulams		1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams		1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos		1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams		1 Rautel.
24	Rautels		1 Maund.
150	do.		1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos		1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund		3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah		1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb		1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund		82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungalies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs		1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS, USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers		1 Rautel.
20	Rautels		1 Tulam.
28	do.		1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.		1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NAUNJYNAAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos		1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos		1 Olluck.
4	Ollucks		1 Puddy.
8	Puddies		1 Mercal.
21	Mercals		1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pice*
1	=	16	=	192
		1		12

The Queen's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{4}{5}$ths of an ounce Troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths, or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. Troy. $38\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupees, 1 lb. Avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.
Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandarayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1		2		8		128
				1		4		64
						1		16

$30\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams weigh 1 Queen's Rupee; consequently 1 Chuckram weighs very nearly 6 grains. The silver of the Chuckram is 94·53125 per cent. fine, and therefore 2·86459, or nearly 3 per cent. better than that of the Queen's Rupee, which is only $91\frac{2}{3}$ds fine. The established rate of exchange, viz. $28\frac{1}{2}$ Chuckrams per Queen's Rupee, is therefore nearly 4 per cent. less than a fair equivalent.

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Veerarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pice*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1		$5\frac{1}{2}$		$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1		11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pice	=	1	Thootoo.
48	Thootoos		1	Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pice		1	Vella Pannam.
192	Pice or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)		1	Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			British Currency.			Travancore.						
Rs.	Chs.	C.	=Rs	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Q·Rs.	As.	P. =	Q. Rs.	Chs	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0·84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·50	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·50	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Q. Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pice to Pounds, Shillings and Pence.

Rupees.	As.	P.	£	S.	D.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

.N AND AMERICAN RESIDENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

nville L., Planter, Peermade. (*Europe.*)
A. J. F., M. A., Principal C. M. S. College Cottayam.
A. L., Nagercoil. [Verapoly.
Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A., Procurator of the Mission,
Very Rev. Fr. Mary, D. C. M. A. Vicar-General, Quilon.
..., G., Agent, Executor to the late James Darragh,
..ndrews, L. J., Ag. Assistant Resident. [Alleppey.
Antonius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Poolatopoo.
Armstrong, Surgeon, 17th Regiment M. I., Quilon, Acting.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Magnamy.
Augustine, Rev. Fr., of St. Mary D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Baker, H. W., Planter, Peermade.
———, A. G., Planter, Cottayam.
Bell, P., Planter, Peermade.
Bollerby, Rev. E., B. A. Vice Principal, C. M. S. College, Cottayam.
Bennett, F. W., Planter, Tenkasi.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bernard, Rev. Fr. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Poothenpully.
Blandford, Miss A. M., Superintendent, Fort Girls' School, Trevandrum.
Blowers, A. R., Salvation Army, South Travancore.
Bonaventura, Rev. Fr., of St. Francis, D. C. M. A., Verapoly.
Bonifacius, Rev. Fr. of S. H. of Mary D. C. M. A., Rector of the Seminary, Poothenpully.
Bourdillon, T. F., Conservator of Forests, Travancore.
Bower, Rev. F., Trichûr.
Boyle, C. S., B. A., Professor of English His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trevandrum.
Breay, the Rev. C. F., Chaplain, Trevandrum.
Brereton, Col. W. T., Commandant Nayar Brigade, Trevandrum.
Burrows, J., Planter, Peermade.
Butler, James, Salvation Army, South Travancore.
Caley, the Venerable Archdeacon J., Cottayam.
Cameron, D. G., Agent, Scottish Indian Company, B. I. S. N. Company and Standard Life Assurance Company, Quilon.
Carlos, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Vicar, Cape Comorin.
Cary Elwes, C. E. J., Asst., Messrs Cameron, Chisholm & Co., [Quilon.
Cartner, James, Anayadi Tope, Colachel.
Chatterton, J., Light House, Muttom, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.
Claridge, G. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Clarke, T., Linwood, Tenkasi.
Collins, W. J., Asst., James Darragh, Alleppey.
Columbinus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A. Quilon.
Cook, J. B., Planter Peermade.
Cosby, W. T. A., Puisne Judge, High Court Trevandrum.
Cox, A. R., Planter, Peermade.
Cox, J., Planter, Nagercoil.
———, C., Do. Do.

Cox, W. A., Planter. Nagercoil
——, C. E., Do. Do.
Crawhall, L. W. T., Planter, Peermade.
Cyril, Rev. Fr., of the M. of God., D. C. M. A., Magr.
Cyril, George, Agent to Messrs. Cameron Chisho.
Davis, E. F., Planter, Peermade.
Davey, G. H., Manager, Darragh Cotton Mills, Quilo
Dawson, Capt. F. W., Asst. Resident in Travancore and C[illegible]
[(*Europe.*)
D'Souza, Rev. Antonio Dias, Secretary to the Bishop of Cochin,
Dighton, S. M., Planter, Peermade. [Alleppey.
Dominicus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Donnolly, Miss A. C., Supt., Govt. Girls' High School, Trevan-
Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil. [drum.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Supt., English District Schools, Travancore.
Edwards, W. W., Planter, Peermade.
Elias, Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph, D. C. M. A., Vicar, Verapoly.
Elias, Rev. Fr., of Mother of Mercy, D. C. M. A., Vicar, Kottar.
Eliseus, Rev. Fr., of the S. H. of Jesus, D. C. M. A., Superior,
Eliseus Michana, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A. [Magnamy.
Emlyn, Rev. J., Parachalay, Trevandrum.
Esmonde-White, Surgeon Lt. Colonel H. Plunket, F. R. C. S. I., & M. K.
Q. P. I., Durbar Physician, Trevandrum.
Ewart, C. F., Planter, Trevandrum.
Ferdinand, Right Rev. Dr., of St. Maria, O. D. C, Bishop of Quilon.
Ferdinandus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyattinkaray.
Ferguson, Lieut. H. S., Commandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar
Brigade, Trevandrum.
Ferguson, R. B., Asst. Supt. of Police, Quilon.
Ferreira, Right Rev. Dr. Joaô Gomez, Bishop of Cochin
Fitzgerald, W., Planter, Ashamboo.
Flowers, B., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Fowler, J. C., Agent to Messrs. Parry & Co., Trevandrum.
Fraser, Jas., Planter, Ashamboo, Chairman, Planters' Association.
Fry, Dr. E. S., Neyoor.
Glennie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Goldie, R. H., Planter, Peermade.
Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Gregory, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Karankode.
Grosty, Jos., Darragh Mills, Quilon. (*Europe.*)
Grey, W. B., Quarter Master, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon(*Furlough.*)
Grigg, H. B., M. A., C. I. E., British Resident of Travancore and
Hacker, Rev. I. H., Neyoor. [Cochin.
Harley, E, Planter, Peermade.
Hawke, E. F., Planter. [Cochin, Kottayam.
Hodges, The Rt. Rev. Dr. E. Noel, Bishop of Travancore and
Hodgson, W., Quarter Master, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Holder, H. S., Planter
Horsley, S., M. I. C. E., First Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
Ildephonsus, the Right Rev. Dr., of St. John Baptist, O. D. C.,
Archbishop of Quilon.

Imray, R. S., Planter, Peermade.
Ines, R. J., Darragh Spinning Mills, Quilon.
Inglis, H., Planter, Ashambu.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Moolagoomode.
Jacob, A. H., M. A., M. E., M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer, Trevandrum.
John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Tangacherry.
Johnston, William Massy; Salvation Army, Nagorcoil.
Keeling, H. T., Periyaur Project Works.
Kent, W., Tile Works, Quilon.
Killin, W., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Knowles, Rev. J., Parachalay.
Lacy, S. M., Periyaur Project Works.
Lavigne, Right Rev. Dr. Charles, Bishop of Meleve and Vicar [Apostolic of Cottayam.
Lash, Rev. A. H., Principal, Buchanan Institution, Pallam.
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Peermade.
Lee, Rev. W., Nagercoil. (*Europe.*)
Leonard, Rt. Rev. Dr., of St. Louis, O. D. C., Archbishop of [Verapoly.
Lloyd, J. D., Railway Engineer, Trevandrum.
Logan, E. R., Periyaur Project Works.
Louis Benziger, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Puthenpully.
Lucas, R., Paper Mills, Poonalore.
Macedo, Rev. Fr., Jose Marques de, Alleppey.
Mackay, J. P., Plumbago Mines, Neduvengaud.
Mackinlay, T., Agent, Arnold Cheney and Co., Alleppey.
Maltby, C. J., Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills—Ag. Commercial Agent Alleppey.
Marcellinho, Rt. Rev. Dr. of St. Theresa, O. D. C., Bishop of Pario and Coadjutor to the Archbishop of Verapoly.
Marshall, W., Planter, Trevandrum.
Martin, A. F., Planter, Devicolum.
Martin J. C. F., Do., Peermade.
Martin, Rev. Fr., Colachel.
Mattos, Rev. F. T. C., Alleppey.
McCaughley, J., Assistant, James Darragh, Alleppey.
Miller, R. T., Planter, Tenkasi.
Miller, Lieut. Col. W., Commandant 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Mitchell, A. Crichton, D. SC., F. R. S. E., Professor of Mathematics, and Acting Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, Trevandrum.
McIlwraith, Miss C. A., Salvation Army.
Morris, E., Supt. of the Workshop, D. P. W., Trevandrum.
Munro, J. D., Planter, Peermade, Chairman, Peermade Planters' [Association.
Nevo, Rev. C. A., Cottayam.
O'Milne, W., Planter.
Painter, Rev. A. F., Cottayam.
Palmer, Revd. J. J. B., Cottayam.
Parker, F. M., Planter, Peermade.
Paul, J. P., Assistant to Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, Nagor-
Paul, A. S., Do. Do. [coil.
Paxton, A. F. P., Wing Commander, 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon.
Payne, J., Planter, Devicolum.
Pearce, S. A., Wing Commander 17th Regt. M. I., Quilon (*Fur-* [*lough.*)

Pears, S. D., Periyaur Project Works.
Philip, the Very Rev. Fr., of St. Joseph D. C. M. A., Vicar-General [Coonemaw,
Premeagar, Captain, Salvation Army.
Prince, I. H., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trevandrum.
Raitt, E., Planter, Peermade.
Read, H. N., M. A., Ag. Principal, His Highness the Maha Rajah's High School and College, & Ag. Director of English Education, Trevandrum (*Furlough.*)
Richards, Rev. W. J., Alleppey.
Richardson, F. G., Savernake, Peermade.
Rohde, J., Commercial Agent, Alleppey (*Furlough.*)
Rombant, Rev. Fr., of St. Elias D. C. M. A., Vicar, Chathiath.
Romilly, Rev. C. E. R., M. A., Mavalikaray.
Rosenberg, Baron J. Von, Planter, Devicolum.
Redding, A. R. Ross, Colachel.
Ross, R., Planter, Ponmudi.
Russel, R., Planter, Devicolum.
Sandorson, A. F., Ag. Dy. Conservator of Forests, Poolyara.
Soaly, J. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests and Ag. Supt. and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills (*Europe.*)
Schmid, T., Planter, Devicolum.
Scott, Lieut. J, B., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade.
Sharp, A. H., Planter, Devicolum, Hon. Secy. Kannan Devan [Planters' Assoc.
Shaw, F. J., Plumbago Mines, Neduvengand.
Shaw, F., Planter, Peermade.
Sherman, C. B. B., A. M. I. C. E., 3rd Executive Engineer, Quilon.
Smail, H., Partner, James Darragh, Alleppey.
Stevens, W., Salvation Army, South Travancore.
Stevenson, J. H., Trevandrum.
Stewart, J., Tea Planter.
Thomas, Surgeon H. 17th Regt. M. L., Quilon. (*Furlough.*)
Thomson, Surgeon H., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, [Trevandrum.
Tollomache, H. E, Planter, Peermade.
Thomson, Mrs., A. M. Baylis, Neyoor.
Tomlinson, J. J., Supt., Travancore Survey, Trevandrum.
Thompson, Rev. J., Principal of the Cambridge Nicholson Institution, Cottayam.
Thompson, Rev. A., Trivandrum (*Europe.*)
Turner, Jas., Planter, Devicolum.
Turner, A. W., Planter, Devicolum.
Valentine, D. W. T., 2nd Executive Engineer, Cottayam (*Europe.*)
———, J. S., Planter, Trevandrum.
Veale, A. E., Planter, Peermade. [Cardamom Hills.
Vernede, A. W. L, Ag. Asst. Superintendent and Magistrate,
Verlenre, Rev. Fr., Eugenius, Moolagoomoodoo.
Victor, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Do.
Victor, Rev. Fr., Mary, D. C. M. A., Trevandrum.
Williams, A. C, Planter, Trevandrum.
Wintle, Stanley, Inspector of Police, Trevandrum.
Wood, W. E., Planter Peermade.
Woodbridge, C. A., Planter, Peermade.
Wright, T. K., Agent, Parry & Co., Nagercoil,

LIST OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

IN TRAVANCORE.

No.	Name of Company.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital.
1	The Travancore Paper Mills Company (Limited)	Quilon ...	14th April 1888. / 3rd Chittray 1063.	Rs. 300,000.
2	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Cottayam ...	4th March 1889. / 22nd Mausy 1064.	Rs. 10,000.
3	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889. / 31st Auny 1064.	Rs. 15,000.
4	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Paravoor ...	6th January 1890. / 24th Margaly 1065.	Rs. 15,000.
5	The Changanacherry Commercial Company (Limited)	Changanacherry ...	23rd February 1890. / 13th Coombum 1066.	Rs. 20,000.
6	The Kerala Bhooshana Company (Limited)	Paroor (Quilon) ..	1st April 1891. / 20th Pangoony 1066.	Rs. 20,000.
7	The Isfield Tea Company (Limited)	Travancore ...	1st March 1892. / 20th Mausy 1067.	Rs. 200,000.
8	The Sree Moola Raja Vaijayanthi Company (Limited)	Trevandrum ...	2nd April 1892. / 22nd Pangoony 1067.	Rs. 19,500.
9	The Kundathil Kudumbha Yoga Company (Limited)	Thiruvellah ...	30th April 1892. / 19th Chittray 1067.	Rs. 100,000.
10	The Cottayam Weaving and Trading Company (Limited)... ...	Cottayam ...	5th August 1892. / 22nd Audy 1067.	Rs. 20,000.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh Smail & Co. ...	H. Smail	
Arnold Cheney and Co., ..	... ...	T. Mackinlay.
Andrew and Co., ...	... ...	H. John.
Hajee Jacob Hajee Joosup...	Hajee Mahomed H. Jacob...	
Hajee Elias H. Hoosman.	... ...	Salei Mahomed.
Hajee Essah Salay Mahomed and Sons...	Hajee Assum H. Essa ...	
Hajee Ibrahim Essa ...	Abdoollah H. Jakariah...	
Hajee Abdool Kalack ...	Hadjee Abdool Kalack ...	
Samjee Padomsee ...	... ...	Raisy Makjee.
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee Vissenjee ...	
Jeraj Laljee	Vagjee Jeraj	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	
Kurumsey Kethsey ...	Servjee Gengajee ...	
Hajee Aboobucker and Brothers...	Hajee Mamoker ...	
Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	Hajee Mahomed H. Moosah...	
Abeeb and Sons ...	Hajee Ahmed Abeeb ...	
Chacco Kakoo ...	Chacco Kakoo ...	
Thengoomood Vareed ...	Thengoomood Vareed ...	
Coopan Pillay ...	Coopan Pillay ...	
Rangashanay	Vitalashanay	
Luddah Madowjee ...	Luddah Madowjee ...	
Joosup Hajee Selayman...	Joosup H. Selayman ...	
Krishnen Govindeu ...	Krishnen Govindeu ...	
Andy Iyen	Andy Iyen	
Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	Palliparambil Chandypillay Chandy Kunju...	
Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	Nadakal Estakoo Thoma.	
C. M. Coonjee Vychian...	C. M. Coonjee Vychian...	
Moothoo Iyen... ...	Moothoo Iyen... ..	
Subapathy Pillay ...	Subapathy Pillay ...	
Moothooswamy Pillay & Sons...		
G. Gomez	G. Gomez	
Lonen Ansepoo ...	Lonen Ausepoo ...	
Haroon Tyib	Haroon Tyib	
Panachanth Padamseo...	... ...	Moorjee Ladha.

QUILON.

Names.	Trade.
Shuthor boji Set	Rice, cotton, country twist &c.
Hajee Casin Isaac ...	Rice &c.
Hajee Jacob Set	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Veeraswamy Moodaliar ...	Timber &c.
Secunderbavasaib Shak Mohiden	Timber, rice &c.
Narumboo	Timber &c.
Cochasen Coonjoo	Piece goods, millinery, &c.
Mideen Coonjoo	Tobacco &c.
Kadervava	Timber &c.
Ramachandren Putter ...	Pepper, grain, &c.
Adima	Rice &c.
Keshava Pillay	do. do.
Vengadaswaren Putter ...	Piece goods, &c.
J. P. Shodalay	Wines and spirits & preserved provisions
Abtholkun Raim	Copra.
Goonan Putter	Tobacco.
Anantha Putter	do.
Chithambram Soobramony Pillay	Tobacco & English Liquors.
Sreenivasom Putter ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Elias Madoi	Wines and spirits & preserved provisions.
Kuppu Swamy	do. do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Kora Vurki	English Medicines.	Market.
Govinden	Rice &c. ...	Lower Bazaar
Janardhnapai Vavoothen ...	do. ...	do.
Iypu Iypu	do. ...	do.
Mathoo	do. ...	do.
Vurki	do. ...	do.
Manaku pai Kashaven ...	do. ...	do.
Shashtaprabu Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Nagakannathoo Mathaven ...	do. ...	do.
Vappikesen Damodaren ...	do. ...	do.
Venkteswara Cummuttee Jenarthanen...	do. ...	do.
Gopala pai Dassen ...	do. ...	do.
Rama pai Govinden ...	do. ...	do.
Vappishenai Sashten ...	do. ...	do.
Dasa Shainai Gopalen ...	do. ...	do.
P. Mathen ...	do. ...	do.
Chaithoo	do. ...	do.
V. Keshava Iyen	Banker ...	Tirunakara.
N. Andi Iyen	Cloth ...	do.
K. Narasimha Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
Kunjoo Meethian... ...	do. ...	Lower Bazaar
Kuriyan	Rice &c. ...	do.
Cheithu	do. ...	do.
Mathan	do. ...	do.
V. Abraham	Gold ...	Tirunakara.
Alloshu	Copper ...	do.
Vurugise	Boxes ...	do.
Thommen	do. ...	do.
Eswara Pillay	Rice &c. ...	do.
A. N. Pothen and Co. ...	English Medicines.	do.
V. Jacob Kora and Co. ...	Cloth ...	do.
K. Varughese	do. ...	do.
C. Govinden	Rice &c. ...	do.
Coothalem Pillay... ...	do. .	do.
Keshaven	do. ...	do.
Pothuvaroo	do. ...	do.
Chakko	Plates &c. ...	do.
P. Itti	Rice &c. ...	do.
V. Chandy.	do. ...	do.

COTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Sankoo Iyen	Country cloth ...	Tirunakara.
Soondra Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Colathoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
V. Appakoda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
T. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Ganapathy Iyen ...	Banker and do. ...	do.
R. Letchminarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Thummoo Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
R. Chellamien	Country cloth ...	Market.
R Shunkaralinga Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
A. Shungaranarayana Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
V. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
C. Soobah Iyen	do. ...	do.
R. Neelacunda Iyen ...	do. ...	do.
S. Swamy Iyen	do. ...	do.
S. Soobah Iyen	do. ...	do.
A. Krishna Iyen	do. ...	do.
P. Sunkoo Iyen	do. ...	do.
Mathen Ittaku	do. ...	do.
M. Cherian	do. ...	do.
P. Pailee	do. ...	do.
Hussen Sottoo	Piece goods ...	do.
Krishna Iyen	Country cloth ...	do.
M. Chandi	Rice &c. ...	do.
P. Curien	do. ...	do.
U. Thommi	do. ...	do.
O. Itti and Co.	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
M. Cherian	do. ...	do.
P. Curien	do. ...	do.
P. Mathen	do. ...	do.
Issoomal	do. ...	do.
Nayenar	do. ...	do.
P. Curien	do. ...	do.
Thommi	do. ...	do.
Thommen	do. ...	do.
P. Kolathoo Iyen... ...	Country cloth ...	do.
M. K. Pothan	English Medicines.	do.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Hadjee Osman Junis... ...	Piece goods, metals.	Challay.
Hadjee Abubuker Hadjee Ahmed	do	do
Jusape Haroun	do	do
Salomamed Mahomed ...	do	do
Ibrahim Abbah	do	do
Hadjee Hussan Juna... ...	do	do
Hadjee Camesa Ismail ...	do	do
Hadjee Assan Abbah... ...	do	do
Hassan Hoommer	do	do
Hadjee Abdul Shuker ...	do	do
Adam Hadjee Omer	do	do
Batchu Suleiman	do	do
Ismail Abubaker	do	do
Hadjee Abeeb and Sons ...	do	Attachlangari
Isac Abdul Rahiman... ...	Watchmaker.	do
Maruthanayagom Chuppu Pillai.	Country cloth.	Challay.
Zacriah Jaffor	Piece goods.	do
Ibrahim	do	do
Mahomed Adam	do	do
Hassem Oomar	do	do
Hassom Abubuker	do	do
Abdulla Ibrahim	do	do
Musa Soomar	do	do
Mouloo Denna	do	Cantonment.
Sivathanu Neelakunden ...	Country cloth.	Challay.
Venkadathreiyen Pulpooiyen ...	do	do
Kanakathi Mirasa Ravoother ...	do	do
Adam Vawa Pekeer Ravuther...	do	do
Thumby Meeran Mytheen ...	do	do
Mathava Iyen	do	do
Vengadasoobien	do	do
Meenatchy Iyen	do	do
Chembagam Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Sivathanu Pillay	do	do
Chinniyan Pillay	do	do
K. Anna Iyer	do	Challay.
K. Narayana Iyer	do	do
Parameswara Iyer	do	do
Sami Iyer	do	do
K. Pitchu Iyer	do	do
Apaiyen Potty	do	do
Kulpagom Pillay	Rice & Jewellery	Manacaud.
Sooboo Pillay	Rice.	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	do	do
Palanya Pillay	do	Challay.

TREVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Soobien Varadien	Rice.	Challay.
Sreenevasa Iyen Sasha Iyen ...	do	do
Sashier Ramasubbien ..	do	do
Soobien Ramaswamy Iyen ..	do	do
Iyavavien Vengoo Iyen ...	do	do
Srekamaswara Iyen Anthy Iyen.	do	do
Soondralingam Pillay ...	do	do
Shama Iyen	do	do
Venkada wara Iyen	do	do
Poornam Iyen Shami Iyen ...	do	do
Pichu Iyen Rama Iyen ...	do	do
Ganapatheien Pulpanabien ...	Gold and Jewellery.	do
Ganapattey Iyen	do	do
Ananthakrishna Iyen Muthien...	do	do
Subbien Krishna Iyen ...	do	do
Veerabahu Iyen	do	do
Muthuien Ramasubbien ...	do	do
Muthien Kuppien	do	do
Kongany Narayana Putter ..	do	do
Ramasubbien Muthien ...	do	do
Ganapathy Iyen Thanu Iyen ...	do	do
Moothien Ramaswamy Iyen ...	do	do
Narayana Iyer Muthuswami Iyer	do	do
Krishna Iyen Meenakshy Iyen...	do	do
Mathaven Chettyar	do	do
Rama Iyen Mahadeva Iyen ..	do	do
Vedanayaga Achary Vydianadon	do	do
Andyappen Soobramania Pillay.	Sowcar.	do
Muthukrishna Iyen	do.	do
Shunkaranarayana Iyor ...	do	do
Chodalamuttu Tharavium ...	Tobacco.	do
Ramannagamony	do	do
Muthu Iyen Harihara Iyen ...	do	do
Pulpoo Pillay	do	Kythamukku.
Narayana Arasa Iyen ..	do	Challay.
Appaswamy Iyen	do	do
Venkatachalam Iyer	do	do
Coolandavaloo Pillay ...	do	do
Easwaramoorthy Pillay ...	do	do
Arumoogom Pillay	do	do
Thalava Padalingom & Co. ...	Timber.	Challay.
Muthuswamy Ruttiar ...	do	Landing place.
Mydeenpillay	do	do
Narayana Pillay	do	do
Cochoo Cootty	do	do

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Antony Joseph	Wine, spirits & preserved provisions.	Cantonment.
T. L. Gomez & Sons	do	do
E. Lopiz	do	Puthenchantha
Peter Pereira	do	Pettah.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Cantonment.
Ramasoobien	Druggist.	Challay.
Mathon	Book seller and Binder.	do
Perumal Pillay	do	do

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, Boot and Shoe makers, Commission Agents and Hackney Carriage Proprietors, Cantonment Main Road.

B. John—Wine and spirits—Boot & Shoe Maker and Cabinet Maker, Cantonment.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, General Merchants and Commission Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

COTTAR.

Rama Moopen	Rice, Metals Condiments.	Cottar.
Shunmoogom Pillay	do	do
Parasooramen Pillai	Condiments.	do
Swaminatha Pillai	do	do
Pitchandy Iyen	Gold & Jewellery	do
Vermarandy...	do	do
[illegible]eraven Pundarom ...	Thread.	do
Ismaul	Country cloth.	do
Vallampiri Moopen	Thread.	do
Kulathuran Pillay	Tobacco.	do
Armogum Pillay	do	do
Soobiah Pillay	do	do
Aroomugaperumal Moopen ...	do	do
Ramaswamy Mudaliar ...	Timber.	do
Soliman Pillay	do	do
M. Paul	Druggists.	Nagercoil.
Sivacamy Soondram Pillay ...	Wine, Spirits	Cottar.
Colathuran	do	Nagercoil.
B. Noah	do & Eng. Medicines	do
Athimoolum Iyer	Thread.	Cottar.
Sivathanoo Mooper	Oil.	do

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